

* Pro dom. 37, 38. † Ib. 43. ‡ Ib. 45. § Ib. 49.

“and traitorous citizens, that posterity may consider me, not as the oppressor, but the author and ‘captain of the conspiracy.*’ When he comes to speak to the dedication itself, he observes, that the goddess Liberty, to which the temple was dedicated, was the known statue of a celebrated strumpet, which Appius brought from Greece for the ornament of his adultery: and, upon dropping the thoughts of that magistracy, gave to his brother Clodius, to be advanced into a deity†: that the ceremony was performed without any licence or judgment obtained from the college of priests, by the single ministry of a raw young man, the brother-in-law of Clodius, who had been made priest but a few days before; a mere novice in his business, and forced into the service‡: but if all had been transacted regularly, and in due form, that it could not possibly have any force, as being contrary to the standing laws of the Republic: for there was an old tribunician law made by Q. Papirius, which prohibited the consecration of houses, lands, or altars, without the express command of the people; which was not obtained, nor even pretended, in the present case§: that great regard had always been paid to this law, in several instances of the gravest kind: that Q. Marcius, the censor, erected a statue of Concord in a public part of the city, which C. Cassius afterwards, when censor, removed into the senate-house, and consulted the college of priests, whether he might not dedicate the statue and the

A. Urb. 696. Cic. 50. Coss.—P. Corn. Lentul. Spinther. Q. Cass. Metell. Nepos.

house also itself to Concord: upon which M. Fami-
lius, the high-priest, gave answer, in the name of
the college, that unless the people had deputed him
by name, and he acted in it by their authority,
they were of opinion, that he could not rightly de-
dicate them*: that Licinia also, a vestal virgin, de-
dicated an altar and little temple under the sacred
rock; upon which S. Julius, the prætor, by order
of the senate, consulted the college of priests; for
whom P. Scævola, the high-priest, gave answer,
that what Licinia had dedicated in a public place,
without any order of the people, could not be con-
sidered as sacred: so that the senate enjoined the
prætor to see it desecrated, and to efface whatever
had been inscribed upon it: after all this, it was to
no purpose, he tells them, to mention what he had
proposed to speak to in the last place, that the de-
dication was not performed with any of the solemn
words and rites which such a function required;
but by the ignorant young man before mentioned,
without the help of his colleagues, his books, or any
to prompt him: especially when Clodius, who al-
ready acted the woman among men, as well as the
man among women, huddled over the whole cere-
mony in a blundering, precipitate manner, faulte-
ring and confounded in mind, voice, and speech;
often recalling himself, doubting, fearing, hesi-
tating, and performing every thing quite contrary
to what the sacred books prescribed: "nor is it

“strange,” says he, “that, in an act so mad and villainous, his audaciousness could not get the better of his fears: for what pirate, though ever so barbarous, after he had been plundering temples, when, pricked by a dream or scruple of religion, he came to consecrate some altar on a desert shore, was not terrified in his mind, on being forced to appease that deity by his prayers, whom he had provoked by his sacrilege? In what horrors, then, think you, must this man needs be, the plunderer of all temples, houses, and the whole city; when, for the expiation of so many impieties, he was wickedly consecrating one single altar?” Then, after a solemn invocation and appeal to all the gods, who peculiarly favored and protected that city, to bear witness to the integrity of his zeal and love to the Republic, and that, in all his labors and struggles, he had constantly preferred the public benefit to his own, he commits the justice of his cause to the judgment of the venerable bench.

He was particularly pleased with the composition of this speech, which he published immediately; and says upon it, that if ever he made any figure in speaking, his indignation, and the sense of his injuries, had inspired him with new force and spirit in this cause†. The sentence of the priests turned wholly on what Cicero had alleged about the force

* Pro Dom. 54, 55.

† Acta res est; accurate a nobis, & si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si unquam alias fuimus, tum profecto dolor & magnitudo vim quandam nobis dicendi dedit. Itaque oratio juvenit nostræ debere non potest. Ad Att. 4, 2.

of the Papirian law, viz. that if he, who performed the office of consecration, had not been specially authorized, and personally appointed to it, by the people, then the area in question might, without any scruple of religion, be restored to Cicero. This, though it seemed somewhat evasive, was sufficient for Cicero's purpose; and his friends congratulated him upon it, as upon a clear victory; while Clodius interpreted it still in favor of himself; and, being produced into the rostra, by his brother Appius, acquainted the people, that the priests had given judgment for him, but that Cicero was preparing to recover possession by force, and exhorted them, therefore, to follow him and Appius in the defence of their liberties. But his speech made no impression on the audience: Some wondered at his impudence, others laughed at his folly, and Cicero resolved not to trouble himself, or the people, about it, till the consuls, by a decree of the senate, had contracted for rebuilding the portico of Catulus*.

The senate met the next day, in a full house, to put an end to this affair; when Marcellinus, one of the consuls elect, being called upon to speak first, addressed himself to the priests, and desired them

* Cum pontifices decressent, ita, si neque populi jussu, neque plebis scitu, is qui se dedicasse diceret, nominationem ei rei preclusus esset; neque populi jussu, neque plebis scitu id facere jussus esset, videri posse sine religione eam partem arce mihi restitui. Mihi facta statim est gratulatio: nemo enim dubitat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata. Tum subito ille in concionem ascendit, quam Appius ei dedit: nuntiavit jam populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse; me autem vi conari in possessionem venire: hortatur, ut se & Appium sequantur, & suam libertatem ut defendant. Hic cum etiam illi infami partem admirarentur, partem irriderent hominis amentiam. Ad Alt. 4. 2.

to give an account of the grounds and meaning of their sentence; upon which Lucullus, in the name of the rest, declared that the priests were indeed the judges of religion, but the senate of the law; that they therefore had determined only what related to the point of religion, and left it to the senate to determine, whether any obstacle remained in point of law. All the other priests spoke largely after him in favor of Cicero's cause. When Claudius rose afterwards to speak, he endeavored to waste the time so, as to hinder their coming to any resolution that day; but, after he had been speaking for three hours successively, the assembly grew so impatient, and made such a noise and hissing, that he was forced to give over: yet, when they were going to pass a decree, in the words of Marcellinus, Serranus put his negative upon it. This raised an universal indignation, and a fresh debate began, at the motion of the two consuls, on the merit of the tribune's intercession; when, after many warm speeches, they came to the following vote: "That it was the resolution of the senate, that Cicero's house should be restored to him, and Cælius's portico rebuilt, as it had been before; and that this vote should be defended by all the magistrates; and, if any violence or obstruction was offered to it, that the senate would look upon it as offered by him who had interposed his negative." This staggered Serranus, and the late farce was played over again; his father threw himself at his feet, to beg

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

him to desist; he desired a night's time, which, at first, was refused, but, on Cicero's request granted; and the next day he revoked his negative, and, without farther opposition, suffered the senate to pass a decree, that Cicero's damage should be made good to him, and his houses rebuilt at the public charge.

The consuls began presently to put the decree in execution; and, having contracted for the rebuilding Catulus's portico, set men to work upon clearing the ground, and demolishing what had been built by Clodius; but, as to Cicero's buildings, it was agreed to take an estimate of his damage, and pay the amount of it to himself, to be laid out according to his own fancy: in which his Palatine house was valued at sixteen thousand pounds: his Tusculan at four thousand: his Favian only at two thousand. This was a very deficient and shameful valuation, which all the world cried out upon, for the Palatine house had cost him, not long before, near twice that sum: but Cicero would not give himself any trouble about it, or make any exceptions, which gave the consuls a handle to throw the blame upon his own modesty, for not remonstrating against it, and seeming to be satisfied with what was awarded: but the true reason was, as he himself declares, that those who had clipped his wings, had no mind to let them grown again; and, though they had been his advocates, when absent, began now to

be secretly angry, and openly envious of him, when present*.

But as he was never covetous, this affair gave him no great uneasiness; though, through the late ruin of his fortunes, he was now in such want of money, that he resolved to expose his Tusculan villa to sale; but soon changed his mind, and built it up again, with much more magnificence than before; and, for the beauty of its situation, and neighbourhood to the city, took more pleasure in it ever after, than in any other of his country seats. But he had some domestic grievances about this time, which touched him more nearly, and which, as he signifies obscurely to Atticus, were of too delicate a nature to be explained by a letter†: they arose chiefly from the petulant humor of his wife, which began to give him frequent occasions of chagrin; and, by a series of repeated provocations, confirmed in him that settled disgust, which ended at last in a divorce.

As he was now restored to the possession both of his dignity and fortunes, so he was desirous to destroy all the public monuments of his late dis-

* Nobis superfluum: adium / consules de consiliis sententia astimant H-S vices; cetera valde illiberaliter; Tusculanam villam quingentis millibus; Formianum ducentis quinquaginta millibus; quæ æstimatio non modo ab optimo quoque sed etiam a plebe reprehenditur. Dices, quid igitur causæ fuit? Dicunt illi quidem pudorem meum, quod neque negarim, neque vehementius postularim. Sed non est id; nam hoc quidem etiam profuisset. Verum illdem, mi Pomponi, iidem inquam illi, qui mihi penas incidunt, nolunt easdem renasci. Ib.

† Tusculanum proscripsi: suburbanum non facile careo.—Cætera, quæ me sollicitant, *reservata* sunt. Amantur a fratre & filia. Ib.

A. Urb. 696. Cic. 50. Costa—P. Corn. Lentul. Spithær. Q. Cæc. Metel. Nepos.

grace; nor to suffer the law of his exile to remain, with the other acts of Clodius's tribunate, hanging up in the Capitol, engraved, as usual, on tables of brass: watching, therefore, the opportunity of Clodius's absence, he went to the Capitol, with a strong body of his friends, and taking the tables down, conveyed them to his own house. This occasioned a sharp contest in the senate, between him and Clodius, about the validity of those acts, and drew Cato also into the debate; who, for the sake of his Cyprian commission, thought himself obliged to defend their legality against Cicero; which created some little coldness between them, and gave no small pleasure to the common enemies of them both.

But Cicero's chief concern, at present, was, how to support his former authority in the City, and provide for his future safety, as well against the malice of declared enemies, as the envy of pretended friends, which he perceived to be growing up afresh against him: he had thoughts of putting in for the censorship; or of procuring one of those honorary lieutenantships, which gave a public character to private senators; with intent to make a progress through Italy, or a kind of religious pilgrimage to all the temples, groves, and sacred places, on pretence of a vow, made in his exile. This would give him an opportunity of shewing himself every where in a light, which naturally attracts the affection of the multitude, by testifying a pious regard to the favorite superstitions and

local religions of the country; as the great, in the same country, still pay their court to the vulgar, by visiting the shrines and altars of the saints, which are most in vogue: he mentions these projects to Atticus, as designed to be executed in the spring, resolving, in the mean while, to cherish the good inclination of the people towards him, by keeping himself perpetually in the view of the city*.

Catulus's portico and Cicero's house were rising again apace, and carried up almost to the roof;

when Clodius, without any warning, attacked them, on the second of November, with a band of armed men, who demolished the portico, and drove the workmen out of Cicero's ground, and with the stones and rubbish of the place began to batter Quintus's house, with whom Cicero then lived, and at last set fire to it; so that the two brothers, with their families, were forced to save themselves by a hasty flight. Milo had already accused Clodius for his former violences, and resolved, if possible, to bring him to justice: Clodius, on the other hand, was suing for the ædileship, to secure himself, for one year more, at least, from any prosecution: he was sure of being condemned, if ever he was brought to trial, so that whatever mischief he did in the mean time was all clear gain, and could not make his cause the

* Ut nulla re impediret, quod nisi vellem, mihi esset integrum, aut si comita censorum proximi consules haberent, petere posse, aut votivam legationem sunsisse prope omnium sanorum, incorum. Ad Att. 4. 2.

A. Urb. 696. Cic. 50. Coss.—P. Corn. Lentul. Spinther. Q. Cæc. Metel. Nepos.

A. CRASSUS, CICERO, CÆSAR.—From Leake's "Illustrations of Roman Topography."

worse*: he now therefore gave a free course to his natural fury: was perpetually scouring the streets with his incendiaries, and threatening fire and sword to the city itself, if an assembly was not called for the election of cædiles. In this humor, about a week after his last outrage, on the eleventh of November, happening to meet with Cæcero, in the sacred street, he presently assaulted him with stones, clubs, and drawn swords: Cæcero was not prepared for the encounter, and took refuge in the vestibule of the next house; where his attendants, rallying in his defence, beat off the assailants, and could easily have killed their leader, but that Cæcero was willing, he says, to cure by diet, rather than surgery. The day following, Clodius attacked Milo's house, with sword in hand, and lighted flambeaus, with intent to storm and burn it: but Milo was never unprovided for him; and Q. Placcus, sallving out with a strong band of stout fellows, killed several of his men, and would have killed Clodius too, if he had not hid himself in the inner apartments of P. Sylla's house, which he made use of, on this occasion, as his fortress†.

* Armatus hominibus ante diem III. Non. Novemb. expulsi sunt fabri de ærea noctra, dissimulata porticus Cæciliæ—Quæ ad lectum patris pertinebat. Quam fractus domus primo fractu conceptu lapidum, ex ærea nostra, deinde jussu Clodii inflammata, insperante urbe, cœcilectis ignibus.—Videri, si omnes quos vult palam, occideri, nullo suam causam iustificarem, quam adhuc sit, in iudicio futuram. Ad
 † Ante diem lectum Id. Novemb. cum sacra via descenderem, in secutus est me cum suis. Clamor, lapides, fustes, gladii: hæc mihi provexit omnia. Descensus in vestibulum Terentii Damophilis; qui

A. Urb. 695. Cic. 50. Cons.—P. Corn. Lentul. Spithæer. Q. Cæc. Metel. Nepos.

The senate met, on the fourteenth, to take these disorders into consideration; Clodius did not think fit to appear there; but Sylla came, to clear himself, probably, from the suspicion of encouraging him in these violences, on account of the freedom which he had taken with his house*. Many severe speeches were made, and vigorous councils proposed; Marcellinus's opinion was, that Clodius should be impeached anew for these last outrages; and that no election of sediles should be suffered, till he was brought to a trial: Milo declared, that as long as he continued in office, the consul Metellus should make no election; for he would take the auspices every day, on which an assembly could be held; but Metellus contrived to waste the day in speaking, so that they were forced to break up without making any decree. Milo was as good as his word, and, having gathered a superior force, took care to obstruct the election; though the consul Metellus employed all his power and art to elude his vigilance, and procure an assembly by stratagem; calling it to one place, and holding it in another, sometimes in the field of Mars, sometimes in the forum; but Milo was ever beforehand with him; and, keeping a constant guard in the field from midnight to noon, was al-

erant necum facile operas aditu prohibuerunt. Ipse occidi potuit; sed ego dilata curare incipio, chirurgiæ tædet.—Milonis domum prid. id expugnare & incendere ita conatus est, ut palam hora quinta cum scutis homines, eductis gladiis, alios cum accensis facibus adduxerit. Ipse domum P. Syllæ pro castris ad eam impugnationem susceperat. &c. Ad Att. 4. 3. * Sylla se in senatu postidie Idus, domi Clodius. Ib.

A. Urb. 66. Cic. 50. Cons.—P. Corn. Lentul. Splinter. O. Cæc. Metel. Nepos.

ways at hand to inhibit his proceedings, by obnouncing, as it was called, or declaring, that he was taking the auspices on that day; so that the three brothers were baffled and disappointed, though they were perpetually haranguing and laboring to inflame the people against those, who interrupted their assemblies and right of electing; where Metellus's speeches were turbulent, Appian's rash, Clodius's furious. Cicero, who gives this account to Atticus, was of opinion, that there would be no election; and that Clodius would be brought to trial, if he was not first killed by Milo, which was likely to be his fate: "Milo," says he, "makes no scruple to own it; being not deterred by my misfortune, and having no envious or perfidious counsellors about him, nor any lazy nobles to discourage him: it is commonly given out, by the other side, that what he does, is all done by my advice; but they little know; how much conduct, as well as courage, there is in this hero."

Egregius Marcellinus, omnes acres; Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit: coniones turbulenti; Metelli, temerarie Appii, fu- riosissime Clodii; hæc laena summa, nisi Milo in campum obvium classes, comitia, futura.—Comitia fore non arbitrator; reum Publium, nisi ante occisus erit, fore a Milione puto. Si se, inter viam obvenerit, occisum in ab ipso Milione video. Non dubitat facere; præ se fert; casum illum nostrum non extimescit, &c.

Meo consilio omnia illi licet querebantur, ignari quantum in illo heroe esset animi, quantum etiam consilii. Ad Att. 4. 3.

N. B. From these facts, it appears, that what is said above, of Clodius's repelling the Julian and Pustian laws, and prohibiting the magistrates from obstructing the assemblies of the people, is to be understood only in a partial sense; and that his new law extended no farther, than to hinder the magistrates from dissolving an assembly,

A. Urb. (95. Cic. 50. Moss.—P. Corn. Lentul. Spinther. Q. Cæc. Metel. Nepos.

Young Lentulus, the son of the consul, was, by the interest of his father, and the recommendation of his noble birth, chosen into the college of augurs this summer, though not yet seventeen years old; having but just changed his puerile for the manly gown*: Cicero was invited to the inauguration feast, where, by eating too freely of some vegetables, which happened to please his palate, he was seized with a violent pain of the bowels, and diarrhoea; of which he sends the following account to his friend Gallus.

CICERO TO GALLUS.

“After I had been laboring for ten days, with a cruel disorder in my bowels, yet could not convince those, who wanted me at the bar, that I was ill, because I had no fever, I ran away to Tusculum; having kept so strict a fast for two days before, that I did not taste so much as water: being worn out, therefore, with illness and fasting, I wanted rather to see you, than imagined that you expected a visit from me: for my part, I am afraid, I confess, of all distempers; but especially of those, for which the Stoics abuse your Epicurus, when he complains of the strangury and dysentery; the one of which they take to be the effect of gluttony; the other of a more scandalous intemperance. I was appre-

after it was actually convened, and had entered upon business; for it was still unlawful, we see, to convene an assembly, while the magistrates was in the act of observing the heavens.
*Cui superior annus idem & virilem patris & prætectam populi iudicio togam dedit.—Pro Sext. 69. it. Dio. l. 39. p. 99.

A. Trib. Cgl. Cle. So. Cons.—P. Corn. Lentul. Splinter. Q. Cice. Metel. Nepos.

with his namesake Marcus, was one of the number; a bold, turbulent man, of no temper or prudence, yet a tolerable speaker, and generally on the better side in politics. Before he had borne any public office, he attempted to impeach Gabinius of bribery and corruption; but not being able to get an audience of the prætors, he had the hardness to mount the rostra, which was never allowed to a private citizen, and, in a speech to the people, declared Pompey dictator: but his presumption had like to have cost him dear; for it raised such an indignation in the audience, that he had much difficulty to escape with his life*. He opened his present magistracy, by declaring loudly against king Ptolemy, and all who favored him; especially Lentulus, whom he supposed to be under some private engagement with him, and, for that reason, was determined to battle all their schemes. Lupus likewise, one of his colleagues, summoned the senate, and raised an expectation of some uncommon proposal from him: it was indeed of an extraordinary nature; to revise and annul that famed act of Caesar's consulship, for the division of the Campanian lands: he spoke long and well upon it, and was heard with much attention; gave great praises to Cicero, with severe reflections on Caesar, and expostulations with Pompey, who was now

* Ut Cato, adolescens nullius consilii,—vix vivus effugeret; quod cum Gabinium de ambitu vellet postulare, neque prætores diebus aliquot adiri possent, vel potestatem sui facerent, in concionem adscendit, & Pompeium privatus dictatorem appellavit. Propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur. Ep. ad Quint. Frat. l. 2.

A. URB. 696. CIC. 50. COS.—P. CORN. LENTUL. SPINATHER. Q. CAEC. METEL. NEPOS.

abroad, in the execution of his late commission. In the conclusion he told them, that he would not demand the opinions of the particular senators, because he had no mind to expose them to the resentment and animosity of any; but from the ill humor, which he remembered, when that act first passed, and the favor with which he was now heard, he could easily collect the sense of the house. Upon which Marcellinus said, that he must not conclude from their silence, either what they liked or disliked: that for his own part, and he might answer too, he believed, for the rest, he chose to say nothing on the subject at present, because he thought, that the cause of the Campanian lands ought not to be brought upon the stage in Pompey's absence.

This affair being dropt, Raelius, another tribune, rose up and renewed the debate about Milo's impeachment of Clodius, and called upon Marcellinus, the consul elect, to give his opinion upon it; who, after inveighing against all the violences of Clodius, proposed, that, in the first place, an allotment of judges should be made for the trial; and after that, the election of ædiles; and if any one attempted to hinder the trial, that he should be deemed a public enemy. The other consul elect, Philippus, was of the same mind; but the tribunes, Cato and Cassius, spoke against it, and were for proceeding to an election before any step towards a trial. When Cicero was called upon to speak, he run through the whole series of Clodius's extravagances, as if he had been accusing

A. Urb. Con. Cic. 60. Coss.—P. Corn. Lentul. Spinther. Q. Cec. Metel. Nepos.

him already at the bar, to the great satisfaction of the assembly: Antistius, the tribune, seconded him, and declared, that no business should be done before the trial; and when the house was going, universally into that opinion, Clodius began to speak, with intent to waste the rest of the day, while his slaves and followers without, who had seized the steps and avenues of the senate, raised so great a noise of a sudden, in abusing some of Milo's friends, that the senate broke up in no small hurry, and with fresh indignation, at this new insult.

There was no more business done through the remaining part of December, which was taken up, chiefly, with holy days. Lentulus and Metellus, whose consulship expired with the year, set forward for their several governments; the one for Cilicia, the other for Spain: Lentulus committed the whole direction of his affairs to Cicero; and Metellus, unwilling to leave him his enemy, made up all matters with him before his departure, and wrote an affectionate letter to him afterwards from Spain; in which he acknowledges his services, and intimates, that he had given up his brother Clodius, in exchange for his friendship.

* Tum Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere cepit—deinde ejus opera, repente a Cræcostasî & gradibus clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, opinor in Q. Sexiliûm & amicos Milonis incitate; eo metus injecto repente magna querimonia omnium discessimus. Ad Quint. Fr. 2. l. 1.
† Libenterque commutata persona, te mihi fratris loco esse duco. Ep. Fam. 5. 3.

A. 117b. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

Cicero's first concern, on the opening of the new year, was to get the commission, for restoring king Ptolemy, confirmed to Lentulus; which came now under deliberation: the tribune, Cato, was fierce against restoring him at all, with the greatest part of the senate on his side; when taking occasion to consult the Sibylline books, on the subject of some late prodigies, he changed to find in them certain verses, forewarning the Roman people not to replace an exiled king of Egypt with an army. This was so pat to his purpose, that there could be no doubt of its being forged; but Cato called up the guardians of the books into the rostra, to testify the passage to be genuine; where it was publicly read and explained to the people: it was laid also before the senate, who greedily received it; and, after a grave debate on this scruple of religion, came to a resolution, that it seemed dangerous to the Republic, that the king should be restored by a multitude*. It cannot be imagined, that they laid any real stress on this admonition of the Sibyl, for there was not a man either in or out of the house, who did not take it for a fiction: but it was a fair pretext for defeating a project, which was generally disliked: they were unwilling to gratify any man's ambition, of visiting the rich country of Egypt, at the head of an army; and persuaded, that without an army,

* Senatus religionis calmnitiam, non religione, sed malevolentia, & illius regis largitionis invidia comprobatur.—Ep. Fam. 1. 1.
De Rege Alexandrino factum est S. C. cum multitudine eum re-
duci, periculosum Reipub. videretur.—Ad Quint. Fr. 2. 2.

A. Urb. og. Cic. 51. Cons.—Cic. Comm. Fam. Marc'ellus. L. Mar. Philippus.

no man would be solicitous about going thither at all*.

This point being settled, the next question was, in what manner the king should be restored: various opinions were proposed; Crassus moved, that three ambassadors, chosen from those who had some public command, should be sent on the errand; which did not exclude Pompey: Bibulus proposed that three private senators, and Volcanus, that Pompey alone should be charged with it: but Cicero, Hortensius, and Lucullus urged, that Lentulus, to whom the senate had already decreed it, and who could execute it with most convenience, should restore him without an army. The two first opinions were soon over-ruled, and the struggle lay between Lentulus and Pompey. Cicero, though he had some reason to complain of Lentulus, since his return, particularly for the contemptible valuation of his houses, yet for the great part which he had borne, in restoring him, was very desirous to shew his gratitude, and resolved to support him with all his authority. Pompey, who had obligations also to Lentulus, acted the same part towards him, which he had done before towards Cicero. By his own conduct and professions, he seemed to have Lentulus's interest at heart; yet, by the conduct of all his friends, seemed desirous to procure the employment for

* Hæc tamen opinio est populi Romani, a suis invidis atque obrectatoribus nomen inductum hæc religionis, non tam ut se impediret, quam ut nequus, propter exercitum cupiditatem, Alexandriam vellet ire. Ep. Fam. l. 4.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coes.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

himself; while the king's agents and creditors, fancying that their business would be served the most effectually by Pompey, began openly to solicit, and even to bribe for him *. But the senate, through Cicero's influence, stood generally inclined to Lentulus; and, after a debate, which ended in his favor, Cicero, who had been the manager of it, happening to sup with Pompey that evening, took occasion to press him, with much freedom, not to suffer his name to be used in this competition, nor give a handle to his enemies, for reproaching him with the desertion of a friend, as well as an ambition of engrossing all power to himself. Pompey seemed touched with the remonstrance, and professed to have no other thought, but of serving Lentulus, while his dependents continued still to act so, as to convince every body that he could not be sincere †:

* Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium: censet enim etiam ex his, qui cura imperio sunt. M. Bibulus tres legatos ex his, qui privati sunt. Huic assentiuntur reliqui consulares, præter Servilium, qui omnino reduci negat oportere, & Volcatium qui decernit Pompeio.

Hortensii & mea & Luculli sententia—Ex illo S. C. quod te referente factum est, tibi decernit, ut reducas regem.

Regis causa si qui sunt qui velint, qui pauci sunt, omnes rem ad Pompeium deferri volunt. Ep. Fam. l. 1.

Reliqua cum esset in Senatu contentio, Lentulusne an Pompeius reduceret, obtinere causam Lentulus videbatur. In ea re Pompeius quid vellet non despicio: familiares ejus quid cupiant, omnes vident. Creditores vero Regis aperte pecunias suppeditant contra Lentulum. Sine dubio res remota a Lentulo videtur, cum magno meo dolore: quamquam multa fecit, quare si fas esset, jure ei succensere possemus.

Ad Quin. Fr. 2. 2.

† Ego eo die casu apud Pompeium cenavi: nactusque tempus hoc magis idoneum, quam unquam antea post tuum dicessum, is enim adies honestissimus nobis fuerat in Senatu, ita sum cum illo locutus, ut mihi videretur animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam digni-

A. VINDIG. CIC. VI. COS.—(C. CORN. LENT. MURELLIUS, L. MAR. PHILIPPO.

When Lentulus's pretensions seemed to be in a hopeful way, C. Cato took a new and effectual method to disappoint them, by proposing a law to the people, for taking away his government, and recalling him home. This stroke surprised every body; the senate condemned it as faction; and Lentulus's son changed his habit upon it, in order to move the citizens, and hinder their offering such an affront to his father. The tribune, Caninius, proposed another law, at the same time, for sending Pompey to Egypt: but this pleased no better than the other; and the consuls contrived, that neither of them should be brought to the strife of the people*. These new contests gave a fresh interruption to Ptolemy's cause; in which Cicero's resolution was, if the commission could not be obtained for Lentulus, to prevent its being granted at least to Pompey, and save themselves the disgrace of being baffled by a competitor; but the senate was grown so sick of the whole

tatem tuendam traducere: quem ego ipsam cum audio, prosus cum libero omni suspitione cupiditatis: cum autem ejus familiares, omnium ordinum video, perspicio, id quod jam omnibus est apertum, totam rem istam jampridem a certis hominibus, non invito Rege ipso.—Esse corruptam. Ep. Fam. 1. 2.
* Nos cum maxime consilio, studio, labore, gratia, de causa regia niteremur, subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio, quæ studia nostra impelleret, & animos a minore cura ad summum timorem traduceret. Ib. 5.
Suspicio per vim rogationem Caninium perlaturum. Ad Quint. 2. 2.
† Sed vercor ne aut eripialur nobis causa regia, aut desceatur. Sed si res cogel, est quiddam tertium, quod non—mihi displicebat: ut neque jacerem Regem pateremur, nec nobis repugnantibus, ad eum deferri, ad quem prope jam delatum videtur. Ne, si quid non obiterimus, repulsi esse videamur. Ep. Fam. 1. 5.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

affair, that they resolved to leave the king to shift for himself, without interposing at all in his restoration; and so the matter hung; whilst other affairs, more interesting, were daily rising up at home, and engaging the attention of the city.

The election of ædiles, which had been industriously postponed through all the last summer, could not easily be kept off any longer: the city was impatient for its magistrates; and especially for the plays and shews with which they used to entertain them; and several also of the new tribunes being zealous for an election, it was held, at last, on the twentieth of January, when Clodius was chosen ædile, without any opposition; so that Cicero began once more to put himself upon his guard, from the certain expectation of a furious ædileship*.

It may justly seem strange, how a man, so prodigate and criminal as Clodius, whose life was a perpetual insult on all laws, divine and human, should be suffered not only to live without punishment, but to obtain all the honors of a free city in their proper course; and it would be natural to suspect, that we had been deceived in our accounts of him, by taking them from his enemies, did we not find them too firmly supported by facts to be called in question; but a little attention to the particular character of the man, as well as of the times in which he lived, will enable us to solve the difficulty. First, the splendor of his family,

* Sed omnia hunc tardiora propter furiosæ ædilitatis expectationem. Ad Quint. 2. 2.

A. Urb. cym. lxx. 51. (Cym.—Cm. Corn. Lxxv. Marc'ellinus. L. Marc. Philippus.)

which had borne a principal share in all the triumphs of the Republic, from the very foundation of its liberty, was of great force to protect him in all his extravagancies. Those, who know any thing of Rome, know what a strong impression this single circumstance of illustrious nobility would necessarily make upon the people. Cicero calls the nobles of this class, praetors and consuls elect from their cradles, by a kind of hereditary right, whose very names were sufficient to advance them to all the dignities of the state*. Secondly, his personal qualities were peculiarly adapted to endear him to all the meaner sort: his bold and ready wit; his talent at haranguing; his profuse expence; and his being the first of his family who had pursued popular measures, against the maxims of his ancestors, who were all stern assertors of the aristocratical power. Thirdly, the contrast of opposite factions, who had each their ends in supporting him, contributed principally to his safety; the triumvirate willingly permitted, and privately encouraged, his violences, to make their own power not only the less odious, but even necessary, for controlling the fury of such an incendiary; and though it was often turned against themselves, yet they chose to bear it, and dissemble their ability of repelling it, rather than destroy the man who was playing their game for them, and, by

* Non idem mihi licet, quod iis, qui nobili genere nati sunt, quibus omnia populi Romani beneficia dormientibus deferuntur. In Ver. 5. 70.
 Erat nobilitate ipsa, blanda conciliatricula commendatus.—Omnes semper boni nobilitati favemus, &c. Pro Sext. 9.

throwing the Republic into confusion, throwing it of course into their hands: the senate, on the other side, whose chief apprehensions were from the triumvirate, thought, that the rashness of Clodius might be of some use to perplex their measures, and stir up the people against them on proper occasions; or it humored their spleen, at least, to see him often insulting Pompey to his face*. Lastly, all, who envied Cicero, and desired to lessen his authority, privately cherished an enemy, who employed all his force to drive him from the administration of affairs. This accidental concurrence of circumstances, peculiar to the man and the times, was the thing that preserved Clodius, whose insolence could never have been endured in any quiet and regular state of the city.

By his obtaining the aedileship, the tables were turned between him and Milo: the one was armed with the authority of a magistrate, the other become a private man: the one freed from all apprehension of judges and a trial, the other exposed to all that danger from the power of his antagonist: and it was not Clodius's custom to neglect any advantage against an enemy; so that he now accused Milo of the same crime of which Milo had accused

* Videtur igitur hominem per seipsum jam pridem afflictum ac jacentem, perniciosos Optimatum discordiis excitari. Ne a Republica Reipub. pestis amoveretur, resisterunt: etiam, ne causam diceret: etiam ne privatus esset; etiamne in sinu atque in deliciis quidam optimi viri viperam illam venenatam ac pestiferam habere potuerunt? Quo tandem decepti munere? Volo, inquit, esse qui in conione destruat de Pompeio. De Harusp. Resp. 24.

A. Fab. Gyl. Clod. Al. Coa.—C. Crass.—C. Tull. Marcellus. L. M. Philippi.

him; of public violence, and breach of the laws, in maintaining a band of gladiators, to the terror of the city. Milo made his appearance to this accusation on the second of February; when Pompey, Crassus, and Cicero, appeared with him; and M. Marcellus, though Clodius's colleague in the sedition, spoke for him, at Cicero's desire; and the whole passed quietly and favorably for him on that day. The second hearing was appointed on the ninth; when Pompey undertook to plead his cause, but no sooner stood up to speak, than Clodius's mob began to exert their usual arts, and, by a continual clamor of reproaches and invectives, endeavored to hinder him from going on, or at least from being heard: but Pompey was too firm, to be so baffled; and spoke for near three hours, with a presence of mind, which commanded silence, in spite of their attempts. When Clodius rose up to answer him, Milo's party, in their turn, so disturbed and confounded him, that he was not able to speak a word; while a number of epigrams and lampoons upon him and his sister were thrown about, and publicly rehearsed among the multitude below, so as to make him quite furious: till recollecting himself a little, and finding it impossible to proceed in his speech, he demanded aloud of his mob, who it was that attempted to starve them by famine? To which they presently cried out, Pompey: he then asked, who it was that desired to be sent to Egypt? They all echoed Pompey: but when he asked, who it was, that they themselves had a mind to send? They answered, Crassus: for the

A. U. B. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

old jealousy was now breaking out again between him and Pompey; and though he appeared that day on Milo's side, yet he was not, as Cicero says, a real well wisher to him.

These warm proceedings among the chiefs, brought on a fray below, among their partisans; the Clodians began the attack, but were repulsed by the Pompeians; and Clodius himself driven out of the rostra: Cicero, when he saw the affair proceed to blows, thought it high time to retreat, and make the best of his way towards home: but no great harm was done, for Pompey, having cleared the forum of his enemies, presently drew off his forces, to prevent any farther mischief or scandal from his side.*

The senate was presently summoned, to provide some remedy for these disorders; where Pompey,

* Ad diem III. Non. Febr. Milo affuit. Ei Pompeius advocatus venit. Dixit Marcellus a me rogatus. Honestè discussimus. Pro- ductus dies est in III. Id. Feb.—A. D. III. Id. Milo affuit. Dixit Pompeius, sive voluit. Nam ut surrexit, operæ Clodianæ cla- morem susstulerunt: idque ei perpetua oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convictio & maledictis impeditur. Qui ut pero- ravit, nam in eo sane fortis fuit, non est deteritus, dixit omnia, atque interdum etiam silentio, cum auctoritate peregerat: sed ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius: ei tantus clamor a nostris, placuerat enim referre gratiam, ut neque mente, neque lingua, neque ore consistere. Cum omnia maledicta, tum versus etiam obscenissimi in Clodium & Clodium dicerentur. Ille furens & exsanguis interrogabat suos in cla- more ipso, quis esset, qui plebem fame necaret? Respondebant operæ, Pompeius. Quis Alexandriam ire cuperet? Respondebant, Pompeius. Quem ire vellet? Respondebant, Crassum. Is aderat tum Miloni- anio non amico.

Hora fere nona, quasi signo dato, Clodiani nostros conspuere cœ- perunt. Exarsit dolor, urgere illi ut loco nos moveant. Ractus est a nostris impetus, fuga operarum. Ejectus de Rostris Clodius. Ac nos quoque tum fugimus, nequid in turba.—Senatus vocatus in Curiam, Pompeius domum.—Ad Quint. Fr. 2. 3.

who had drawn upon himself a fresh envy from his behavior in the Egyptian affair, was severely handled by Bibulus, Curio, Favonius and others; Cicero chose to be absent, since he must either have offended Pompey, by saying nothing for him, or the honest party, by defending him. The same debate was carried on for several days, in which Pompey was treated very roughly by the tribune Cato; who inveighed against him with great fierceness, and laid open his perfidy to Cicero, to whom he paid the highest compliments, and was heard with much attention by all Pompey's enemies.

Pompey answered him, with an unusual vehemence; and reflecting openly on Crassus, as the author of these affronts, declared, that he would guard his life with more care, than Scipio Africanus did, when Carbo murdered him.—These warm expressions seemed to open a prospect of some great agitation likely to ensue: Pompey consulted with Cicero on the proper means of his security; and acquainted him with his apprehensions of a design against his life; that Cato was privately supported, and Cædicius furnished with money by Crassus; and both of them encouraged by Curio, Bibulus, and the rest, who envied him; that it was necessary for him to look to himself, since the meaner people were wholly alienated, the nobility and senate generally disaffected, and the youth corrupted. Cicero readily consented to join forces with him, and to summon their clients and friends from all parts of Italy: for though he had no mind to fight his battles in the senate, he was desirous to defend his

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

person from all violence, especially against Crassus, whom he never loved: they resolved, likewise, to oppose, with united strength, all the attempts of Clodius and Cato, against Lentulus and Milo.* Clodius, on the other hand, was not less busy in mustering his friends against the next hearing of Milo's cause: but as his strength was much inferior to that of his adversary, so he had no expectation of getting him condemned, nor any other view, but to teaze and harass him†: for after two hearings, the affair was put off, by several adjournments, to the beginning of May; from which time we find no farther mention of it. The consul, Marcellinus, who drew his colleague Philippus along with him, was a resolute opposer of the tyrannic state, as well as of all the violences of the other magistrates: for which reason, he resolved to suffer no assemblies of the people, except such

* Neque ego in senatum, ne aut, de tantis rebus tacerem, aut in Pompeio defendendo, nam is carpebatur a Bibulo, Curione, Flavio, Servilio filio, animos bonorum offenderem. Res in posterum diem dilata est.—Eo die nihil perfectum.—Ad diem II. Id.—Cato est vehementer in Pompeium invecus & eum oratione perpetua tanquam reum accusavit. De me multa me invito, cum mea summa laude dixit. Cum illius in me perdidiam increpavit, auditus est magno silentio male-volorum. Respondit ei vehementer Pompeius, Crassumque descripsit: dixitque aperte, se munitionem ad custodiendam vitam suam fore, quam Africanus fuisset, quem C. Carbo interemisisset. Itaque magnæ militres moveri videbantur. Nam Pompeius hæc intelligit, mecum-que communicat insidias vitæ suæ fieri: C. Catonem a Crasso sustentari; Clodio pecuniam suppeditari: utrumque & ab eo & a Curione, Bibulo, cæterisque suis obrectatoribus confirmari: vehementer esse providendum ne opprimatur, concionario illo populo, a se prope alienato, nobilitate inimica, non æquo Senatu; Juvenute improba; itaque se comparat, homines ex agris arcessit. Operas autem suas Clodius confirmat. Manus ad Quintinilia paratur. In eo multo sumus superiores, &c. Ad Quint. 27. 3.

† Vid. Dio. p. 99.

by the spoils of the enemy, yet those spoils ought to be reserved for the splendor of his triumph, which it was not just to defraud by their unreasonable parsimony.

He might think it imprudent, perhaps, at this time, to call Caesar home from an unfinished war, and stop the progress of his arms in the very height of his success; yet the real motive of his conduct seems to have flowed, not so much from the merits of the cause, as a regard to the condition of the times, and his own circumstances. For, in his private letters, he owns, "that the malevolence and envy of the aristocratical chiefs had almost driven him from his old principles, and, though not so far as to make him forget his dignity, yet so as to take a proper care of his safety, both which might be easily consistent, if there was any faith or gravity in the consular senators: but they had managed their matters so ill, that those who were superior to them in power, were become superior too in authority, so as to be able to carry in the senate what they could not have carried, even with the people, without violence: that he had learned, from experience, what he could not learn so well from books, that as no regard was to be had to our safety, without a regard also to our dignity; so the consideration of dignity ought not to exclude the

* Illum enim arbitrabar etiam sine hoc subsidio pecuniæ retinere exercitum præda ante parta, et bellum conficere posse: sed decus illud & ornamentum Triumphi minuendum nostra parsimonia non putavi.—

† Tantum enim animi inductio & me hercule amor erga Pompeium apud me valet, ut, quæ illi utilis sunt, & quæ ille vult, ea mihi omnia jam & recta & vera videantur.—Me quidem illa res consolatur, quod ego is sum, cui vel maxime concedant omnes, ut vel ea defen-

* Quorum malevolentissimis obrectationibus nos scito de vetere illa nostra, diuturna que sententia prope jam esse depulsos : non nos quidem ut nostræ dignitatis simus obiti, sed ut habeamus rationem aliquando etiam salutis. Poterat utrumque præclare, si esset fides, si gravitas in hominibus Consularibus.—

Nam qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, profecisse tantum mihi videntur stultitia & inconstantia adversariorum, ut etiam auctoritate jam plus valerent.—quod ipse, litteris omnibus a pueritia deductus, experiendo tamen magis, quam discendo cognovi;—neque salutis nostræ rationem habendam nobis esse sine dignitate, neque dignitatis sine salute.—Ep. Fam. 1. 7.

In another letter, he says, that the state and form of the government was quite changed; and what he had proposed to himself, as the end of all his toils, a dignity and liberty of acting and voting, was quite lost and gone; that there was nothing left, but either meanly to assent to the few, who governed all; or weakly to oppose them, without doing any good: that he had dropt, therefore, all thoughts of that old consular gravity and character of a resolute senator, and resolved to conform himself to Pompey's will; that his great affection to Pompey made him begin to think all things right, which were useful to him; and he comforted himself with reflecting, that the greatness of his obligations would make all the world excuse him, for defending what Pompey liked, or at least, for not opposing it; or else, what of all things he most desired, if his friendship with Pompey would permit him, for retiring from public business, and giving himself wholly up to his books †.

But he was now engaged in a cause, in which he was warmly and specially interested, the defence of P. Sextius, the late tribune. Clodius, who gave Cicero's friends no respite, having himself undertaken Milo, assigned the prosecution of Sextius to one of his confidants, M. Tullius Albinus, who accused him of public violence, or breach of peace in his tribunate*. Sextius had been a true friend to Cicero in his distress; and borne a great part in his restoration; but as in cases of eminent service, conferred jointly by many, every one is apt to claim the first merit, and expect the first share of praise; so Sextius, naturally morose, fancying himself neglected, or not sufficiently requited by Cicero, had behaved very churlishly towards him since his return; but Cicero, who was never forgetful of past kindnesses, instead of resenting his perverseness, having heard that Sextius was indisposed, went in person to his house, and cured him of all his jealousies, by freely offering his assistance and patronage in pleading his cause†.

dam, quæ Pompeius velit, vel taceam, vel etiam, id quod mihi maxime lubet, ad nostra me studia reſeram litterarum; quod profecto faciam, ſi mihi per ejuſdem amicitiam licebit.

Quæ enim propoſita fuerant nobis, cum & honoribus ampliſſimis, & laboribus maximis perſuncti eſſemus, dignitas in ſententiis dicendis, libertas in Rep. capeſſenda; ea ſubſata tota: ſed nec mihi magis, quam omnibus. Nam aut aſſentendum eſt nulla cum gravitate paucis, aut fruſtra diſſentendum. Ib. 8.

* Qui cum omnibus ſalutis inææ deſenſoribus bellum ſibi eſſe gerendum iudicaverunt. Pro Sext. 2.

† Is erat æger: domum, ut debuimus, ad eum ſtatim venimus; eique nos totos tradidimus: idque fecimus præter hominum opinionem, qui nos ei jure ſuccenſere putabant, ut humaniſſimi gratiſſimique & ipſi & omnibus videremur: itaque facilemus. AdQuint. 2. 3.

. A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Cœſ.—Cic. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

A. URB. 697. CIC. 51. COS.—CN. CORN. LENT. MARCELLINUS. L. MAR. PHILIPPUS.

This was a disappointment to the prosecutors; who flattered themselves, that Cicero was so much disgusted, that he would not be persuaded to plead for him; but he entered into the cause with a hearty inclination, and made it, as in effect it really was, his own*. In his speech, which is still extant, after laying open the history of his exile, and the motives of his own conduct, through the whole progress of it, he shews, that the only ground of prosecuting Sextius was, his faithful adherence to him, or rather to the Republic; that, by condemning Sextius, they would, in effect, condemn him, whom all the orders of the city had declared to be unjustly expelled, by the very same men, who were now attempting to expel Sextius: that it was a banter and ridicule on justice itself, to accuse a man of violence, who had been left for dead upon the spot, by the violence of those who accused him; and whose only crime was, that he would not suffer himself to be quite killed, but presumed to guard his life against their future attempts. In short, he managed the cause so well, that Sextius was acquitted, and in a manner the most honorable, by the unanimous suffrages of all the judges; and with an universal applause of Cicero's humanity and gratitude†.

Pompey attended this trial as a friend to Sextius;

* P. Sextius est reus non suo sed ipso nomine, &c. Pro Sext. 13.
† Sextius noster absolutus est. A. D. II. Id. Mart. & quod vehementer interfuit Reipub. nullam videri in ejusmodi causa dispositionem esse, omnibus sententiis absolutus est—Scito nos in eo judicio consuetos esse, ut omnium gratissimum judicaretur. Nam in defendendo homine moroso cumulatissime satiscimus. Ad Quint. 2. 4.

A. V. B. ORT. CIC. M. COS.—C. N. CORN. LEON. MARCELLINUS. I. M. MAR. PHILIPPUS.

while Caesar's creature, Vatinius, appeared not only as an adversary, but a witness against him: which gave Cicero an opportunity of lashing him, as Sextius particularly desired, with all the keenness of his railleury, to the great diversion of the audience; for, instead of interrogating him in the ordinary way, about the facts deposed in the trial, he contrived to tease him with a perpetual series of questions, which revived and exposed the iniquity of his factious tribunal, and the whole course of his profligate life, from his first appearance in public: and, in spite of all his impudence, quite daunted and confounded him. Vatinius, however, made some feeble effort to defend himself, and rally Cicero in his turn; and, among other things, reproached him with the baseness of changing sides, and becoming Caesar's friend, on account of the fortunate state of his affairs; to which Cicero briskly replied, though Pompey himself stood by, that he still preferred the condition of Bibulus's consulship, which Vatinius thought abject and miserable, to the victories and triumphs of all men whatsoever. This speech against Vatinius is still remaining, under the title of the interrogation, and is nothing else but what Cicero himself calls it, a perpetual invective on the magistry of Vatinius, and the conduct of those who supported him.*

In the beginning of April, the senate granted

* Vatinius, a quo palam oppugnabatur, arbitratu nostro condimus, Dis hominibusque plaudentibus. Quid queris? Homo petulus, & audax Vatinius valde perturbatus, debilitatusque discessit.

Ib.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

the sum of three hundred thousand pounds to Pompey, to be laid out in purchasing corn for the use of the city; where there was still a great scarcity, and as great, at the same time, of money: so that the moving a point so tender, could not fail of raising some ill humor in the assembly; when Cicero, whose old spirit seems to have revived in him, from his late success in Sextius's cause, surprised them, by proposing, that, in the present inability of the treasury to purchase the Campanian lands, which, by Cæsar's act, were to be divided to the people, the act itself should be reconsidered, and a day appointed for that deliberation. The motion was received with an universal joy, and a kind of tumultuary acclamation. The enemies of the triumvirate were extremely pleased with it, in hopes that it would make a breach between Cicero and Pompey; but it served only for a proof of what Cicero himself observes, that it is very hard for a man to depart from his old sentiments in politics, when they are right and just*.

Ego sedente Pompeio, cum ut laudaret P. Sextium introisset in urbem, dixissetque testis Vatinius, me fortuna & felicitate C. Cæsaris commotum, illi amicum esse cepisse; dixi, me eam Bibuli fortunam, quam ille afflictam putaret, omnium triumphis victoribusque anteferre. Tota vero interrogatio mea nihil habuit, nisi reprehensionem illius Tribunatus: in quo omnia dicta sunt libertate, animoque maximo. Ep. Fam. 1. 9.

* Pompeio pecunia decreta in rem frumentariam ad H-S cccc. sed eodem die vehementer actum de agro Campano, clamore Senatus prope concionalis. Acquirem causam inopia pecunie faciebat, & ante nonne caritas. Ad Quint. 2. 5.

Nonis April. mihi est Senatus assensus, ut de agro Campano, idibus Maiis, frequenti Senatu referretur. Num potui magis in arcent illius causæ invadere. Ep. Fam. 1. 9.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Cons.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

Pompey, whose nature was singularly reserved, expressed no uneasiness upon it, nor took any notice of it to Cicero, though they met and supped together familiarly, as they used to do : but he set forward soon after towards Africa, in order to provide corn ; and, intending to call at Sardinia, proposed to embark at Pisa, or Leghorn, that he might have an interview with Caesar, who was now at Luca, the utmost limit of his Gallic government. He found Caesar exceedingly out of humor with Cicero : for Crassus had already been with him at Ravenna, and greatly incensed him by his account of Cicero's late motion ; which he complained of so heavily, that Pompey promised to use all his authority to induce Cicero to drop the pursuit of it ; and, for that purpose, sent away an express to Rome, to entreat him not to proceed any farther in it till his return ; and when he came afterwards to Sardinia, where his lieutenant, Q. Cicero, then resided, he entered immediately into an exposition with him about it, recounting all his services to his brother, and that every thing, which he had done for him, was done with Caesar's consent ; and reminding him of a former conversation between themselves, concerning Caesar's acts, and what Quintus himself had undertaken for his brother on that head ; and, as he then made him self answerable for him, so he was now obliged to call him to the performance of those engagements : in short, he begged him to press his brother to support and defend Caesar's interests

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

and dignity, or, if he could not persuade him to that, to engage him, at least, not to act against them.*

This remonstrance from Pompey, enforced by his brother Quintus, staggered Cicero's resolution, and made him enter into a fresh deliberation with himself, about the measures of his conduct; where, after casting up the sum of all his thoughts, and weighing every circumstance, which concerned either his own or the public interest, he determined at last to drop the affair, rather than expose himself again, in his present situation, to the animosity of Pompey and Caesar; for which he makes the following apology to his friend Lentulus: that those, who professed the same principles, and were embarked in the same cause with him, were perpetually envying and thwarting him, and more disgusted by the splendor of his life, than pleased with any thing, which he did for the public service; that their only pleasure, and what they could not even dissemble, while he was acting with them, was

* Hoc S. C. in sententiam meam facto, Pompeius, cum mihi nihil ostendisset se esse offensum, in Sardiniam & in Africam profectus est, eoque itinere Lucam ad Caesarem venit. Ibi multa de mea sententia questus est Caesar, quippe qui etiam Ravenne Crassum ante vidisset, ab eoque in me esset incensus. Sane moleste Pompeium id ferre constabat: quod ego, cum audissem ex aliis, maxime ex fratre meo cognovi; quem cum in Sardinia paucis post diebus, quam Luca discesserat, convenissem. Te, inquit, ipsum cupio: nihil opportunius potuit accidere: nisi cum Marco fratre diligenter egeris, dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti: quid multa? Questus est graviter; sua merita commemoravit: quid egisset sapissime de actis Caesaris cum meo fratre, quidque sibi de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit: seque quæ de mea salute egisset, voluntatē Caesaris egisse, ipsum meum fratrem testatus est. Ib.

to see him dissolve Pompey, and make Caesar his enemy; when they, at the same time, were continually caressing Clodius before his face, on purpose to mortify him: that if the government indeed had fallen into wicked and desperate hands, neither hopes nor fears, nor gratitude itself, could have prevailed with him to join with them; but when Pompey held the chief sway, who had acquired it by the most illustrious merit; whose dignity he had always favored from his first setting out in the world, and from whom he had received the greatest obligations; and who, at that very time, made his enemy the common enemy of them both; he had no reason to apprehend the charge of inconstancy, if, on some occasions, he voted and acted a little differently from what he used to do, in compliance to such a friend: that his union with Pompey necessarily included Caesar, with whom both he and his brother had a friendship also of long standing; which they were invited to renew, by all manner of civilities and good offices, freely offered on Caesar's part: that, after Caesar's great exploits and victories, the Republic itself seemed to interpose, and forbid him to quarrel with such men: that when he stood in need of their assistance, his brother had engaged his word for him to Pompey, and Pompey to Caesar; and he thought himself obliged to make good those engagements.

* Qui cum illa sentirent in Repub. quæ ego agebam, semperque
 pensarent: me tamen non satiscere Pompeio, Cesaremque in-
 mississimum mihi futurum, gaudere se abeant: hoc mihi dolendum,
 sed illud magis, quod indicium erunt.—Sic amplexabantur
 —Sic me prius osculabantur.—Ego et de improbo ac perditis civi-

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

This was the general state of his political behavior: he had a much larger view, and more comprehensive knowledge both of men and things, than the other chiefs of the aristocracy; Bibulus, Marcellinus, Cato, Favonius, &c. whose stiffness had ruined their cause, and brought them into their present subjection, by alienating Pompey and the equestrian order from the senate: they considered Cicero's management of the triumvirate, as a mean submission to illegal power, which they were always opposing and irritating, though ever so unseasonably; whereas Cicero thought it time to give over fighting, when the forces were so unequal; and that the more patiently they suffered the dominion of their new masters, the more temperately they would use it*: being persuaded, that Pompey, at least, who was the head of them, had no designs against

bus Rempub. teneri videbam—Non modo premiis—Sed ne periculis quidem illis compulsus—Ad eorum causam me adjungerem, ne si summa quidem eorum in me merita constarent. Cum autem in Repub. Cn. Pompeius princeps esset—meumque inimicum unum in Civitate haberet inimicum, non putavi famam inconstantiæ mihi pertimescendam, si quibusdam in sententiis paulum me immutasses, ineamque voluntatem ad summi viri, de inique optime meriti dignitatem aggregassem, &c. Gravissime autem me in hac mente, & Pompeii fides, quam de me Cesari dederat, & Fratris mei, Pompeio.—Ep. Fam. 1. 9.

* Neque, ut ego arbitror, errarent, si cum pares esse me viderent, pugnare desisterent.—

Communita tota ratio est Senatûs, judicioium, sed ratio publica. Otiûm nobis exoptandum est; quod ii, qui pugnare solent, ferre potuerint. Dignitatem quidem illam consensum fidei & constantis senatoris, nihil est, quod cogitemus. Sed si eorum, qui a senatu & ordinem conjunctum, & abalienarunt. Ib. 8.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus, L. Mar. Philippus.

the public liberty, unless he were provoked and driven to it by the perverse opposition of his enemies. These were the grounds of that complaisance, which he now generally paid to him, for the sake both of his own and the public quiet: in consequence of which, when the appointed day came for considering the case of the Campanian lands, the debate dropt of course, when it was understood, that Cicero, the mover of it, was absent and had changed his mind: though it was not, as he intimates, without some struggle in his own breast, that he submitted to this step, which was likely to draw upon him an imputation of levity†.

His daughter, Tullia, having now lived a widow about a year, was married to a second husband, Tullius Crassipes; and the wedding feast held at Cicero's house on the sixth of April: we find very little said of the character or condition of this Crassipes; but by Cicero's care in making the match, the fortune which he paid, and the congratulation of his friends upon it, he appears to have been a nobleman of principal rank and dignity. Atticus, also, who was about a year younger than Cicero, was married this spring to Pilia, and in-

* Ep. Fam. l. 9.

† Quod Idibus & postidie fuerat dictum, de Agro Campano actum iri, non est actum. In hac causa mihi aqua haeret.—Ad Quint. 2. §.

‡ De nostra Tullia—spero nos cum Crassipede confectisse. Ib. 4. Quod mihi de Pilia & de Crassipede gratularis—Speroque & opto hanc conjunctionem nobis voluptati fore. Ep. Fam. l. 7. Vitium Crassipes præcipit. Ad Att. 4. 5.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

vited him to the wedding*. As to his domestic affairs, his chief care, at present, was about rebuilding three of his houses, which were demolished in his exile; and repairing the rest, with that also of his brother, out of which they were driven in the last attack of Clodius: by the hints, which he gives of them, they all seem to have been very magnificent, and built under the direction of the best architects: Clodius gave no farther interruption to them, being forced to quit the pursuit of Cicero, in order to watch the motions of a more dangerous enemy, Milo. Cicero, however, was not without a share of uneasiness, within his own walls; his brother's wife and his own, neither agreed well with each other, nor their own husbands: Quintus was displeased at her husband's staying so long abroad; and Cicero's not disposed to make hers the happier for staying at home. His nephew, also, young Quintus, a perverse youth, spoiled by a mother's indulgence, added somewhat to his trouble; for he was now charged with the care of his education, in the father's absence; and had him taught under his own eye, by Tyrannio, a Greek master; who, with several other learned men, of that country, was entertained in his house†.

* Prid. Id hæc scripsi ante lucem. Eo die apud Pomponium in ejus nuptiis eram cœnatus. Ad Quint. 2. 3.
† Domus utriusque nostrum adificatur strenue.—Ib. 4. Longillium redemptiorem cohortatus sum. Eidem mihi faciebat, se velle nobis placere. Domus erit egregia. Ib. 6.
Quintus tuus, puer optimus, eruditur egregie. Hoc nunc magis animadverto, quod Tyrannio docet apud me.—Ib. 4.

King Ptolemy's affair was no more talked of; Pompey had other business upon his hands, and was so ruffled by the tribune, Cato, and the consul Marcellinus, that he laid aside all thoughts of it for himself, and wished to serve Lentulus in it. The senate had passed a vote against restoring him at all; but one of the tribunes inhibited them from proceeding to a decree; and a former decree was actually subsisting in favor of Lentulus: Cicerō, therefore, after a consultation with Pompey, sent him their joint and last advice; that, by his command of a province, so near to Egypt, as he was the best judge of what he was able to do, so if he found himself master of the thing, and was assured of success, he might leave the king at Ptolemais, or some other neighbouring city, and proceed without him to Alexandria; where, if, by the influence of his fleet and troops, he could appease the public dissensions, and persuade the inhabitants to receive their king peaceably, he might then carry him home, and so restore him according to the first decree; yet, without a multitude, as our religious men, says he, tell us the Sibyl has enjoined:—that it was the opinion, however, of them both, that people would judge of the fact by the event: if he was certain, therefore, of carrying this point, he should not defer it; if doubtful, should not undertake it: for, as the world

A. D. VIII. Id. Apr. Sponsalia Craspedi præbui. Huic convivio puer optimus, Quintus tuus, quod perleverit commotus fuerat, defuit.—Militum is necum sermonem habuit & perhumanum de discordiis mulierum nostrarum—Pomponia autem etiam de te quæstæ est.—lb. 6.

A. URB. 697. CIC. 51. COS.—CN. CORN. LENT. MARCELLINUS. L. MAR. PHILIPPUS.

would applaud him if he effected it with ease, so late vote of the senate, and the scruple about religion*. But Lentulus, wisely judging the affair too hazardous for one of his dignity and fortunes, left it to a man of a more desperate character, Gabinius; who ruined himself soon after by em-
barking in it.

The tribune Cato, who was perpetually inveigh-
ing against keeping gladiators, like so many stand-
ing armies, to the terror of the citizens, had lately
bought a band of them, but finding himself un-
able to maintain them, was contriving to part
with them again without noise or scandal. Milo
got notice of it, and privately employed a per-
son, not one of his own friends, to buy them;
and when they were purchased, Racilius, another
tribune, taking the matter upon himself, and pre-
tending that they were bought for him, published
a proclamation, that Cato's family of gladiators
was to be sold by auction; which gave no small
diversion to the city †.

* Te perspicere posse, qui Ciliciam Cypriumque teneas, quid effi-
cere & quid consequi possis, & si res facultatem habitura videatur,
ut Alexandriam atque Ægyptum tenere possis, esse & tuæ & nostri
imperii dignitatis, Ptolemaide, aut aliquo propinquo loco rege collo-
cato, te cum classe, atque exercitu proficisci Alexandriam: ut cum
eam pace, præsidisque firmaris, Ptolemæus redeat in regnum: ita
fore, ut per te restituantur, quemadmodum Senatus initio censuit; &
sine multitudine reducantur, quemadmodum homines religiosi Si-
byllæ placere dixerunt. Sed hæc sententia sic & illi & nobis proba-
batur, ut ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimatos videremus.
—Nos quidem hoc sentimus; si exploratum tibi sit, posse te regni
illius potiri; non esse cunctandum: si dubium, non esse conandum,
&c. Ep. Fam. l. 7.
† Ille vindex gladiatorum & Bestiariorum egenerat—Bestiarios—Hos

A. Urb. 197. Cic. 51. Cœs.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marc'ellanus. L. Mar. Philippus.

Milo's trial being put off to the fifth of May, Cicero took the benefit of a short vacation to make an excursion into the country to visit his estates and villas in different parts of Italy. He spent five days at Arpinum, whence he proceeded to his other houses at Pompeiæ and Cumæ; and stop'd a while, on his return, at Antium, where he had lately rebuilt his house, and was now disposing and ordering his library, by the direction of Tyrannio; the remains of which, he says, were more considerable than he expected from the late ruin. Atticus lent him two of his librarians to assist his own, in taking catalogues, and placing the books in order; which he calls the infusion of a soul into the body of his house. During this tour, his old enemy, Gabinius, the proconsul of Syria, having gained some advantage in Judea, against Aristobulus, who had been deposed by Pompey, and on that account, was raising troubles in the country, sent public letters to the senate to give an account of his victory, and to beg the decree of a thanksgiving for it. His friends took

alere non poterat. Itaque vix tenebat. Sensit Milo, dedit cuidam non famliari negotium, qui sine suspitione enneret eam familiam a Catone: quæ simulatque abducta est, Racilius rem patefecit, eosque homines sibi emptos esse dixit—& tabulam proscriptis, & familiam Catoniam venditurum. In eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur.—Ad Quinl. 2. 6.

* Offendes designationem Tyrannionis mirificam in librorum meorum Bibliotheca; quorum reliquæ multo meliores sunt, quam putaram. Etiam velleis mihi mitas de tuis librarioris duos aliquos, quibus Tyrannio utor glunatoribus, & ad cætera administris.—Ad Alt. 4. 4.

Postea vero quam Tyrannio mihi liberos disposuit, mens addita videtur meis ædibus: qua quidem in re, mirifica opera Dionysii & Menophili tui fuit. Ib. 8.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

the opportunity of moving the affair in Cicero's absence, from whose authority they apprehended some obstruction; but the senate, in a full house, slighted his letters, and rejected his suit; an affront, which had never been offered before to any proconsul. Cicero was infinitely delighted with it; calls the resolution divine, and was doubly pleased for its being the free and genuine judgment of the senate, without any struggle or influence on his part; and reproaching Gabinius with it, afterwards, says, that by this act the senate had declared, that they could not believe, that he, whom they had always known to be a traitor at home, could ever do any thing abroad, that was useful to the Republic *

Many prodigies were reported to have happened about this time, in the neighbourhood of Rome: horrible noises under ground, with clashing of arms; and on the Alban hill, a little shrine of Juno, which stood on a table facing the east, turned suddenly of itself towards the north. These terrors alarmed the city, and the senate consulted the haruspices, who were the public diviners or prophets of the state, skilled in all the Tuscan discipline of interpreting portentous events;

* Id. Maiis senatus frequens divinus fuit in supplicatione Gabinio degenenda. Adjurat Proculus hoc nemini accidisse. Foris valde plauditur. Mihi cum sua sponte jucundum, tum jucundius, quod me absente, est enim εὐαγγελίῃς iudicium, sine opugnatione, sine gratia nostra.—Ad Quint. 2. 8. § 4. 5.
Hoc statuit senatus, cum frequens supplicationem Gabinio denegavit—A proditore, atque eo, quem presentem hostem. Reipub. cog-nosset, bene Kempub. geri non potuisse.—De Prov. Consul. 6.

A. VIL. GYT. CIC. ST. COM.—Cm. Corn. Lenn. Marcellinus. T. Mar. Philippus.

who gave the following answer in writing: "That
 "supplications must be made to Jupiter, Saturn,
 "Neptune, and the other gods: that the solemn
 "shews and plays had been negligently exhibited
 "and polluted: sacred and religious places made
 "profane: ambassadors killed, contrary to right
 "and law: faith and oaths disregarded: ancient
 "and hidden sacrifices carelessly performed and
 "profaned;—That the gods gave this warning,
 "lest, by the discord and dissension of the better
 "sort, dangers and destruction should fall upon
 "the senate and the chiefs of the city; by which
 "means the provinces would fall under the power
 "of a single person; their armies be beaten;
 "great loss ensue; and honors be heaped on the
 "unworthy and disgraced*." —

One may observe, from this answer, that the di-
 viners were under the direction of those who en-
 deavored to apply the influence of religion to the
 cure of their civil disorders: each party inter-
 preted it according to their own views: Clodius
 took a handle from it of venting his spleen afresh
 against Cicero; and, calling the people together
 for that purpose, attempted to persuade them,
 that this divine admonition was designed parti-
 cularly against him; and that the article of the
 sacred and religious places referred to the case
 of his house; which, after a solemn consecration
 to religion, was rendered again profane; charging

* Vic. Argum. Manuli in Orat. de Harusp. respons. Dio, l. 39. p. 100.

all the displeasure of the gods to Cicero's account, who affected nothing less than a tyranny and the oppression of their liberties*.

Cicero made a reply to Clodius, the next day, in the senate; where, after a short and general invective upon his profligate life, he leaves him, he says, a devoted victim to Milo, who seemed to be given to them by heaven, for the extinction of such a plague, as Scipio was for the destruction of Carthage: he declares the prodigy to be one of the most extraordinary, which had ever been reported to the senate; but laughs at the absurdity of applying any part of it to him; since his house, as he proves at large, was more solemnly cleared from any service or relation to religion, than any other house in Rome, by the judgment of the priests, the senate, and all the orders of the city†. Then running through the several articles of the answer, he shews them all to tally so exactly with the notorious acts and impieties of Clodius's life, that they could not possibly be applied to any thing else—that, as to the sports, said to be negligently performed and polluted, it clearly denoted the pollution of the Megalensian play; the most venerable and religious of all other shews; which Clodius himself, as ædile, exhibited in honor of the mother of the gods; where, when the magistrates and citizens were seated, to partake of the diversions, and the usual proclamation was made, to command all slaves to retire, a vast body of them, gathered

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

* Dio. Ib. † De Harusp. resp. 6.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Max. Philippus.

lation of faith and oaths, that it related evidently to those judges, who had absolved Clodius; as being one of the most memorable and flagrant perjuries, which Rome had ever known; that the answer itself suggested this interpretation, when it subjoined, that ancient and occult sacrifices were polluted; which could refer to nothing, so properly, as to the rites of the Bona Dea; which were the most ancient and the most occult of any in the city; celebrated, with incredible secrecy, to that goddess, whose name it was not lawful for men to know; and with ceremonies, which no man ever pried into, but Clodius*. Then, as to the warning, given by the gods, of dangers, likely to ensue from the dissensions of the principal citizens; that there was no man so particularly active, in promoting those dissensions, as Clodius; who was perpetually enflaming one side or the other; now pursuing popular, now aristocratical measures; at one time a favorite of the triumvirate, at another of the senate; whose credit was wholly supported by their quarrels and animosities. He exhorts them, therefore, in the conclusion, to beware of falling into those miseries, of which the gods so evidently forewarned them; and to take care, especially, that the form of the Republic was not altered; since all civil contests between great and powerful citizens, must necessarily end, either in an universal destruction, or a tyranny of the conqueror: that the state was now in so tottering a

condition, that nothing could preserve it but their concord: that there was no hope of its being better, while Clodius remained unpunished; and but one degree left of being worse, by being wholly ruined and enslaved; for the prevention of which, the gods had given them this remarkable admonition; for they were not to believe, what was sometimes represented on the stage, that any god ever descended from heaven to converse familiarly with men; but that these extraordinary sounds and agitations of the world, the air, the elements, were the only voice and speech, which heaven made use of; that these admonished them of their danger, and pointed out the remedy; and that the gods, by intimating so freely the way of their safety, had shewn, how easy it would be to pacify them, by pacifying only their own animosities and discords among themselves.

About the middle of the summer, and before the time of chusing new consuls, which was commonly in August, the senate began to deliberate on the provinces, which were to be assigned to them at the expiration of their office. The consular provinces, about which the debate singly turned, were the two Gauls, which Cæsar now held; Macedonia, which Piso; and Syria, which Gabinius possessed. All who spoke before Cicero, excepting Servilius, were for taking one, or both the Gauls from Cæsar; which was what the senate generally desired; but when it came to Cicero's turn, he gladly laid hold on the occasion, to revenge himself on Piso and Gabinius, and exerted all his

* Itaque ego idem, qui nunc consulis iis, qui designati erunt, Syriam, Macedoniamque decerno—Quod si essent illi optimi viri, tamen ego mea sententia C. Casari nondum succedendum putarem. Qua de re dicam, patres conscripti, quod sentio, atque illam interpellationem familiarissimi mei, qua paullo ante interrupta est oratio mea, non perlimescam. Negat me vir optimus inimiciorum de-

authority, to get them recalled with some marks of disgrace, and their governments assigned to the succeeding consuls; but as for Caesar, his opinion was, that his command should be continued to him, till he had finished the war, which he was carrying on with such success, and settled the conquered countries. This gave no small offence; and the consul Philippus could not forbear interrupting and reminding him, that he had more reason to be angry with Caesar than with Gabinius himself; since Caesar was the author and raiser of all that storm, which had oppressed him. But Cicero replied, that, in this vote, he was not pursuing his private resentment, but the public good, which had reconciled him to Caesar; and that he could not be an enemy to one, who was deserv'ing so well of his country; that a year or two more would complete his conquests, and reduce all Gaul to a state of peaceful subjection: that the cause was widely different between Caesar and the other two; that Caesar's administration was beneficial, prosperous, glorious, to the Republic; theirs, scandalous, ignominious, hurtful to their subjects, and contemptible to their enemies. In short, he managed the debate so, that the senate came fully into his sentiments, and decreed the revocation of Piso and Gabinius.*

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

A. Urb. Or. Cic. St. Cor. — Cn. Corn. Lent. M. Trellianus. L. Mar. Philippus.

He was now likewise engaged in pleading two considerable causes at the bar; the one in defence of Cornelius Balbus, the other of M. Coelius. Balbus was a native of Gades in Spain, of a splendid family in that city, who, for his fidelity and services to the Roman generals in that province, and especially in the Sertorian war, had the freedom of Rome conferred upon him by Pompey, in virtue of a law, which authorised him to grant it to as many as he thought proper. But Pompey's act was now called in question, as originally null and invalid, on a pretence, that the city of Gades was not within the terms of that alliance and relation to Rome, which rendered its citizens capable of that privilege. Pompey and Crassus were his advocates, and, at their desire, Cicero also; who had the third place, or post of honor assigned to him, to give the finishing hand to the cause*. The prosecution was projected, not so much out of enmity to Balbus, as to his patrons, Pompey and Caesar; by whose favor he had acquired great wealth and power; being at this time general of the artillery to Caesar, and the principal manager

bere esse Gabinio, quam Casari; omnem enim illam tempestatem, cui cessasset, Casare impulsore atque adiutore esse excitatam. Cui si primum sic responderam, me communis utilitatis habere rationem, non doloris mei. Hic me meus in Rempub. animus pristinus ac perennis, cum C. Casare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam. Quod volent denique homines existiment, nemini ego possum esse bene de Republica merenti non amicus. Vid. Orat. de Prov. Cons. 8, 9, &c.

* Quo mihi diffilior est hic extremus perorandi locus. Sed mos est gerendus, non morio Cornelio, cuius ego voluntati in ejus periculis nullo modo deesse possum; sed etiam Cn. Pompeio. Pro Balb. 1, 2, &c.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Co-s.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Marc. Philippus.

or steward of all his affairs. The judges gave sentence for him, and confirmed his right to the city; from which foundation he was raised afterwards, by Augustus, to the consulate itself: his nephew also, young Balbus, who was made free with him, at the same time, obtained the honor of a triumph, for his victories over the Garamantes; and, as Pliny tells us, they were the only instances of foreigners, and adopted citizens, who had ever advanced themselves to either of those honors in Rome*.

Coelius, whom he next defended, was a young gentleman of equestrian rank, of great parts and accomplishments, trained under the discipline of Cicero himself; to whose care he was committed, by his father, upon his first introduction into the forum: before he was of age to hold any magistracy, he had distinguished himself by two public impeachments; the one of C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship, for conspiring against the state; the other of L. Atratinus, for bribery and corruption. Atratinus's son was now revenging his father's quarrel, and accused Coelius of public violence, for being concerned in the assassination of Dio, the chief of the Alexandrian embassy; and of an attempt to poison Clodia, the sister of Clodius: he had been this lady's gallant; whose resentment, for her favors slighted by him,

* Fuit & Balbus Cornelius major consul—Primus exterorum, atque etiam in oceano genitorum usus illo honore. Hist. N. 7. 43.
Garama caput Garamantum: omnia armis Romanis superata, & Cornelio Balbo triumphata, uno omnium externo curru & Quiritium jure donato: quippe Gadius nato civitas Romæ, cum Balbo majore patruo data est. Ib. 5. 5.

A. Urb. Cyr. Cic. 51. Con.—Cic. Corn. Leg. Marcellinus. In Mar. Philippi.

was the real source of all his trouble. In this speech, Cicero treats the character and gallantries of Clodia, her commerce with Cælius, and the gaieties and licentiousness of youth, with such a vivacity of wit and humor, that makes it one of the most entertaining, which he has left to us. Cælius, who was truly a libertine, lived on the palatine hill, in a house which he hired of Clodius, and, among the other proofs of his extravagance, it was objected, that a young man, in no public employment, should take a separate house from his father, at the yearly rent of two hundred and fifty pounds: to which Cicero replied, that Clodius, he perceived, had a mind to sell his house, by setting the value of it so high; whereas, in truth, it was but a little paltry dwelling, of small rent, scarce above eighty pounds per annum*. Cælius was acquitted, and ever after professed the highest regard for Cicero; with whom he held a correspondence of letters, which will give us occasion to speak more of him, in the sequel of the history. Cicero seems to have composed a little poem, about this time, in compliment to Caesar: and excuses his not sending it to Atticus, because Caesar pressed to have it, and he had reserved no copy: though, to confess the truth, he says, he found it very difficult to digest the meanness of recanting his old principles. "But adieu," says he, "to all

* Sumptus unius generis objectus est, habitationis: triginta milibus venalem, cujus hic in xdiculis habet, decem, ut opinor, milibus. Pro Cælio. 7.

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

“right, true, honest counsels: it is incredible, what perfidy there is in those, who want to be leaders, and who really would be so, if there was any faith in them. I felt what they were to my cost, when I was drawn in, deserted, and betrayed by them: I resolved still to act on with them in all things; but found them the same as before; till, by your advice, I came at last to a better mind. You will tell me, that you advised me indeed to act, but not to write: it is true; but I was willing to put myself under a necessity of adhering to my new alliance, and preclude the possibility of returning to those, who, instead of pitying me, as they ought, never cease envying me. But since those, who have no power will not love me, my business is to acquire the love of those who have: you will say, I wish that you had done it long ago; I know you wished it; and I was a mere ass for not minding you.”

* Urgebar ab eo, ad quem misi, & non habebam exemplar. Quid etiam, (quidum circumdod) quod devorandum est) subitup- cula mihi videbatur *αγαθωδία*; sed valeant recta, vera, honesta con- silia. Non est credible, quæ sit peridia in istis principibus, ut voluit inductus, relictus, projectus ab iis: tamen hoc erat in animo, ut cum his in Rep. consentirem. Idem erant, qui fuerant. Vix aliquando te auctore respivi. Dices, ea te monuisse, quas facerem, non etiam ut scriberem. Ego inheculæ mihi necessitatem volui imponere hujus novæ conjunctionis, ne qua mihi liceret labi ad illos, qui etiam tum cum misereri mei debent, non desinunt invidere. Sed tamen modici sumus *ὀφείλομεν*, ut scripsi—Sed quoniam qui nihil possunt, il me amare nolunt, demus operam, ut ab iis, qui possunt, diligamur; dices, velle jam pridem: Scio te voluisse, & me asinum germanum fuisse.—Ad Att. 4. 5.

Scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari.—Ad Quint. 2. 15.

In this year, also, Cicero wrote that celebrated letter to Luccius, in which he presses him to attempt the history of his transactions: Luccius was a man of eminent learning and abilities, and had just finished the history of the Italian and African civil wars; with intent to carry it down through his own times, and, in the general relation, to include, as he had promised, a particular account of Cicero's acts; but Cicero, who was pleased with his style and manner of writing, labors to engage him in this letter, to postpone the design of his continued history, and enter directly on that separate period, from the beginning of his consulship to his restoration: comprehending Catiline's conspiracy, and his own exile. He observes, that this short interval was distinguished with such a variety of incidents, and unexpected turns of fortune, as furnished the happiest materials, both to the skill of the writer, and the entertainment of the reader; that, when an author's attention was confined to a single and select subject, he was more capable of adorning it and displaying his talents, than in the wide and diffusive field of general history; but if he did not think the facts themselves worth the pains of adorning, that he would yet allow so much to friendship, to affection, and even to that favor, which he had so laudably disclaimed in his prefaces, as not to confine himself scrupulously to the strict laws of history, and the rules of truth.—That, if he would undertake it, he would supply him with some memoirs, or commentaries, for the foundation of his work: if not, that he him-

This letter is constantly alledged as a proof of Cicero's vanity, and excessive love of praise: but we must consider it as written, not by a philosopher, but a statesman, conscious of the greatest services to his country, for which he had been barbarously treated; and, on that account, the more eager to have them represented in an advantageous light, and impatient to taste some part of that glory, when living, which he was sure to reap from them when dead: and as to the passage which gives the offence, where he presses his friend to exceed even the bounds of truth in his praises, it is urged only, we see, conditionally, and upon an absurd or improbable supposition, that Lucceius did not think the acts themselves really laudable, or worth praising: but whatever exceptions there may be to the morality, there can be none to the elegance and composition of the letter; which is filled with a variety of beautiful sentiments, illustrated by examples, drawn from a perfect knowledge of history; so that it is justly ranked among the capital pieces of the epistolary kind, which remain to us from antiquity.

self should be forced to do, what many had done before him, write his own life; a task liable to many exceptions and difficulties; where a man would necessarily be restrained by modesty, on the one hand, or partiality on the other, either from blaming, or praising himself so much as he deserved, &c.*

A. Urb. 697. Cic. 51. Coss.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

A. VIB. EG. CIC. SI. COAR.—CIC. COAR. LEON. MARCELLINUS. L. MARI. POMPILIUS.

Cicero had employed more than ordinary pains upon it, and was pleased with his success in it: for he mentions it to Atticus with no small satisfaction, and wished him to get a copy of it from their friend Luccius. The effect of it was, that Luccius undertook what Cicero desired, and probably made some progress in it, since Cicero sent him the memoirs, which he promised, and Luccius lived many years after, in an uninterrupted friendship with him, though neither this, nor any other of his writings, had the fortune to be preserved to succeeding ages.

All people's eyes and inclinations began now to turn towards Caesar; who, by the éclat of his victories, seemed to rival the fame of Pompey himself: and by his address and generosity, gained ground upon him daily in authority and influence in public affairs. He spent the winter at Luca; whither a vast concourse of all ranks resorted to him from Rome. Here Pompey and Crassus were again made friends by him; and a project formed, that they should jointly seize the consulship for the next year, though they had not declared themselves candidates within the usual time. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, a professed enemy, was one of the competitors; who, thinking himself sure of success, could not forbear bragging, that he would effect, when consul, what he could not

* Epistolam, Luccio quam misi—fac ut ab eo sumas: valde bellum est: eumque ut adpropere adhorteris, &c, quod mihi se ita facturum rescripsit, agas gratias. Ad Att. 4. 6.
Tu Luccio librum nostrum dabis. Ib. 11.

A. URB. 697. CIC. 51. COS.—CN. CORN. LENT. MARCELLINUS. L. MAR. PHILIPPUS.

do when prætor; rescind Cæsar's acts, and recal him from his government*; which made them resolve at all hazards to defeat him. What greatly favored their design, was the obstinacy of the tribune, C. Cato; who, to revenge himself on Marcellinus, for not suffering him to hold any assemblies of the people, for promulgating his laws, would not suffer the consuls to hold any for the choice of the magistrates†. The triumvirate supported him in this resolution till the year expired, and the government fell into an interregnum; when, by faction and violence, and the terror of troops, poured into the city, they extorted the consularship out of the hands of Domitius, and secured it to themselves‡. This made Pompey generally odious, who, in all this height of greatness, could not defend himself from the perpetual raileries and insults of his adversaries; which yet he bore with singular temper and patience. Marcellinus was constantly alarming the city with the danger of his power; and as he was haranguing, one day, on that subject, being encouraged by a general acclamation of the people; "cry out, citizens," says he, "cry out while you may; for it

* Sed cum L. Domitius consularis candidatus palam minaretur, consulem se effecturum, quod prætor nequisset, adempturumque ei exercitus. Crassum Pompeianumque in urbem provinciae suae Lucam extructos compulsi, ut detruendi Domitii causa alterum consulatum peterent—Sueton. J. Cas. 24.

† Consul—dies comitiales exemit omnes—C. Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, si sibi cum populo agendi dies essent exempti. Ad Quint. 2. 6.
‡ Quid enim hoc miserius, quam eum, qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, consulem fieri non posse? &c. Ad Att. 4. 8. Vid. Dio, p. 103.

A. Urb. Eg. Cic. 51. Cons.—Cn. Corn. Lent. Marcellinus. L. Mar. Philippus.

“will not be long in your power to do so with
 “safety.” Cn. Piso, also, a young nobleman,
 who had impeached Manilius Crispus, a man of
 praetorian rank, and notoriously guilty, being pro-
 voked by Pompey’s protection of him, turned his
 attack against Pompey himself, and charged him
 with many crimes against the state; being asked,
 therefore, by Pompey, why he did not chuse to
 impeach him, rather than the criminal, he replied,
 briskly, that if he would give bail to stand a trial,
 without raising a civil war, he would soon bring
 him before his judges†.

A. Urb. Eg. Cic. 52. Cons.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

DURING the continuance of these tumults, occa-
 sioned by the election of the new consuls, Cicero
 retired into the country; where he staid to the
 beginning of May, much out of humor, and dis-
 gusted both with the Republic and himself. At-
 ticus’s constant advice to him was, to consult his
 safety and interest, by uniting himself with the
 men of power; and they, on their part, were as
 constantly inviting him to it, by all possible as-
 surances of their affection: but, in his answers to
 Atticus, he observes, that their two cases were
 very different; that Atticus, having no peculiar

* Acclamate, inquit, Quirites, acclamate, dum licet: jam enim
 vobis impune facere non licebit.—Val. Max. 6. 2.

† Da, inquit, predes Reip. te, si postulatus fueris, civile bellum
 non excitaturum; etiam de tuo prius, quam de Manili capite, in
 concilium iudices mittam. Ib.

character, suffered no peculiar indignity; nothing but what was common to all the citizens; whereas his own condition was such, that, if he spoke what he ought to do, he should be looked upon as a madman; if what was useful only to himself, as a slave; if nothing at all, as quite oppressed and subdued: that his uneasiness was the greater, because he could not shew it without being thought ungrateful:—"Shall I withdraw myself, then," says he, "from business, and retire to the port of ease? That will not be allowed to me; Shall I follow these leaders to the wars, and, after having refused to command, submit to be commanded? I will do so; for I see that it is your advice, and wish that I had always followed it: or, shall I resume my post, and enter again into affairs? I cannot persuade myself to that, but begin to think Philoxenus in the right; who chose to be carried back to prison, rather than commend the tyrant's verses. This is what I am now meditating; to declare my dislike at least of what they are doing*."

* Tu quidem, etsi es natura *prohizos*, tamen nullam habes propriam servitutem: communi frueris nomine. Ego vero, qui, si loquor de Reipub. quod oportet, insanus, si quod opus est, servus existimor, si taceo, oppressus & captus; quo dolore esse debeo? quo sum scilicet hoc etiam actiore, quod ne dolere quidem possum, ut non ingratus videar. Quid si cessare libeat & in otii portum confugere? Nequicquam. Immo etiam in bellum & in castra: ergo etiam *εὐαδὴ*, qui *ταυτοῖ* esse nolimus? Sic faciendum est; tibi enim ipsi, cui vitam semper parvissem, sic video placere. Reliqui est, *Ζωδὴ* *ἐκταλῆς*, *ταύταις* *νομίαις*; non inheerere possum: & Philoxenus ignosco, qui reduci in carcerem maluit. Veruntamen id ipsum mecum in his locis commentor, iusta improbem.—Ad Att. 4. 6. The story of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, and Philoxenus, the poet, is told by Diodorus Siculus. Lib. 15, p. 331.

A. Urb. 698, Cic. 52. Coss.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

Such were the agitations of his mind at this

time; as he frequently signifies in his letters: he was now at one of his villas, on the delightful shore of Baia, the chief place of resort and pleasure for the great and rich: Pompey came thither in April, and no sooner arrived, than he sent him his compliments, and spent his whole time with him: they had much discourse on public affairs, in which Pompey expressed great uneasiness, and owned himself dissatisfied with his own part in them; but Cicero, in his account of the conversation, intimates some suspicion of his sincerity. In the midst of this company and diversion, Cicero's entertainment was in his studies; for he never resided any where without securing to himself the use of a good library: here he had the command of Faustus, the son of Sylla, and son-in-law of Pompey; one of the best collections of Italy; gathered from the spoils of Greece, and especially of Athens, from which Sylla brought away many thousand volumes. He had no body in the house with him, but Dionysius, a learned Greek slave, whom Atticus had made free, and who was intrusted with the instruction of the two young Ciceros, the son and the nephew: with this companion, he was devouring books, since the wretched state of the public had deprived him, as he tells us, of all other pleasures. "I had much

* Pompeius in Cumanum Parilibus venit: misit ad me statim qui salutem nuntiaret: ad eum postidie mane vadebam.—Ad Att. 4. x. Nos hic cum Pompeio fuimus: sane sibi displicens; ut loquebatur: sic est enim in hoc homine dicendum.—In nos vero suavissime effusus; venit etiam ad me in Cumanum 3 se.—lb. 9.

A. URB. 698. CIC. 52. COSS.—CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS II. M. LICINIUS CRASSUS II.

“rather,” says he, to Atticus, “be sitting on your little bench, under Aristotle’s picture, than in the curule chairs of our great ones; or taking a turn with you, in your walks, than with him, whom it must, I see, be my fate to walk with: as for the success of that walk, let Fortune look to it, or some god, if there be any, who takes care of us*.”

He mentions, in the same letter, a current report at Puteoli, that King Ptolemy was restored; and desires to know what account they had of it at Rome: the report was very true; for Gabinius, tempted by Ptolemy’s gold, and the plunder of Egypt, and encouraged also, as some write, by Pompey himself, undertook to replace him on the throne, with his Syrian army; which he executed with a high hand, and the destruction of all the king’s enemies, in open defiance of the authority of the senate and the direction of the sibs: this made a great noise at Rome, and irritated the people to such a degree, that they resolved to make him feel their displeasure for it, very severely, at his return†.

His colleague Piso came home the first, from his nearer government of Macedonia; after an inglorious administration of a province, whence no con-

* Ego hic pascor Bibliotheca Fausti. Fortasse tu putabas his rebus Puteolani & Lucrinensibus. Ne ista quidem desunt. Sed mehercule a ceteris oblectationibus desero & voluptatibus propter Rem-pub. sic literis sustentor & recreor; in illo tua sedecula, quam habes sub imagine Aristotelis, sedere, quam in istorum sella curuli, tecumque apud te ambulare, quam cum eo, quocum video esse ambulandum. Sed de illa ambulatione fors videret, aut si qui est, qui curet Deus. Ib. 10.
† Nos hic voramus literas cum homine mitifico, ita mehercule sentio, Dionysio. Ib. 11.
+ Vid. Dio. l. 39. p. 116, &c.

A. Urb. reg. Cic. 52. Cons.—(in Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

sular senator had ever returned, but to a triumph. For though, on the account of some trifling advantage in the field, he had procured himself to be saluted emperor by his army, yet the occasion was so contemptible, that he durst not send any letters upon it to the senate; but, after oppressing the subjects, plundering the allies, and losing the best part of his troops, against the neighbouring barbarians, who invaded and laid waste the country, he ran away, in disguise, from a mutiny of the soldiers, whom he disbanded, at last, without their pay*. When he arrived at Rome, he stripped his fasces of their laurel, and entered the city obscurely and ignominiously, without any other attendance than his own retinue†. On his first appearance in public, trusting to the authority of his son-in-law, Caesar, he had the hardness to attack Cicero, and complain to the senate of his injurious treatment of him: but when he began to reproach him with the disgrace of his exile, the whole assembly interrupted him, by a loud and general clamour‡.

* Ex qua aliquot pretorio imperio, consulari quidem nemo rediit, qui incolumis fuerit, qui non triumphavit. In Pison. 16.
 † Ux ex ea provincia, quæ fuit ex omnibus una maxime triumphabit, nullas sit ad senatum litteras mittere ausus. Nuntius ad senatum missus est nullus. Ib. 19.

Mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus—20.—
 Dyrhachium ut venit decedens, obsessus est ab his ipsis militibus—
 Quibus cum juratus affirmasset, se, quæ deberentur, postero die persoluturum; domum se abdidit: inde nocte intempesta crepidatus, veste servilli navem conscendit.—38.—

† Sic iste—Macedonicus Imperator in urbem se intulit, ut nullius negotiatoris obscurissimi reditus unquam fuerit desertor.—23.
 Cum tu—detractam e cruentis fascibus lauream ad portam Esquilidam abjecisti.—Ib. 30.
 ‡ Tunc ausus es meum discissum illum—Maledicti & contumeliaz

Among other things, with which he upbraided Cicero, he told him, that it was not any envy for what he had done, but the vanity of what he had said, which had driven him into exile; and that a single verse of his,

Celant arma Togæ, concedat laurea lingue,

was the cause of all his calamity; by provoking Pompey to make him feel, how much the power of the general was superior to that of the orator: he put him in mind, also, that it was mean and ungenerous to exert his spleen only against such, whom he had reason to contemn, without daring to meddle with those who had more power, and where his resentment was more due *. But it had been better for him to have stifled his complaints, and suffered Cicero to be quiet; who, exasperated by his imprudent attack, made a reply to him upon the spot, in an invective speech, the severest, perhaps, that was ever spoken by any man, on the person, the parts, the whole life and conduct of Piso; which, as long as the Roman name subsists, must deliver down a most detestable character of him to all posterity. As to the verse, with which he

loco ponere? Quo quidem tempore cepi, patres conscripti, fructum immortalium vestri in me amoris—qui non admirumratione, sed voce & clamore abjecti hominis—petulantiam fregistis. Ib. 14.

* Non ulla tibi, inquit, invidia nocuit, sed versus tui.—Hæc res tibi ductus illos excitavit—Tuæ dicis, inquit, Togæ, summum Imperatorem esse cessurum.—

Paulo ante dixisti me cum his confingere, quos despicerem; non attingere eos, qui plus possent, quibus iratus esse deberem.—Ib. 29, 30, 31.

A. Urb. 621. Cic. 52. Cons.—con. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Tullius Cicero II.

was urged, he ridicules the absurdity of Piso's application of it, and tells him, that he had contrived a very extraordinary punishment for poor poets, if they were to be banished for every bad line: that he was a critic of a new kind; not an Aristarchus, but a grammatical Phalaris; who, instead of expunging the verse, was for destroying the author: that the verse itself could not imply any affront to any man whatsoever: that he was an ass, and did not know his letters, to imagine, that, by the gown, he meant his own gown; or by arms, the arms of any particular general; and not to see, that he was speaking only in the poetical style; and, as the one was the emblem of peace, the other of war, that he could mean nothing else, than that the tumults and dangers with which the city had been threatened, must now give way to peace and tranquillity: that he might have stuck a little indeed in explaining the latter part of the verse, if Piso himself had not helped him out; who, by trampling his own laurel under foot, at the gates of Rome, had declared how much he thought it inferior to every other kind of honour:—that as for Pompey, it was silly to think, that, after the volumes which he had written in his praise, one silly verse should make him at last his enemy: but that, in truth, he never was his enemy; and if, on a certain occasion, he had shewn any coldness towards him, it was all owing to the perfidy and malice of such as Piso; who were continually infusing jealousies and suspicions into

him, till they had removed from his confidence, all who loved either him, or the Republic *. About this time the theatre, which Pompey had built at his own charge, for the use and ornament of the city, was solemnly opened and dedicated: it is much celebrated by the ancients, for its grandeur and magnificence: the plan was taken from the theatre of Mytilene, but greatly enlarged, so as to receive commodiously forty thousand people. It was surrounded by a portico, to shelter the company in bad weather, and had a curia, or senate-house, annexed to it; with a basilica also, or grand hall, proper for the sittings of judges, or any other public business; which were all finished at Pompey's cost, and adorned with a great number of images, formed by the ablest masters, of men and women, famed for something very remarkable or prodigious in their lives and characters†. Atticus undertook the care of placing all

A. Urb. 698. Cic. 52. Coss.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

* Quoniam te non Aristarchum, sed grammaticum Phalarim habemus, qui non notam apponas ad malum versum, sed poetam armis prosequare—Quid nunc te, Asine, literas doceam? Non dixi hanc togam, qua sum amictus, nec arma, scutum & gladium unius Imperatoris: sed quod pacis est insigne & otii, toga; contra autem arma, tumultus ac belli, more poetarum locutus, hoc intelligi volui, bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum—in altero—hærerem, nisi tu expedisses. Nam cum tu—detrahâtam e cruentis fascibus lauream ad portam Esquilinam abjecisti, indicasti, non modo amplissimæ, sed etiam minime laudi lauream concessisse—Vis Pompeium isto versu inimicum mihi esse factum—Primo nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum? Vestræ fraudes,—vestræ criminationes insidiarum mearum—effecerunt ut ego excluderem, &c. In Pison. 30, 31.

† Pompeius Magnus in ornamento theatri mirabiles fama posuit imagines; ob id diligenti magnum artificum ingenio elaboratas; inter quas legitur Euryche, a vincti liberis rogo illata, cuius triginta partus; Alcippe, Elephanium. Plin. Hist. 7. 3.

A. U. C. 683. (C. 52. Cons. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, L. Licinius Crassus.)

these statues, for which Pompey charged Cicero with his thanks to him*; but what made this fabric the more surprising and splendid, was a beautiful temple, erected at one end of it to Venus the Conquerress; and so contrived, that the seats of the theatre might serve as stairs to the temple. This was designed, it is said, to avoid the reproach of making so vast an expence for the mere use of luxury: the temple being so placed, that those who came to the shews, might seem to come to worship the goddess†.

At the solemnity of this dedication, Pompey entertained the people with the most magnificent shews, which had ever been exhibited in Rome: in the theatre, were stage-plays, prizes of music, wrestling, and all kinds of bodily exercises: in the circus, horse-races, and huntings of wild beasts, for five days successively, in which five hundred lions were killed, and on the last day, twenty elephants: whose lamentable howling, when mortally wounded, raised such a commiseration in the multitude, from a vulgar notion of their great sense and love to man, that it destroyed the whole diversion of the shew, and drew curses on Pom-

* Tibi etiam gratus agebat, quod signa comperenda suscepisses. Ad Am. 4. 9.

† Quam Pompeius, inquit, adeum Victoris dedicatus esset, ejus gradus vicem libenter essent, &c. A. Gell. X. l. Vid. Tenu. de Spectac.

Dion. Cassius mentions it, as a tradition he had met with, that this statue was not really built by Pompey, but by his freedman, Demetrius, who had made himself richer than his master, by attending him in his wars; and to take off the envy of raising so vast an edifice, laid out a considerable part of it upon the theatre, and gave the honor of it to Pompey. Dion. p. 167. See. de Tiro. Arim. c. 8.

A. Urb. 698. Cic. 52. Cons.—(Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

pey himself, for being the author of so much cruelty*: so true it is, what Cicero observes of this kind of prodigality, that there is no real dignity, or lasting honor in it: that it satiates, while it pleases, and is forgotten, as soon as it is over. It gives us, however, a genuine idea of the wealth and grandeur of these principal subjects of Rome: who, from their private revenues, could raise such noble buildings, and provide such shews, from the several quarters of the world, which no monarch on earth is now able to exhibit.

Cicero, contrary to his custom, was present at these shews, out of compliment to Pompey, and gives a particular account of them to his friend M. Marius, who could not be drawn by them from his books and retreat in the country. “The old actors,” says he, “who had left the stage, came on to it again in honor to Pompey; but, for the sake of their own honor, ought rather to have staid away; our friend Æsopus, appeared to be quite sunk and worn out; so that all people seemed willing to grant him his quietus: for, in

* Magnificentissima vero Pompeii nostri munera in secundo Consatu. De Offic. 2. 16.

Pompeii quodque altero Consulatū, dedicatione templi Veneris victricis, pugnare in Circo viginti elephantēs. Amissa fuga spe miseri cordiam vulgi inenarrabili habitu querentes supplicare, quādam sese lamentatione complorantes, tanto populi dolore, ut oblitus imperatoris. Plens universus consurgeret, dirasque Pompeio, quas ille mox luit, poenas imprecaretur. Plin. l. 8. 7. Vid. Dio, l. 39. p. 107.

† In his infinitis, sumptibus, nihil nos magnopere mirari: cum nec necessitati subveniatur, nec dignitas augeatur: ipsaque illa delectatio multitudinis sit ad breve exiguumque tempus: in quo tamen ipso una cum satietate memoria quoque moriatur voluptas. De Offic. 2. 16.

A. Urb. Eccl. Cic. et. Cato. Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Terentius Crassus II.

"attempting to raise his voice, where he had occasion to swear, his speech faltered and failed him. In the other plays, the vast apparatus, and crowded machinery which raised the admiration of the mob, spoiled the entertainment: six hundred mules, infinite treasures of plate, troops of horse and foot fighting on the stage. The huntings, indeed, were magnificent; but what pleasure, to a man of taste, to see a poor weak fellow torn to pieces by a fierce beast; or, a noble beast struck dead with a spear: the last day's shew of elephants, instead of delight, raised a general compassion, and an opinion of some relation between that animal and man: but, lest you should think me wholly happy, in these days of diversion, I have almost burst myself in the defence of your friend Gallus Caninius. If the city would be as kind to me, as they are to Alcopus, I would willingly quit the stage, to live with you, and such as you, in a polite and liberal case."

The city continued, for a great part of this summer, without its annual magistrates: for the elections, which had been postponed from the last year, were still kept off by the consuls, till they could settle them to their minds, and secure them to their own creatures: which they effected, at last, except in the case of two tribunes, who slipped into the office against their will: but the most remarkable repulse was, of M. Cato from the praetorship, which was given to Vatinius; from the

A. Urb. 698. Cic. 52. Coss.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

best citizen to the worst. Cato, upon his return from the Cyprian voyage, was complimented by the senate, for that service, with the offer of the pretorship in an extraordinary manner*. But he declined the compliment, thinking it more agreeable to his character to obtain it in the ordinary way, by the free choice of the people: but when the election came on, in which he was thought sure of success, Pompey broke up the assembly, on pretence of somewhat inauspicious in the heavens, and, by intrigue and management, got Vatinius declared pretor, who had been repulsed the year before, with disgrace, from the edileship†: but this being carried by force of money, and likely to produce an impeachment of Vatinius, Afranius moved for a decree, that the pretors should not be questioned for bribery after their election, which passed, against the general humor of the senate, with an exception only of sixty days, in which they were to be considered as private men. The pretence for the decree was, that so much of the year being spent, the whole would pass without any pretors at all, if a liberty of impeaching was allowed. “From this moment,” says Cicero, “they have given the exclusion to Cato; and, being masters of all, resolve that all the world shall know it.”

* Cujus ministerii gratia Senatus relationem interponi jubebat, ut pretoris comitiis extra ordinem ratio ejus haberetur. Sed ipse id fieri passus non est. Val. Max. 4. 1. Plut. in Cato.
† Proxima demeritis suffragia—quoniam quem honorem Catoni negaverant, Vatinius dare coacti sunt. Val. Max. 7. 5. Plut. in Pomp.
‡ A. D. III. id. Maii S. C. factum est de ambitu in Afranii senten-

nam. Sed magno cum genitū Senatū. Consulēs non sūnt perse-
cūtī eorū sententiās : quī Afraniū cum essent assensī addiderunt, ut
prætores ita crearentur, ut dies LX. privati essent.—Eo die Catonem
plane repudiārant. Quid multa? Tenent omnia, idque ita omnes
intelligere volunt. Ad Quint. 2. 9.

“obtained what he desired, since, besides the intended inscriptions, he mentions a statue also of his brother, which he had actually erected at the temple of Tellus*.”

Trebonius, one of the tribunes in the interests of the triumvirate, published a law, for the assignment of provinces to the consuls for the term of five years: to Pompey, Spain and Africa; to Crassus, Syria, and the Parthian war, with a power of raising what forces they thought fit: and that Caesar's commission should be renewed also for five years more. The law was opposed by the generality of the senate; and, above all, by Cato, Favonius, and two of the tribunes, C. Ateius Capito, and P. Aquilius Gallus: but the superior force of the consuls and the other tribunes prevailed, and cleared the forum by violence of all their opponents. The law no sooner passed, than Crassus began to prepare for his eastern expedition; and was in such haste to set forward, that he left Rome above two months before the expiration of his consulship: his eagerness to involve the Republic in a desperate war, for which the Parthians had given no pretext, was generally detested by the

* Multa nocte cum Vibullio veni ad Pompeium: Cumque ego egissem de istis operibus & inscriptionibus, per mihi benigne respondit. Cum Crasso se dixit loqui velle, mihi que, ut idem facerem suavit. Crassum Consullem ex Senatu domum reduxi: suscepit rem, dixitque esse quod Clodius hoc tempore cuperet se, & per Pompeium consequi. Putare se, si ego eum non impedirem, posse me adipisci sine contentione quod vellein, &c. Ad Quint. 2, 9. Reddita est mihi per vetus epistola; in qua de Ade Telluris, & de porticu Catuli me admones. Fit utrumque diligenter. Ad Telluris etiam tuam statutam locavi. Ib. 3. 1.

they were undoubtedly forged, it is certain, however, that they had a real influence on the overthrow of Crassus: for the terror of them had deeply possessed the minds of the soldiers, and made them turn every thing which they saw, or heard, to an omen of their ruin; so that when the enemy appeared in sight, they were struck with such a panic, that they had not courage or spirit enough left, to make a tolerable resistance. Crassus was desirous, before he left Rome, to be reconciled to Cicero: they had never been real friends, but generally opposite in party; and Cicero's early engagements with Pompey kept him, of course, at a distance from Crassus: their coldness was still increased on account of Catiline's plot, of which Crassus was strongly suspected; and charged Cicero with being the author of that suspicion: they carried it, however, on both sides, with much decency; out of regard to Crassus's son, Publius, a professed admirer and disciple of Cicero; till an accidental debate in the senate blew up their secret grudge into an open quarrel. The debate was upon Gabinus, whom Crassus undertook to defend, with many severe reflections upon Cicero; who replied, with no less acrimony, and gave a free vent to that old resentment of Crassus's many injuries, which had been gathering, he says, several years, but lain dormant so long, that he took it to be extinguished, till, from this accident, it burst out into a flame. The quarrel gave great joy to the chiefs of the senate; who highly applauded Cicero, in hopes to embroil him with the triumvi-

A. Urb. C. C. Cic. 52. Com.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

rate: but Pompey labored hard to make it up, and Caesar also, by letter, expressed his uneasiness upon it; and begged it of Cicero, as a favor, to be reconciled with Crassus; so that he could not hold out against an intercession so powerful, and so well enforced by his affection to young Crassus: their reconciliation was confirmed by mutual professions of a sincere friendship for the future; and Crassus, to give a public testimony of it to the city, invited himself, just before his departure, to sup with Cicero; who entertained him in the garden of his son-in-law, Crassipes*. These gardens were upon the banks of the Tiber, and seemed to have been famous for their beauty and situation†: and are the only proof which we meet with of the splendid fortunes and condition of Crassipes.

Cicero spent a great part of the summer in the country, in study and retreat: pleased, he says, that he was out of the way of those squabbles, where he must either have defended what he did not approve, or deserted the man whom he ought

* Repentinam ejus Crabini delationem—Si sine ulla mea consultatione suscipisset, tulisset: sed cum me disputantem, non lacensentem lasisset, exarsi non solum presentii, credo, iracundia (nam ea tam vehemens fortasse non fuisset) sed cum inclusum illud odium multarum ejus in me injurarum, quod ego effudisse me omne arbitrabar, residuum tamen insciente me fuisset, omne repente apparet—Cumque Pompeius ita contendisset, ut nihil unquam magis, ut cum Crasso redirem in gratiam: Caesarque per litteras maxima se molestia ex illa contentione affectum ostendisset: habui non temporum solum meorum rationem, sed etiam naturæ. Crassus que ut quasi testata populo Romæ esset nostra gratia, pæne a meis Lartibus in provinciam est profectus. Nam cum mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me in mei generi Crassipedi hortis.—Ep. Fam. I. 9.

† Ad Quint. 3. 7. Ad Alt. 4. 12.

-A. Urb. 698. Cic. 52. Cons.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.

not to forsake*. In this retirement, he put the last hand to his piece, on the Complete Orator, which he sent to Atticus, and promises also to send to Lentulus; telling him, that he had intermitted his old task of orations, and betaken himself to the milder and gentler studies; in which he had finished, to his satisfaction, three books, by way of dialogue, on the subject of the orator, in Aristotle's manner, which would be of use to his son, young Lentulus, being drawn, not in the ordinary way of the schools, and the dry method of precepts, but comprehending all that the ancients, and especially Aristotle and Isocrates, had taught on the institution of an orator†.

The three books contain as many dialogues, upon the character and idea of the perfect orator: the principal speakers were P. Crassus, and M. Antonius; persons of the first dignity in the Republic, and the greatest masters of eloquence, which Rome had then known: they were near forty years older than Cicero, and the first Romans who could pretend to dispute the prize of oratory with the Greeks; and who carried the Latin tongue to a degree of perfection, which left little

* Ego ausisse me in altercationibus, quas in Senatu factas audio, fero non molestè; nam aut defendissem quod non placeret, aut de- fuissem cui non oporteret. Ad Att. 4. 13.
† Scripsi etiam, (nam ab orationibus diiungo me fere, referoque ad mansuetiores unusas) scripsi igitur Aristoteleo more, quemadmodum quidem volui, tres libros in disputatione et dialogo de Oratore, quos arbitror Lentulo tuo non fore inutiles. Abhorrent enim a communi- bus præceptis: ac omnem antiquorum, & Aristoteleam & Isocrateam rationem oratoriam complectuntur. Ep. Fam. 1. 9.

or no room for any farther improvement. The disputation was undertaken at the desire and for the instruction of two young orators of great hopes, C. Cotta and P. Sulpicius, who were then beginning to flourish at the bar: Cicero himself was not present at it, but being informed by Cotta, of the principal heads, and general argument of the whole, supplied the rest from his own invention, agreeably to the different style and manner, which those great men were known to pursue; and with design to do honour to the memory of them both, but especially of Crassus, who had been the director of his early studies; and to whom he assigns the defence of that notion, which he himself always entertained, of the character of a consummate speaker.

Atticus was exceedingly pleased with this treatise, and commended it to the skies; but objected to the propriety of dismissing Scævola from the disputation, after he had once been introduced.

* Crassus—qualior & tringla tum habebat annos, totidemque annis mihi ætate præcebat—Tringto ipso minor quam Antonius, quod idcirco posui, ut dicendi Latine prima naturas qua ætate excolisset, posset notari; & intelligeretur, jam ad summum pæne esse perductum, ut eo nihil ferne quisquam addere posset, nisi qui a philosophia, a jure civili, ab historia fuisset instructor. Brut. 275.

Nunc ad Antonium, Crassumque pervenimus. Nam ego sic existimo hos oratores fuisse maximos; & in his primum cum Cræcorum gloria latine dicendi copiam æquatam. Ib. 250.

† Nos enim, qui ipsi sermoni non interfuissemus, & quibus Cotta tantummodo locos, ac sententias hujus disputationis tradidisset, quo in genere orationis utrumque cognoveramus, id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbrare conati.—De Orat. 3. 4.

Ut ei, (Crasso) & si nequaquam parem illius ingenio, at pro nostro tamen studio meritam gratiam debitamque referamus.—Ib. —

into the first dialogue. Cicero defends himself by the example of their god, Plato, as he calls him, in his book on Government; where the scene being laid in the house of an old gentleman, Cephalus, the old man, after bearing a part in the first conversation, excuses himself that he must go to prayers, and returns no more; Plato not thinking it suitable to the character of his age, to be detained in the company though so long a discourse; that, with greater reason, therefore, he had used the same caution in the case of Scævola; since it was not decent to suppose a person of his dignity, extreme age, and infirm health, spending several days successively in another man's house: that the first day's dialogue related to his particular profession, but the other two turned chiefly on the rules and precepts of the art, where it was not proper for one of Scævola's temper and character to assist only as a hearer*. This admirable work remains entire, a standing monument of Cicero's parts and abilities; which, while it exhibits to us the idea of a perfect orator, and marks out the way, by which Cicero formed himself to that character, it explains the reason, likewise, why nobody has since equalled him, or ever will, till there be found again united, what will hardly be found single in any man, the same industry, and the same parts.

* Quod in his libris, quos laudas, personam desideras Scævolæ. Non eam temere dimovi, sed feci idem, quod in *œvâ* Deus ille noster, Plato. Cum in Piræum Socrates venisset ad Cephalum, locupletem & festivum senem, quoad prius ille sermo haberetur adest in disputando Senex, &c. Ad Att. 4. 16.

A. Urb. 693. Cic. 52. Cons.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. 31. Licinius Crassus II.

Cicero returned to Rome, about the middle of November, to assist at Milo's wedding, who married Fausta, a rich and noble lady, the daughter of Sylla the dictator*; with whom, as some writers say, he found Sallust, the historian, in bed, not long after, and had him soundly lashed, before he dismissed him. The consuls, Pompey and Crassus, having reaped all the fruit, which they had proposed from the consulship, of securing to themselves the provinces which they wanted, were not much concerned about the choice of their successors; so that, after postponing the election to the end of the year, they gave way, at last, to their enemy, L. Domitius Ahenobarbus; being content to have joined with him their friend, Appius Claudius Pulcher.

A. Urb. 693. Cic. 51. Cons.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

As soon as the new year came on, Crassus's enemies began to attack him in the senate: their design was to revoke his commission, or abridge it, at least, of the power of making war upon the Parthians: but Cicero exerted himself so strenuously in his defence, that he baffled their attempts, after a warm contest with the consuls themselves, and several of the consular senators. He gave Crassus an account of the debate, by letter, in which he tells him, that he had given proof, not

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. 105.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

only to his friends and family, but to the whole city, of the sincerity of his reconciliation; and assures him of his resolution to serve him, with all his pains, advice, authority, interest, in every thing great or small, which concerned himself, his friends, or clients; and bids him look upon that letter, as a league of amity, which, on his part, should be inviolably observed*.

The month of February being generally employed in giving audience to foreign princes and ambassadors, Antiochus, king of Comagene, a territory on the banks of the Euphrates†, preferred a petition to the senate, for some new honor or privilege, which was commonly decreed to princes in alliance with the Republic: but Cicero, being in a rallying humor, made the petition so ridiculous, that the house rejected it, and, at his motion, reserved, likewise, out of his jurisdiction, one of his principal towns, Zeugma, in which was the chief bridge and passage over the Euphrates. Caesar, in his consulship, had granted to this king the honor of the prætexta, or the robe of the Roman magistrates; which was always disagreeable to the nobility, who did not care to see these petty princes put upon the same rank with themselves; so that Cicero, calling out upon the nobles, “will you,” says he, “who refused the prætexta to the king of Bostra, suffer this Comage-

* Has literas velim existimes fœderis habituras esse vim, non epis-
tolæ; meque ea, quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, sanctissime esse obser-
vaturum.—Ep. Fam. 5. 8.
† Ep. Fam. 15. 1, 3, 4.

"man to strut in purple!" But this disappointment was not more mortifying to the king than it was to the consuls, whose best perquisites were drawn from these compliments, which were always repaid by rich presents; so that Appian, who had been lately reconciled to Cicero, and paid a particular court to him at this time, applied to him, by Atticus, and their common friends, to suffer the petitions of this sort to pass quietly, nor destroy the usual harvest of the month, and make it quite barren to him*.

Cicero made an excursion this spring to visit his several seats and estates in the country; and, in his Cuman villa, began "a Treatise on Politics; or, on the best State of a City, and the Duties of a Citizen:" he calls it a great and laborious work, yet, worthy of his pains, if he could succeed in it; "if not, I shall throw it," says he, "into that sea, which is now before me, and attempt something else, since it is impossible for me to be "idle." It was drawn up in the form of a dialogue, in which the greatest persons of the old Republic were introduced, debating on the origin and best constitution of government; Scipio, Lælius, Philus,

* De Comageno rege, quod rem totam discussceram, mihi & per se & per Pomponium blanditur Appianus. Videt enim, si hoc genere dicendi utar in ceteris, Reptuarium sternam futurum. Eumque iusocose satis: neque solum illud extorsi oppidulum, quod erat positum in Euphrate, Zeugma; sed præterea legam ejus prætexam, quam erat adeptus Casare consule, magno hominum risu cavillatus.—Vos alii in homines nobiles, qui hostium prætextatum regem, quibus totus Comagenus ferebatur;—Multa dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus. Quo genere comitatus Appianus totam me amplexator.—Ad Quint. 2. 12.

Manilius, &c. * The whole was to be distributed into nine books, each of them the subject of one day's disputation: when he had finished the two first, they were read in his Tusculan villa, to some of his friends; where Sallust, who was one of the company, advised him to change his plan, and treat the subject in his own person, as Aristotle had done before him; alleging, that the introduction of those ancients, instead of adding gravity, gave an air of romance to the argument, which would have the greater weight, when delivered from himself, as being the work, not of a little sophist, or contemplative theorist, but of a consular senator and statesman, conversant in the greatest affairs, and writing what his own practice, and the experience of many years, had taught him to be true. These reasons seemed very plausible, and made him think of altering his scheme; especially, since, by throwing the scene so far back, he precluded himself from touching on those important revolutions of the Republic, which were later than the period to which he confined himself: but, after some deliberation, being unwilling to throw away the two books already finished, with which he was much pleased, he resolved to stick to the old plan, and as he had preferred it

* Scribam illa, quæ dixeram *volui*, spissum sane opus & operosum: sed si ex sententia successerit, bene erit opera posita: sin minus, in illud ipsum mare deprecemur, quod scribentes spectamus; aggreddiemur alia, quoniam quiescere non possumus. Ib. 14.
Hanc ego, quam institui, de Repub. disputationem in Africani personam & Philii, & Laeli & Manlii contuli, &c.—Rem, quod te non fugit, magnam complexus sum & gravem, & plurimi otii, quod ego maxime egeo. Ad Alt. 4. 16.

A. Urb. Reg. Cic. 33. Cass.—In. Domitius Ahenobarbus, A. Claudius Pulcher.

from the first, for the sake of avoiding offence, so he pursued it without any other alteration, than that of reducing the number of books from nine to six; in which form they were afterwards published, and survived him for several ages, though now unfortunately lost*.

From the fragments of this work, which still remain, it appears to have been a noble performance, and one of his capital pieces; where all the important questions in politics and morality were discussed, with the greatest elegance and accuracy; of the origin of society; the nature of law and obligation; the eternal difference of right and wrong; of justice being the only good policy, or foundation either of public or private prosperity; so that he calls his six books, so many pledges, given to the public for the integrity of his conduct. The younger Scipio was the principal speaker of the dialogue, whose part it was, to

* Sermo autem in novem & dies & libros distributus de optimo statu civitatis & de optimo civi.—Hi libri, cum in Tusculano mili legentur, audiente Sallustio; admonitus sum ab illo, multo majore auctoritate illis de rebus dici posse, si ipse loqueretur de Repub. presertim cum essum, non Hieracides Ponticus, sed consularis, & is, qui in maximis versatus in Repub. rebus essum: quæ tam antiquis hominibus attribuerem, ea visum iri ficta esse.—Commovit me, & eo magis, quod maximos motus nostræ civitatis attingere non poteram, quod erant inferiores, quam illorum ætas qui loquebantur. Ego autem id ipsum cum erant Secutus, ne in nostra tempora incurrens offenderem quempiam.—Ad Quint. 3. 5.

This will solve that variation which we find in his own account of this work, in different parts of his writings: and why Fannius, who in some places is declared to be a speaker in it, [Ad Alt. 4. 16. Ad Quint. 3. 5.] is denied to be so in others; being drop'd, when the number of books was contracted.

+ Cum sex libri, tanquam prædixis me ipsum obstrinxerim, quos tibi tam valde probari gaudeo. Ad Alt. 6. 1.

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

assert the excellence of the Roman constitution, preferably to that of all other states*: who, in the sixth book, under the fiction of a dream, which is still preserved to us, takes occasion to inculcate the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and a future state, in a manner so lively and entertaining, that it has been the standing pattern, ever since, to the wits of succeeding ages, for attempting the same method of instilling moral lessons, in the form of dreams or visions.

He was now drawn at last into a particular intimacy and correspondence of letters with Caesar, who had long been endeavoring to engage him to his friendship, and, with that view, had invited his brother Quintus to be one of his lieutenants in Gaul; where Quintus, to pay his court the better to his general, joined heartily in pressing his brother to an union with him, instead of adhering so obstinately to Pompey, who, as he tells him, was neither so sincere, nor so generous a friend as Caesar†. Cicero did not dislike the advice, and expressed a readiness to comply with it, of which Balbus gave an intimation to Caesar, with a letter, also inclosed, from Cicero himself; but the packet happening to fall into water, the letters were all destroyed, except a scrap or two of Balbus's, to which Caesar returned answer; "I perceive, that you had written somewhat about Cicero, which

* An censēs, cum in illis de Repub. libris persuadere videatur Africani, omnium Rerumq. nostram veterem illam fuisse optimam.—De Leg. 2. x. vid. lib. 1. 6, 9.
† De Pompeio assentior tibi, vel tu potius mihi, nam, ut scis, jam pridem istum canto Casarem. Ad Quint. 2. 13.

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

“were frequently rousing me, will correct my
“past laziness by mending my pace for the fu-
“ture.” But as to his seeking any advantage
or personal benefit from this alliance, “believe
“me,” says he, “you who know me, I have
“from him already what I most value, the assur-
“ance of his affection, which I prefer to all the
“great things that he offers me—*.” In another
letter, he says; “I lay no great stress on his
“promises, want no farther honors, nor desire
“any new glory, and wish nothing more but
“the continuance of his esteem, yet live still
“in such a course of ambition and fatigue, as
“if I were expecting what I do not really de-
“sire†.”

But though he made no use of Caesar's gene-
rosity for himself, yet he used it freely for his
friends; for, besides his brother, who was Caesar's
lieutenant, and Trebatius, who was his lawyer,
* Cum Caesaris literis, referis omni officio, diligentia, suavitate—
Quarum initium est, quam suavis ei tuus adventus fuerit, & recorda-
tio veteris amoris; deinde se effecturum, ut ego in medio dolore ac-
desiderio tui, te, cum a me abesses, potissimum secum esse latarer.—
Trebatium quod ad se miserim, persalse & humaniter etiam gratias
mihî agit: negat enim in tanta multitudine eorum, qui una essent,
quempiam fuisse, qui vadinonium concipere posset.—
Quare facis tu quidem fraternæ, quod me hortaris, sed in hercule
currentem nunc quidem, ut omnia mea studia in istum unum con-
feram, &c.

Sed mihî crede, quem nosti, quod in istis rebus ego plurimi aesti-
mo, jam habeo:—deinde Caesaris tantum in me amorem, quem omni-
bus his honoribus, quos a me a se expectare vult, antepono. Ad
Quint. 2. 15.
† Promissis illis, quas ostendit, non valde pendeo: nec honores
sitio, nec desidero gloriam: magisque ejus voluntatis perpetuita-
tem, quam promissorum exitum exspecto. Vivo tamen in ea an-
bitione & labore, tanquam id, quod non postulo, expectem.
Ib. 3. 5.

A. Urb. Gg. Cic. 32. Coss.—L. Pomponius Albinus, A. Claudius Pulcher.

he procured an eminent post for (Drus, and a regiment for Curtius; yet Caesar was chiding him, all the while, for his reserve in asking. His recommendatory letter of Trebatius will shew both what a share he possessed, at this time, of Caesar's confidence, and with what an affectionate zeal he used to recommend his friends.

CICERO TO CAESAR, EMPEROR.

"See, how I have persuaded myself to consider you as a second self; not only in what affects my own interest, but in what concerns my friends: I had resolved, whatsoever I went abroad, to carry C. Trebatius along with me, that I might bring him home, adorned with the fruits of my care and kindness; but since Pompey's stay in Rome has been longer than I expected, and my own irresolution, to which you are no stranger, will either wholly hinder, or, at least, retard my going abroad at all; see what I have taken upon myself: I began presently to resolve, that Trebatius should expect the same things from you, which he had been hoping for from me; nor did I assure him with less frankness of your good will, than I used to do of my own; but a wonderful incident fell out, both as a testimony of my opinion, and a pledge of your humanity; for while

* M. Curio Tribunum ab eo petivi. Ib. 2. 15. Ep. Fam. 7. 5. De Tribunatu—mihi ipse Caesar nominatum Curio paratum esse rescripsit, inquam in rogando verendum objurgavit. Ad Quint. 3. 1.

"I was talking of this very Trebatius, at my
 house, with our friend Balbus, your letter was
 delivered to me, in the end of which you said,
 "as to M. Orbius, whom you recommended to me,
 "I will make him even king of Gaul, or lieutenant
 "to Lepa; send me another, therefore, if you
 "please, whom I may prefer. We lifted up our
 hands, both I and Balbus; the occasion was so
 pat, that it seemed not to be accidental, but
 "divine. I send you, therefore, Trebatius; and
 "send him so, as at first indeed I designed, of
 "my own accord, but now also by your invita-
 "tion: embrace him, my dear Caesar, with all
 "your usual courtesy; and whatever you could be
 "induced to do for my friends, out of your regard
 "to me, confer it all singly upon him. I will be
 "answerable for the man; not in my former style,
 "which you justly rallied, when I wrote to you
 "about Milo, but in the true Roman phrase, which
 "men of sense use; that there is not an honest,
 "worthier, modest man living; I must add, what
 "makes the principal part of his character, that
 "he has a singular memory, and perfect know-
 "ledge of the civil law. I ask for him, neither a
 "regiment, nor government, nor any certain piece
 "of preferment: I ask your benevolence and ge-
 "nerosity; yet am not against the adorning him,
 "whenever you shall think proper, with those
 "trappings also of glory: in short, I deliver the
 "whole man to you, from my hand, as we say,
 "into yours, illustrious for victory and faith. But
 "I am more importunate than I need to be to

"you; yet I know you will excuse it. "Take care of your health, and continue to love me, as "you now do."

"Trebatius was of a lazy, indolent, studious temper; a lover of books and good company, eagerly fond of the pleasures of Rome, and wholly out of his element in a camp; and because Cæsar, through the infinite hurry of his affairs, could not presently admit him to his familiarity, and prefer him so soon as he expected, he was tired of the drudgery of attending him, and impatient to be at home again. Under these circumstances, there is a series of letters to him from Cicero, written not only with the disinterested affection of a friend, but the solicitude even of a parent, employing all the arts of insinuation, as well of the grave, as of the facetious kind, to hinder him from ruining his hopes and fortunes by his own imprudence. He laughs at his childish hankering after the city; bids him reflect on the end for which he went abroad, and pursue it with constancy; observes, from the Alcedæa of Euripides, that many had served themselves and the public well, at a distance from their country; whilst others, by spending their lives at home, had lived and died ingloriously; "of which number," says he, "you would have been one, if we had not thrust you out; and since I am now acting Alcedæa, "take this other lesson from me, that he, who is "not wise for himself, is wise to no purpose." He

* Ep. Fam. 7. 5.

† Tu modo inptas istas & desideria urbis & urbanitatis depones: & quo consilio profectus es, id assiduitate & virtute consequere.—

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 59. Co's.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

railes his impatience, or rather imprudence; as if he had carried a bond, not a letter, to Cæsar; and thought that he had nothing to do, but to take his money and return home; not recollecting, that even those who followed king Ptolemy with bonds to Alexandria, had not yet brought back a penny of money*. “You write me word,” says he, “that he consults your interest. Let me die if I do not believe, (such is your vanity) that you had rather be consulted than enriched by him †.” By these raileries and perpetual admonitions, he made Trebatius ashamed of his softness, and content to stay with Cæsar, by whose favor and generosity he was cured, at last, of all his uneasiness; and having here laid the foundation of his fortunes, finished afterwards, in the court of Augustus, with the character of the most learned lawyer of that age. Cæsar was now upon his second expedition into Britain; which raised much talk and expectation at

Nam multi suam rem bene gessere & poplicam, patria procul.

Multi, qui domi ætatem agent, propterea sunt improbi.

Quo in numero tu certe fuisses, nisi te extrusissemus; & quando

Medeam agere cepti, illud semper memento, qui ipse sibi sapiens

Prodesse non quit, nequicquam sapit. Ep. Fam. 7. 6.

* Subimpudens videbare; tanquam enim syngrapham ad Impe-

ratorem, non epistolam attulisses, sic, pecunia ablata, domum redire

properabas. Nec tibi in mentem veniebat, eos ipsos, qui cum syn-

graphis venissent Alexandriam, nunquam adhuc nullum auferre

potuisse. Ib. 17.

† Consuli quidem te a Cæsare scribis; sed ego tibi ab illo consuli

vellem. Ib. xi.

† Moriar, ni quæ tua gloria est; puto te malle a Cæsare consuli. quam

maurari. Ib. 13.

|| ——— Nisi quid tu, docte Trebatii,

dissentis. ——— Hor. Sat. 2. 1. 79

fecting on the surprising fate and revolutions of kingdoms: how Rome, once the mistress of the world, the seat of arts, empire and glory, now lies sunk in sloth, ignorance and poverty; enslaved to the most cruel, as well as to the most contemptible of tyrants, superstition and religious imposture: while this remote country, anciently the jest and contempt of the polite Romans, is become the happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters; flourishing in all the arts and refinements of civil life; yet running, perhaps, the same course, which Rome itself had run before it; from virtuous industry to wealth; from wealth to luxury; from luxury to an impatience of discipline and corruption of morals; till, by a total degeneracy and loss of virtue, being grown ripe for destruction, it falls a prey, at last, to some hardy oppressor, and, with the loss of liberty, losing every thing else that is valuable, sinks gradually again into its original barbarism.

Cicero, taking it for granted that Trebatius followed Caesar into Britain, begins to joke with him upon the wonderful figure that a British lawyer would make at Rome; and, as it was his profession to guard other people's safety, bids him beware that he himself was not caught by the British charioters*. But Trebatius, it seems, knew how to take care of himself without Cicero's advice; and when Caesar passed over to Britain, chose to stay

* Mira enim persona induci potest Britannici Juris consulti.—
Ep. Fam. 7. xi.
Tu, qui ceteris cavere didicisti, in Britannia ne ab essedaris decipiaris caveo. Ib. 6.

behind in Gaul. This gave a fresh handle for rivalry; and Cicero congratulates him upon being arrived at last in a country, where he was thought to know something; that if he had gone over also to Britain, there would not have been a man in all that great island wiser than himself. He observes, that he was much more cautious in military, than in civil contests; and wonders that, being such a lover of swimming, he could not be persuaded to swim in the ocean; and, when he could not be kept away from every shew of gladiators at Rome, had not curiosity to see the British charioteers: he rejoices, however, after all, that he did not go, since they should not now be troubled with the impertinence of his British stories*.

Quintus Cicero, who had a genius for poetry, was projecting the plan of a poem, upon their British expedition, and begged his brother's assistance in it : Cicero approved the design, and observed upon

* Est, quod gaudeas, te in ista loca venire, ubi aliquid sapere videre: quod si in Britanniam quoque profectus esses, profecto nemo in ista tanta insula te peritior fuisset. Sed tu in te militari multo es cautiior quam in advocatorumibus: qui neque in oceano nature voluisti, homo studiosissimus naturam, neque spectare essedarios, quem antea ne Andabatam quidem de fraudare poteramus. Ib. x.

In Britanniam te profectum non esse gaudeo, quod & labore ca- rui, & ego te de illis rebus non audiam. Ib. 17.

The little hint, here given, of Trebatius's love of swimming, adds a new light and beauty to that passage of Horace, where the poet introduces him, advising, *to swim thence across the Tiber*, to cure the want of sleep; the advice, it seems, being peculiarly agreeable to his own practice and character.

הַיְּהוּדִים

Transunto Liberrim, sommo quibus est opus alio.

Sat. 2. 1. 4. 8.

A. U. B. 699. Cic. 53. Cons.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

it, that the nature, and situation of places, so strange, the manners of the people, their battles, with them, and the general himself, Caesar, were excellent subjects for poetry; but, as to his assistance, it was sending owls to Athens: that Quintus, who had finished four tragedies in sixteen days, could not want either help or fame in that way; after his *Electra* and the *Troades*.* In other letters, he answers more seriously; that it was impossible to conceive how much he wanted leisure, for versifying: that, to write verses, required an ease and cheerfulness of mind; which the times had taken from him; and that his poetical flame was quite extinguished, by the sad prospect of things before them. He had sent Caesar his Greek poem, in three

* *Te vero præbent scribendi egregiam habere video. Quos tu istius, quas naturas rerum & locorum, quos mores, quas gentes, quas pugnas, quem vero ipsum Imperatorem habes? Ego te libenter, uti rogas, quibus rebus vis, adiuvabo; & tibi versus, quos rogas, præbeam.* *Abhuc mittam. Ad Quint. 2. 16.*
Qualiur tragedias, cum xvi. diebus absolvisse scribas, tu quidquam ab alio injurias? & xatos quæris, cum Electram & Troadem scripseris?—Ib. 3. 6.

N. B. These four tragedies, said to be written in sixteen days, cannot be supposed to have been original productions, but translations from some of the Greek poets, of which Quintus was a great master; finished by him in haste, for the entertainment of the camp: for the word *Troadem* in the text, the name of one of them, should most probably be *Troades*, the title of one of Euripides' plays; as the *Electra* also was.

† Quod me de faciendis versibus rogas, incredibile est, mi. frater, quantum egeam tempore—Facere tamen ut possem, sed—Opus est ad poema quadam animi alacritate, quam plane mihi tempora eripiunt. *Ib. 3. 5.*
 De versibus—deest mihi opera, quæ non modo tempus, sed etiam animum ab omni cura vacuum desiderat: sed abest etiam *ιβαρασις*, &c. *Ib. 4.*

books, on the history of his consulship; and Caesar's judgment upon it was, that the beginning of it was as good as any thing, which he had ever seen in that language, but that the following lines, to a certain place, were not equal in accuracy and spirit. Cicero desires, therefore, to know of his brother, what Caesar really thought of the whole; whether the matter or the style displeased him; and begs that he would tell him the truth freely; since, whether Caesar liked it or not, he should not, he says, be a jot the less pleased with himself. He began, however, another poem, at his brother's earnest request, to be addressed to Caesar, but, after some progress, was so dissatisfied with it, that he tore it: yet, Quintus still urging, and signifying that he had acquainted Caesar with the design, he was obliged to resume it, and actually finished an epic poem in honor of Caesar; which he promises to send, as soon as he could find a proper conveyance, that it might not be lost, as Quintus's tragedy of *Trigone* was in coming from Gaul; the only thing, says he, which had not found a safe passage, since Caesar governed that province.

* Sed heus tu, celsi videtur a te, quoniam odnam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Caesar? Nam primum librum se legisse scripsit ad me ante: & prima sic, ut neget se ne Græca quidem meliora legisse: reliqua ad quendam locum ~~pertransiit~~. Hoc enim utilis verbo. Dic mihi verum, num aut res cum aut ~~pertransiit~~ non delectat? Nihil est quod veretur. Ego enim te pili quidem minus me amabo. Ib. 2. 10.

† Poema ad Caesarem, quod composueram, inedit. Ib. 3. 1. 5. 4.

‡ Quod me institutum ad illum poema jubet perducere; etsi distans: ut cum opera, cum animo sum multo magis, quoniam ex epistola.

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Coss. T. Pominius Allobroges, A. Claudius Pulcher.

While Cicero was expressing no small dissatis-
faction at the measures which his present situation
obliged him to pursue, Caesar was doing every
thing in his power to make him easy: he treated
his brother with as much kindness, as if Cicero
himself had been his general; gave him the choice
of his winter quarters, and the legion which he
best liked; and Clodius happening to write to
him from Rome, he shewed the letter to Quintus,
and declared that he would not answer it; though
Quintus civilly pressed him not to put such an
affront upon Clodius for their sakes. In the
mist of all his hurry in Britain, he sent frequent
accounts to Cicero, in his own hand, of his pro-
gress and success, and, at the instant of quitting
the island wrote to him, from the very shore, of
the embarkment of the troops, and his having
taken hostages and imposed a tribute: and, lest
he should be surprised at having no letters, at the
same time, from his brother, he acquainted him,
that Quintus was then at a distance from him, and
could not take the benefit of that express: Cicero
verrat ad institutum. Ib. 8.

Quod me hortaris, ut absolvam, habeo adsolutum suave, mihi qui-
dem uti videtur, pro ad Casarem. Sed quæro locupletem tabella-
rium, ne accidat quod Erigonæ tuæ, cui soli, Casare imperatore,
iter ex Gallia tutum non fuit. Ib. 9.

* Quintum meum. Dii boni, quemadmodum tractat, honore,
dignitate, gratia. Non secus ac si ego essem Imperator. Hibernam
legionem eligendi optio detata commodum, ut ad me scribit. Ad
Att. 4. 18.

† In qua primum est de Clodii ad Casarem literis, in quo Casaris
consilium probo, quod sibi humanissime petenti veniam non dedit, ut
nullum ad illam Furiam Verbam rescriberet. Ad Quint. 3. 1. §. 4.

A. Vrb. Gg. Cic. 53. Cic.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

received all these letters at Rome, in less than a month after date, and takes notice, in one of them, that it arrived on the twentieth day; a dispatch equal to that of our present couriers by the post.

As to the news of the city, this summer, Cicero tells his brother, that there were some hopes of an election of magistrates, but those uncertain; some suspicion of a dictator, yet that not more certain; a great calm in the forum; but of a city, seemed to be quieted rather by the effects of age, than of concord: that his own conduct, as well in public as in private, was just what Quintus had advised, softer than the tip of his ear; and his votes in the senate such as pleased others, rather than himself.

Such ill does wretched war and discord breed,

that bribery was never carried so high, as at this time, by the consular candidates, Memmius, Domitius, Scævus, Messala; that they were all alike; no conscience in any; for money levelled the dignity of them all: that above eighty thousand pounds was promised to the first tribe; and money

Ab Quinto fratre & a Cesare accepi A. D. IX. Kal. Nov. litteras, confecta Britannia, obsidibus acceptis, nulla praeda, imperata tamen pecunia, datas a littoribus Britannis, proximo A. D. VI. Kal. Octob., exercitum Britannia reportabant. Ad Alt. 4. 17.
Ex Britannia Caesar ad me Kal. Sept. dedit litteras: quas ego accepi A. D. III. Kal. Octob. salis commodas de Britannicis rebus: quibus, ne admirer, quod a te nullas acceperim, scribit se sine te fuisse, cum ad mare accesserit. Ad Quint. 3. 1. 9. 7.
Cum hanc jam epistolam complicarem, tabellarii a vobis venerunt ad D. XI. Kal. Sept. vicesimo die. Ib. 3. 1. 6. 5.

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Cass.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

grown so scarce, by this profusion of it, that interest was risen from four to eight per cent*.

Memmius and Cn. Domitius, who joined their interests, made a strange sort of contract with the consuls, which was drawn up in writing, and attested, in proper form, by many of their friends on both sides; by which the consuls obliged themselves to serve them, with all their power, in the ensuing election; and they, on their part, undertook, when elected, to procure for the consuls what provinces they desired; and gave a bond of above 3000l. to provide three augurs, who should testify, that they were present at making a law, for granting them those provinces, when no such law had ever been made; and two consular senators, who should affirm, that they were present, likewise, at passing a decree of the senate, for furnishing the same provinces with arms and money, when the senate had never been consulted about it†.

Memmius, who was strongly supported about it†. Memmius, who was strongly supported

* Res Romanae sic se habebant. Erat nonnulla spes comitiarum, sed incerta: erat aliqua suspicio Dictaturæ, ne ea quidem certa: summum otium forense; sed senescentis magis civitatis, quam adjuvantis. Sententia autem nostra in senatu ejusmodi, magis ut illi nobis assentiantur, quam nosmet ipsi.

Eurp. Iketid.

Ambitus redit immanis, nunquam par fuit. Ad Quint. 2. 15. Sequere me nunc in campum. Ardet ambitus: *Οἷος δὲ τοι ἔγωγ;* *ἐξ ὧν* in nullo scus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus: *ἐξ ὧν* in nullo est, pecunia omnium dignitatem exequat—Ad Att. 4. 15.

† Consules flagrant infamia, quod C. Memmius candidatus pationem in Senatu recitavit, quam ipse & suus competitor Domitius cum consilibus fecissent, uti ambo H. S. quadragenta consilibus darent, si essent ipsi consules facti, nisi tres augures dedissent, qui se adfuisse dicerent, cum lex curiata ferretur, quæ lata non esset; & duo

A. Urb. 69, Cic. 33. Cons. — In *Homines Aprobando*, et *Chastius* Vultus.

by Caesar, finding some reason to dislike his bargain, resolved to break it, and, by Pompey's advice, gave an account of it to the senate. Pompey was pleased with the opportunity of mortifying the consul Domitius, and willing, likewise, to take some revenge on Appian, who, though his relation, did not enter so fully as he expected into his measures: but Caesar was much out of humor at this step, as it was likely to raise great scandal in the city, and strengthen the interest of those, who were endeavoring to restrain that infamous corruption, which was the main instrument of advancing his power. Appian never changed countenance, nor lost any credit by the discovery; but his colleague, Domitius, who affected the character of a patriot, was extremely discomposed; and Appian, now grown desperate, resolved to promote the general disorder, and the creation of a dictator.

Quintus sent his brother word from Gaul, that it was reported there, that he was present at this contract; but Cicero assures him that it was false,

consulares, qui se dicerent in emendis provinciis consularibus scribendo ausuisse, cum omnino ne Senatus quidem fuisset. Hæc pactio non verbis sed nominibus & prescriptionibus, multorum tabulis curæ esse facta diceretur, prolata à Memmio est nominibus inducis, auctore Pompeio.—Ad Att. 4. 18.

* Memmium Cæsaris omnes opes confirmant.—Ib. 15. 17.

† Dio, l. 39. p. 118.

† Ut qui jura intelligebamus enumerationem illam Memmii valde Cæsari displicere.—Ad Att. 4. 16.

§ Hic Appian erat idem; nihil sane jacturæ. Contuerat alter, & plane, inquam, jacebat. Memmius autem—plane refutaret, & eo magis nunc cogitare dictaturam, tum favere justitio & omnium rerum licentia. Ib. 18.

A. Urb. reg. Cic. 53. — Cons. — L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

and that the bargain was of such a nature, as Mem-
 mus had opened it to the senate, that no honest
 man could have been present at it. The senate
 was highly incensed; and, to check the insolence
 of the parties concerned, passed a decree, that their
 conduct should be inquired into, by what they call-
 ed a private, or silent judgment; where the sen-
 tence was not to be declared, till after the election;
 yet so as to make void the election of those, who
 should be found guilty: this they resolved to exe-
 cute with rigor, and make an allotment of judges
 for that purpose; but some of the tribunes were
 prevailed with to interpose their negative, on pre-
 tence of hindering all inquiries, not specially
 authorised by the people; and to obtain this
 This detestable bargain of forging laws and de-
 crees at pleasure, in which so many of the first
 rank were concerned, either as principals or wit-
 nesses, is alleged, by an ingenious French writer,
 as a flagrant instance of that libertinism, which
 hastened the destruction of Rome. So far are
 private vices from being public benefits, that this
 great Republic, of all others the most free and
 flourishing, owed the loss of its liberty to nothing.

* Quod scribis te audisse, in candidatorum consularium collatione
 me interfuisse, id falsum est. Ejusmodi enim pactiones in ista collatione
 factæ sunt, quas postea Memmius patefecit; ut nemo bonus interesse
 debuerit. — Ad Quint. 3. l. 5. — *Comp. Cic. 53. — Cons. — L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.*
 † Ad Senatus decrevit ut tacitum iudicium ante comitia fieret. —
 Magnus timor candidatorum. Sed quidam iudices — Tribunos ple-
 pellarunt, ne iussu populi iudicarent. Res cedit. Comitibus illa
 ex S. C. dum lex de tacito iudicio ferretur. Veni legidies. Te-
 rentius intercessit. — Ad Att. 4. l. 16. — *Comp. Cic. 53. — Cons. — L. Domitius Ahenobarbus.*
 ‡ Considerations sur les causes de la grandeur, &c. des Romains.

else but a general defection of its citizens; from the probity and discipline of their ancestors. Cicero often foretels their approaching ruin, from this very cause; and when he bewails the wretchedness of the times, usually joins the wretchedness of their morals, as the genuine source of it. But lest these corrupt candidates should escape without punishment, they were all publicly impeached by different prosecutors, and the city was now in a great ferment about them; since, as Cicero says, either the men, or the laws, must necessarily perish; yet they will all, says he, be acquitted; for trials are now managed so corruptly, that no man will ever be condemned for the future, unless for murder†. But Q. Scaevola, one of the tribunes, took a more effectual way to mortify them, by resolving to hinder any election of consuls during his magistracy, in which he persevered, and by his authority dissolved all the assemblies convened for that purpose‡. The tribunician candidates, however, were remarkably modest this year: for they made an agreement among them-

* His præsertim moribus atque temporibus, quibus ita prolapsa resp. est, ut omnium opibus reſtrahenda, ac coercenda ſit. De Divin. 2. 2. Qui ſit temp. afflicta & oppreſſam miſeris temporibus, ac perditis moribus, in veterem dignitatem & libertatem vindicaturus. Epi. Fam.

2. 5. De ambitu poſtulati ſunt omnes, qui conſulatum petant—Magna res in motu eſt. Propterea quod aut hominum; aut legum interitus oſtenditur—Ad Quint. 3. 2.

Sed omnes abſolventur, nec poſthac quicquam damnabitur, niſi qui hominem occiderit. Ad Att. 4. 16.

† Comitiſſimum quotidie ſinguli dies ſolentur obſecrationibus, magna voluntate bonorum—Ad Quint. 3. 3.

Obſecrationibus per Scaevolam interpoſitis, ſingulis diebus—Ad Att. 4. 16.

A. URB. 699. CIC. 53. COSS.—L. DOMITIUS ALENOBARBUS, A. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

selves, which they all confirmed by an oath, that in prosecuting their several interests, they would submit their conduct to the judgment of Cato, and deposit four thousand pounds a-piece in his hands, to be forfeited by those whom he should condemn of any irregular practice. "If the election proves free," says Cicero, "as it is thought it will, Cato alone can do more than all the law and all the judges."

A great part of this year was taken up in public trials: Suffenas and C. Cato, who had been tribunes two years before, were tried in the beginning of July, for violence and breach of peace in their magistracy, and both acquitted: but Procius, one of their colleagues, was condemned, for killing a citizen in his own house: "whence we are to collect," says Cicero, "that our Areopagites value neither bribery, nor elections, nor interregnums, nor attempts against the state, nor the whole Republic a rush: we must not murder a man, indeed, in his own house, though that perhaps might be done moderately, since twenty-two acquitted Procius, when twenty-eight condemned him." Clodius was the accuser in these impeachments: which made Cato,

* Tribunitii candidati jurant se arbitrio Catonis petitturos: apud cum H. S. quingena deposuerunt: ut qui a Catone damnatus esset, id perderet, & competitoribus tribueretur—Si comitia, ut putantur, gratuita fuerint; plus unus Cato potuerit, quam omnes quidem iudices. Ib. 15. Ad Quint. 2. 15. + III. Non. Quint. Suffenas & Cato absoluit: Procius condemnatus. Ex quo intellectum est, *ῥηγοῦσι νόμον ἄντιτα*, ambitum, comitia, interregnum, majestatem, totam denique Remp. flocci non facere.

A. Urb. 69. Cic. 53. Co. 4. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Candius Pulver.

as soon as he was acquitted, seek a reconciliation with Cicero and Milo. It was not Cicero's business to reject the friendship of an active and popular senator; and Milo had occasion for his service in his approaching suit for the consulship. But, though Cicero had no concern in others, through he was continually employed in them, says he, the rest of the summer 31. I was never, in the worst season of the year, and the greatest heat, that we more busy in trials than now; in the worst season of the year, and the greatest heat, that we have ever known; there scarce passes a day in which I do not defend some of these towns and colonies under his patronage, which sometimes want ed his help abroad, as the corporation of Reate did now, to plead for them before the consul Appian, and ten commissioners, in a controversy with their neighbours of Interamna, about draining the lake Velinus into the river Nar, to the damage of their grounds. He returned from this cause in the midst of the fatigue of his journey; went directly to the theatre, where he was received by an universal clap: in the account of which, to Atticus, he adds, "but this you are not to take notice of."

Debemus patrem familias domi suae occidere nolle, neque tamen id ipsum abunde. Nam absolventur 22, condemnantur 23—Ad Att. 4. 15. * Is tamen & mecum & cum Milione in gratiam rediit. Ib. 16. † Sic enim habeto nunquam me a causis & iudiciis distichorem. Ad Quint. 2. 16. Diem scito esse nullum, quo non dico pro reo. Ib. 3. 3.

A. U. C. 699. Cic. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, A. Claudius Pulcher.

“I am a fool indeed myself for men-
tioning it.”—He now also defended Messius, one of Caesar’s
lieutenants, who came from Gaul on purpose to
take his trial: then Drusus, accused of prevar-
icating or betraying a cause, which he had under-
taken to defend; of which he was acquitted by a
majority only of four voices after that Vatinius,
the last year’s prætor, and Æmilius Scaurus, one
of the consular candidates, accused of plundering
the province of Sardinia; and about the same
time, likewise his old friend, Cn. Plancius, who
had entertained him so generously in his exile, and
being now chosen ædile, was accused, by a disap-
pointed competitor, M. Læternus, of bribery and
corruption. All these were acquitted, but the
orations for them, and lost, except that for Plan-
cius, which remains a perpetual monument of Ci-
cero’s gratitude: for Plancius, having obtained
the tribunate from the people, as the reward of
his fidelity to Cicero, did not behave himself in
that post, with the same affection to him as before;
but seems studiously to have slighted him; while
several of his colleagues, and especially Rutilius,

* Reatin, me ad sua *terram* duxerunt, ut agerem causam contra lu-
teranates.—Redd’ Romanum.—Veni in spectaculum; primum magno
—Ad Att. 4. 15.

† Messius defendebatur a nobis, e legatione revocatus.—Deinde
me expedito ad Drusum, inde ad Scaurum. Ib.

Drusus erat de prævaricatione—absolutus; in summa quatuor sen-
tentis.—Eodem die post meridiem Vatinius aderam defensurus; ea
res facilis.—Scauri judicium statim exercebatur, cui nos non deerimus;
Ad Quin. 2. 16.

Scaurum beneficio defensionis valde obligavit. Ib. 3. 1. §. 5.

A. VIL. 69. CIC. 53. COV.—L. DOMITIUS ALENODORUS. A. CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

were exerting all their power in the defence of his person and dignity? Yet, Cicero freely undertook his cause, and, as if no coldness had intervened, displayed the merit of his services in the most pathetic and affecting manner; and rescued him from the hands of a powerful accuser, and his own particular friend. Drusus's trial was held in the morning; from which, after going home to write a few letters, he was obliged to return to Vatinius's in the afternoon: which gives us a specimen of the hurry in which he generally lived, and of the little time which he had to spend upon his private affairs, or his studies; and though he was now carrying on several great works of the learned kind, yet he had no other leisure, he tells us, for meditating and composing, but when he was taking a few turns in his garden, for the exercise of his body, and refreshment of his voice. Vatinius had been one of his fiercest enemies; was in a perpetual opposition to him in politics; and, like Bestia, mentioned above, a seditious, profligate, abandoned libertine: so that the defence of him gave a plausible handle for some censure upon Cicero: but his engagements with Pompey, and especially his new friendship with Cæsar, made it necessary to embrace all Cæsar's friends; among whom Vatinius was most warmly recommended to him.

* Negas tribunalum Plancii quicquam attulisse adjuvamenti dignitatem. Atque hoc loco, quod verissime facere potes, L. Rutilius—dixit in me merita commemoras, &c. Pro Planc. 32.
† Ita quicquid conficio aut cogito in ambulationis fere tempus confero. Ad Quint. 3. 3.

Gabinus, being recalled, as had been said, from his government, returned to Rome about the end of September: he dragged every where, on his journey, that he was going to the demand of a triumph; and, to carry on that farce, continued a while without the gates; till, perceiving how odious he was to all within, he stole privately into the city by night, to avoid the disgrace of being insulted by the populace*. There were three different impeachments provided against him: the first, for treasonable practices against the state; the second, for the plunder of his province; the third, for bribery and corruption; and so many persons offered themselves to be prosecutors, that there was a contest among them, before the prætor, how to adjust their several claims†. The first indictment fell, to L. Lentulus, who accused him, the day after he entered the city, that, in defiance of religion, and the decree of the senate, he had restored the king of Egypt with an army, leaving his own province naked, and open to the incursion of enemies, who had made great devastations in it. Cicero, who had received from Gabinus all the provocation which one man could receive from another, had the pleasure to see his insolent

* Ad urbem accessit A. D. xii. Kal. Oct. nihil turpius, nec deser-

Cum Gabinus, quacunq̃ veniebat, triumphum se postulare dixisset, subitq̃e bonus Imperator noctu in urbem, hostium plane, in-

† Gabium inter adhuc factiones postulant: &c. Ib. l. 9. 5. Cum hæc scribebant ante lucem, apud Catonem erat divitiarum Gabium lucra, inter Alcheminum, & T. Neronem, & C. & M. Antonios. Ib. 9. 6. Idemque nomen habet, & ibi dicitur, quod

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 52. Cœs.—M. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

adversary at his feet; and was prepared to give him such a reception as he deserved: but Gabinius durst not venture to shew his head for the first ten days; till he was obliged to come to the senate; in order to give them an account, according to custom, of the state of his province, and the troops which he had left in it: as soon as he had told his story, he was going to retire, but the consuls detained him, to answer to a complaint brought against him by the publicans, or farmers of the revenues, who were attending at the door to make it good. This drew on a debate, in which Gabinius was so urged and teased on all sides, but especially by Cicero, that, trembling with passion, and unable to contain himself, he called Cicero a banished man: "upon which," says Cicero, in a letter to his brother, "nothing ever happened more honorable to me: the whole senate left their seats to a man; and, with a general clamor, ran up to his very face; while the publicans also were equally fierce and clamorous against him; and the whole company behaved just as you yourself would have done." Cicero had been deliberating, for some time, whether he should not accuse Gabinius himself; but, out of regard to Pompey, was content to ap-

* Interim ipso decimo die, quo ipsum oportebat hostium numerum & militum renuntiare, in re hæsiti, summa in frequentia: cum vellet exire, a consilibus retentus est; introducti publicani. Homo undique actus, cum a me maxime vulnerebatur, non tulit & me temere vocare exulem appellavit. Hic, O Di, nihil unquam honorificentius nobis accidit. Consurrexit Senatus cum clamore ad numerum, sic ut ad corpus ejus accederet. Pari clamore atque impetu publicani. Quid queris? Omnes, tanquam si tu esses, ita fuerunt. Ib.

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

“matched like a pair of gladiators; as Pacidianus, with Æsernius the Samnite; he would probably have bit off one of my ears, or been reconciled at least with Clodius—for, after all the pains which I had taken to serve him; when I owed nothing to him, he every thing to me: yet he would not bear my differing from him in public affairs, to say no worse of it; and, when he was less powerful than he is at present, shewed what power he had against me, in my flourishing condition; why should I now, when I have lost even all desire of power, when the Republic certainly has none; when he alone has all, chuse him of all men, to contend with: for, that must have been the case: I cannot think that you would have advised me to it. Sallust says, that I ought to have done either the one or the other; and, in compliment to Pompey, have defended him; who begged it of me, indeed, very earnestly—A special friend, this Sallust! to wish me to involve myself either in a dangerous enmity, or perpetual infamy. I am delighted with my middle way, and, when I had given my testimony faithfully, and religiously, was pleased to hear Gabinius say, that, if it should be permitted to him to continue in the city, he would make it his business to give me satisfaction; nor did he so much as interrogate me——”

He gives the same account of this trial to his other friends; how Lentulus acted his part so ill, that people were persuaded that he prevaricated—and that Gabinius's escape was owing to the indefati-

A. Urb. 699. Old. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

gable industry of Pompey, and the corruption of the bench. * About the time of this trial, there happened a terrible inundation of the Tiber, which did much damage at Rome: many houses and shops were carried away by it, and the fine gardens of Cicero's son-in-law, Crassipes, demolished. It was all charged to the absolution of Gabinius, after his daring violation of religion, and contempt of the Sibyl's books: Cicero applies to it the following passage of Homer †.

As when, in autumn, Jove his fury pours,
And earth is laden with incessant showers;
When guilty mortals break th' eternal laws,
And judges, brib'd, betray the righteous cause,
From their deep beds he bids the rivers rise,
And opens all the flood-gates of the skies.

Mr. Pope, Il. 16. v. 466.

But Gabinius's danger was not yet over: he was to be tried a second time, for the plunder of his province, where C. Memmius, one of the tribunes, was his accuser, and M. Cato his judge, with whom he was not likely to find any favor: Pompey pressed Cicero to defend him, and would not admit of any excuse; and Gabinius's humble behavior in the late trial was intended to make way for Pompey's solicitation. Cicero stood firm for

* Quomodo ergo absolutus?—Accusatorum incredibilis infamia, id est L. Lentuli, quem tremunt omnes prævaricatum; deinde Pompeii mira contentio, iudicum sordes. Ad Att. 4. 16.
† Romæ, & maxime Appia ad Martis, mira prolvies. Crassipèdis ambulatio ablata, horti, tabernæ plurimæ. Magna vis aquæ usque ad piscinam publicam. Viget illud Homeri—Cædit enim in absolutionem Gabinius—Ad Quint. 3. 7.

A. Vrb. (99). Cic. 53. Cor. — I. Pomilius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

a long time: "Pompey," says he, "labors hard
"with me, but has yet made no impression, nor,
"if I retain a grain of liberty, ever will."

Oh! 'er that dire disgrace shall blast my fame,
Overwhelm me earth——

Il. 4. 218.

but Pompey's incessant importunity, backed by
Caesar's earnest request, made it vain to struggle
any longer; and forced him, against his judgment,
his resolution, and his dignity, to defend Gabi-
nius; at a time when his defence at last proved of
no service to him; for he was found guilty by
Cato, and condemned, of course, to a perpetual
banishment. It is probable, that Cicero's oration
was never published, but as it was his custom to
keep the minutes, or rough draught of all his
pleadings, in what he called his commentaries,
which were extant many ages after his death; so
St. Jerome has preserved from them a small frag-
ment of this speech, which seems to be a part of
the apology, that he found himself obliged to
make for it; wherein he observes, that when Pom-
pey's authority had once reconciled him to Gabi-
nius, it was no longer in his power to avoid de-
fending him; "for it was ever my persuasion,"
says he, "that all friendships should be main-
tained with a religious exactness; but especially

* Pompeius a me valde contendit de reditu in gratiam, sed adhuc
nil profecit; nec si ullam partem libertatis tenuerbo proficiet. Ad
Quint. 3. l. 5. 5.

De Gabinio nihil fuit facientem istorum, &c. *rétra moi, &c.* — Il.

4. 218.

† Quod fecisse M. Tullium Commentariis ipsis apparet. Quintil.
l. x. c. 7.

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

“those, which happen to be renewed from a quar-
 “rel: for, in friendships that have suffered no in-
 “terruption, a failure of duty is easily excused,
 “by a plea of inadvertency; or, at the worst, of
 “negligence; whereas, if, after a reconciliation,
 “any new offence be given, it never passes for
 “negligent, but wilful; and is not imputed to im-
 “prudence, but to peridy*.”

The proconsul, Lentulus, who resided still in
 Cilicia, having had an account, from Rome, of
 Cicero's change of conduct, and his defence of
 Vatinius, wrote a sort of expostulatory letter to
 him, to know the reasons of it; telling him, that
 he had heard of his reconciliation with Caesar and
 Appius, for which he did not blame him; but was
 at a loss how to account for his new friendship
 with Crassus; and above all, what it was that in-
 duced him to defend Vatinius. This gave occa-
 sion to that long and elaborate answer from Ci-
 cero, already referred to, written before Gabinius's
 trial; which would otherwise have made his apo-
 logy more difficult, in which he lays open the mo-
 tives and progress of his whole behavior, from
 the time of his exile.—“As to the case of Vati-
 “nius,” he says, “as soon as he was chosen præ-
 “tor, where I warmly opposed him, in favor of
 “Cato, Pompey prevailed with me to be recon-
 “ciled to him; and Caesar, afterwards, took sur-
 “prising pains with me to defend him; to which
 “I consented, for the sake of doing what, as I

A. Urb. 69. Cic. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

“told the court at the trial, the parasite in the
 “Kunuch advised his patron to do :
 “Whenever she talks of Phædria, do you pre-
 “sently praise Pamphila, &c. so I begged of the
 “judges, that since certain persons, of distin-
 “guished rank, to whom I was much obliged,
 “were so fond of my enemy, and affected to caress
 “him in the senate, before my face, with all the
 “marks of familiarity; and since they had their
 “Publius to give me jealousy, I might be allowed
 “to have my Publius, also, to tease them with in
 “my turn—” Then, as to his general conduct, he
 “makes this general defence; “that the union and
 “firmness of the honest, which subsisted when
 “Lentulus left Rome, confirmed,” says he, “by
 “my consulship, and revived by yours, is now
 “quite broken and deserted by those, who ought
 “to have supported it, and were looked upon as
 “patriots; for which reason, the maxims and mea-
 “sures of all wise citizens, in which class I always
 “wished to be ranked, ought to be changed too :
 “for it is a precept of Plato, whose authority has
 “the greatest weight with me, to contend in pub-
 “lic affairs, as far as we can persuade our citizens,
 “but not to offer violence, either to our parent or
 “our country.—If I was quite free from all engage-
 “ments, I should act, therefore, as I now do; should
 “not think it prudent to contend with so great a
 “power; nor, if it could be effected, to extinguish
 “it in our present circumstances; nor continue al-
 “ways in one mind, when the things themselves,

"and the sentiments of the honest, are altered;
 "since a perpetual adherence to the same mea-
 "sures has never been approved by those who
 "know best how to govern states: but, as in sail-
 "ing, it is the business of art to be directed by the
 "weather, and foolish to persevere with danger in
 "the course in which we set out, rather than by
 "changing it, to arrive with safety, though later,
 "where we intended; so to us, who manage pub-
 "lic affairs, the chief end proposed being dignity,
 "with public quiet, our business is not to be al-
 "ways saying, but always aiming, at the same
 "thing. Wherefore, if all things, as I said, were
 "wholly free to me, I should be the same man
 "that I now am; but, when I am invited to this
 "conduct, on the one side, by kindnesses, and
 "driven to it on the other by injuries, I easily suf-
 "fer myself to vote and act what I take to be use-
 "ful both to myself and the Republic; and I do it
 "the more freely, as well on the account of my
 "brother's being Caesar's lieutenant, as that there
 "is not the least thing which I have ever said or
 "done for Caesar, but what he has repaid with
 "such eminent gratitude, as persuades me, that he
 "takes himself to be obliged to me; so that I have
 "as much use of all his power and interest, which
 "you know to be the greatest, as if they were my
 "own: nor could I otherwise have defeated the
 "designs of my desperate enemies, if to those
 "forces, which I have always been master of, I had
 "not joined the favor of the men of power. Had
 "you been here to advise me, I am persuaded that

A. Urb. leg. Cic. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

"I should have followed the same measures: for I know your good nature and moderation; I know your heart, not only the most friendly to me, but void of all malevolence to others; great and noble, open and sincere, &c." He often defends himself, on other occasions, by the same allusion to the art of sailing. "I cannot reckon it inconstancy," says he, "to change and moderate our opinion, like the course of a ship, by the weather of the Republic; this is what I have learnt, have observed, have read; what the records of former ages have delivered, of the wisest and most eminent citizens, both in this and all others cities; that the same maxims are not always to be pursued by the same men; but such, whatever they be, which the state of the Republic, the inclination of the times, the occasions of public peace require.—This is what I am now doing, and shall always do."

The trial of C. Rabirius Postumus, a person of equestrian rank, was an appendix to that of Gabinius. It was one of the articles against Gabinius, that he had received about two millions for restoring king Ptolemy; yet all his estate, which was to be found, was not sufficient to answer the damages

* Ep. Fam. 1. 9.
 † Neque enim inconstans puto, sententiam, tanquam aliquod navigium atque cursum ex reip. tempestas moderari. Ego vero hæc didici, hæc vidi, hæc scripta legi: hæc de sapientissimis & clarissimis viris, & in hac Repub. & in aliis civitatibus monumenta nobis & literæ prodiderunt: non semper easdem sententias ab iisdem, sed quascunque reip. status, inclinatio temporum, ratio concordare postularet, esse defendendas. Quod ego et facio, et semper faciam. Pro Planc. 39.

habit of the country. Cicero, urged, in defence of Rabirius, that he had borne no part in that transaction; but that his whole crime, or rather folly, was, that he had lent the king great sums of money for his support at Rome; and ventured to trust a prince, who, as all the world then thought, was going to be restored by the authority of the Roman people: that the necessity of going to Egypt for the recovery of that debt, was the source of all his misery; where he was forced to take whatever the king would give or impose: that it was his misfortune to be obliged to commit himself to the power of an arbitrary monarch: that nothing could be more mad, than for a Roman knight, and citizen of a Republic, of all others the most free, to go to any place, where he must needs be a slave to the will of another; that all, who ever did so, as Plato and the wisest had sometimes done too hastily, always suffered for it. This was the case of Rabirius; neces-

in which he was condemned; nor could he give any security for the rest: in this case, the method was, to demand the deficiency from those, through whose hands the management of his money affairs had passed, and who were supposed to have been sharers in the spoil: this was charged upon Rabinus; and that he had advised Gabinius to undertake the restoration of the king, and accompanied him in it, and was employed to solicit the payment of the money, and lived at Alexandria for that purpose, in the king's service, as the public receiver of his taxes, and wearing the pallium or habit of the country.

A. 17th. 69. C. 20. Con.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, A. Claudius Pulcher.

sity carried him to Alexandria; his whole fortunes were at stake*; which he was so far from improving by his traffic with that king, that he was ill-treated by him, imprisoned, threatened with death, and glad to run away at last with the loss of all: and, at that very time, it was wholly owing to Caesar's generosity and regard to the merit and misfortunes of an old friend, that he was enabled to support his former rank and equestrian dignity†. Gabinius's trial had so near a relation to this, and was so often referred to in it, that the prosecutors could not omit so fair an opportunity of rallying Cicero, for the part which he had acted in it:—Mæmilius observed, that the deputies of Alexandria had the same reason for appearing for Gabinius, which Cicero had for defending him, the command of a master. "No, Mæmilius," replied Cicero, "my reason for defending him was a reconciliation with him; for I am not ashamed to own, that my quarrels are mortal, my friends-ships immortal: and if you imagine that I undertook that cause for fear of Pompey, you neither know Pompey nor me, for Pompey would neither desire it of me, against my will, nor would I, after I had preserved the liberty of my citizens, ever give up my own‡."

* *Pro Rabir. s. 9.*
 † *Ib. 15.*
 ‡ *At etiam meus familiaris, eandem causam Alexandrinis fuisse, cur laudarent Gabinium, quæ mihi fuit, cur eundem defenderem. Atque vero me possidet, mortales inimicitias senpiternas civitatis habere. Nam si me invitum putas, ne Cn. Pompeii animam offerderem, defendisse causam; & illum & me vehementer ignotas. Neque enim Pompeius me sua causa quidquam facere voluisset invitum;*

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Coss.—I. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

Valerius Maximus reckons Cicero's defence of Gabinius and Vatinius, among the great and laudable examples of humanity, which the Roman History furnished; "as it is nobler," he says, "to conquer injuries with benefits, than to repay them in kind, with an obstinacy of hatred." This turn is agreeable to the design of that writer, whose view it seems to be, in the collection of his stories, to give us rather what is strange, than true; and to dress up facts, as it were, into fables, for the sake of drawing a moral from them: for whatever Cicero himself might say for it, in the florishing style of an oration, it is certain, that he knew and felt it to be, what it really was, an indignity and dishonor to him, which he was forced to submit to by the iniquity of the times, and his engagements with Pompey and Cæsar, as he often laments to his friends in a very passionate strain: "I am afflicted," says he, "my dearest brother, "I am afflicted, that there is no Republic, no justice in trials; that this season of my life, which ought to flourish in the authority of the senatorian character, is either wasted in the drudgery of the bar, or relieved only by domestic studies; that what I have ever been fond of

"from a boy,

In every virtuous act and glorious strife

To shine the first and best——

"is wholly lost and gone; that my enemies are

neque ego, cui omnium civium libertas carissima fuisse, meam profecissem.—Pro C. Rabir. Post. 12.
 * Sed hujusce generis humanitas etiam in M. Cicerone precipue apparuit, &c. Val. Max. 4. 2.

A. Urb. Cœ. Cic. 57. Cœ.—L. Ponticus Allobroges. A. Claudius Pulcher.

"partly not opposed, partly even defended by me; and neither what I love, nor what I hate, "left free to me."

While Caesar was engaged in the British expedition, his daughter, Julia, Pompey's wife, died in child-bed, at Rome, after she was delivered of a son, which died also soon after her. Her loss was not more lamented by the husband and father, who both of them tenderly loved her, than by all their common friends, and well-wishers to the public peace; who considered it as a source of fresh disturbance to the state, from the ambitious views and clashing interests of the two chiefs; whom the life of one so dear, and the relation of son and father seemed hitherto to have united by the ties both of duty and affection†. Caesar is said to have borne the news of her death, with an uncommon firmness†: it is certain that she had lived long enough to serve all the ends which he proposed from that alliance, and to procure for him every thing that Pompey's power could give: for, while Pompey, forgetful of his honor and in-

* Angor, rei suavisime frater, angor, nullam esse Remp. nulla iudicia, nostrumque hoc tempus actus, quod in illa sententia auctoritate florere debebat, aut forenti labore jactari, aut domesticis interis sustentari. Illud vero quod a puero adamantiam,

Alibi desinit rei suavisime frater, angor, nullam esse Remp.

II. 2. 303.

totum occidisse; inimicos a me partim non oppugnatos; partim etiam esse defensos: meum non modo animum, sed ne odium quidem esse liberum.—Ad Quir. 3. 5.

† Cum medium jam, ex invidia potentia male coherens inter Cn. Pompeium & C. Caesarem, concordia pignus, Julia uxor Magni decessit.—Filius quoque parvus, Julia natus, intra breve spatium obiit.

† Caesar—cui audiri decessisse filiam—infer tertiam diem imperatoris obiit muerat. Sæc. Consul. ad Helv. p. 116.

interest, was spending his time ingloriously at home; in the caresses of a young wife, and the delights of Italy; and, as if he had been only Caesar's agent, was continually decreeing fresh honors, troops, and money to him; Caesar was pursuing the direct road to empire; training his legions in all the toils and discipline of a bloody war; himself always at their head, animating them by his courage, and rewarding them by his bounty; till, from a great and wealthy province, having raised money enough to corrupt, and an army able to conquer all who could oppose him, he seemed to want nothing for the execution of his vast designs, but a pretext to break with Pompey; which, as all wise men foresaw, could not long be wanted, when Julia, the cement of their union, was removed. For though the power of the triumvirate had given a dangerous blow to the liberty of Rome, yet the jealousies and separate interests of the chiefs obliged them to manage it with some decency; and to extend it, but rarely, beyond the forms of the constitution; but whenever that league should happen to be dissolved, which had made them already too great for private subjects, the next contest of course must be for dominion, and the single mastery of the empire.

On the second of November, C. Pontinus triumphed over the Allobroges: he had been prator, when Cicero was consul; and, at the end of his magistracy, obtained the government of that part of Gaul, which, having been tampering with Carthage in his conspiracy, broke out soon afterwards

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Coss.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

A. urb. 699. c. 10. 53. Coss.—L. Pontius Allobabarus, A. Claudius Pulcher.

into open rebellion, but was reduced by the vigor of this general. For this service he demanded a triumph, but met with great opposition, which he surmounted with incredible patience: for he persevered in his suit, for five years successively; residing all that while, according to custom, in the suburbs of the city, till he gained his point, at last, by a kind of violence. Cicero was his friend, and continued in Rome on purpose to assist him; and the consul Appius served him with all his power; but Cato protested, that Pontius should never triumph while he lived; “though this,” says Cicero, “like many of his other threats, will end at last in nothing.” But the pretor Galba, who had been his lieutenant, having procured, by stratagem, an act of the people in his favor, he entered the city in his triumphal chariot, where he was so rudely received and opposed in his passage through the streets, that he was forced to make his way with his sword, and the slaughter of many of his adversaries.*

In the end of the year, Cicero consented to be one of Pompey’s lieutenants in Spain; which he began to think convenient to the present state of his affairs, and resolved to set forward for that province, about the middle of January†: but this

* Ea re non longius, quam vellem, quod Pontio ad Triumphum volebam adesse: etenim erit nescio quid negotio, &c. Ad Quint. 3. 5. Pontius vult A. D. IV. Non. Novemb. triumphare. Huic obviam Cato & Servilius prætores aperte, & Q. Mucius tribunus. Sed erit cum Pontio Appius consul. Cato tamen affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphare: id ego puto, ut multa ejusdem, ad nihil recasurum. —Ad Att. 4. 16. It. Dio, l. 39. p. 120.

† Sed heus tu, scripseramne tibi me esse legatum Pompeio; &

A. Urb. 699. Cic. 53. Cons.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

seemed to give some umbrage to Caesar, who, by the help of Quintus, hoped to disengage him gradually from Pompey; and to attach him to himself; and, with that view, had begged of him, in his letters, to continue at Rome*, for the sake of serving himself with his authority, in all affairs which he had occasion to transact there; so that out of regard, probably, to Caesar's uneasiness, Cicero soon changed his mind, and resigned his lieutenantcy: to which he seems to allude, in a letter to his brother, where he says, that he had no second thoughts in whatever concerned Caesar; that he would make good his engagements to him; and being entered into his friendship with judgment, was now attached to him by affection†.

He was employed, at Caesar's desire, along with Oppius, in settling the plan of a most expensive and magnificent work, which Caesar was going to execute at Rome, out of the spoils of Gaul; a new forum, with many grand buildings annexed to it; for the area of which alone, they had contracted to pay to the several owners about five hundred thousand pounds; or, as Suetonius computes, near double that sum†. Cicero calls it a glorious piece

extra urbem quidem fore, ex Id. Jan. visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare. Ad Att. 4. 18.
 * Quod mihi tempus, Romæ præsertim, ut iste me rogat, manenti, vacuum ostenditur?—Ad Quint. 2. 15.
 † Ego vero nullas divitiarum præsidia habere possum in Caesaris rebus—Videor id iudicio facere. Jam enim debet; sed tamen amore sum incensus.—Ad Quint. 3. 1. §. 5.
 ‡ Forum de manubus inchoavit; cuius area super H. S. millies constitit. Sueton. J. Cæs. 26.

A. Urb. 693. Cic. 53. Cons.—L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. A. Claudius Pulcher.

of work, and says, "that the partitions, or enclosures of the Campus Martius, in which the tribes used to vote, were all to be made new of marble, with a roof likewise of the same, and a stately portico carried round the whole, of a mile in circuit, to which a public hall or town-house was to be joined*." While this building was going forward, L. Æmilius Paulus was employed in raising another, not much inferior to it, at his own expence: for he repaired and beautified an ancient basilica in the old forum; and built, at the same time, a new one, with Phrygian columns, which was called after his own name, and is frequently mentioned by the later writers, as a fabric of wonderful magnificence, computed to have cost him three hundred thousand pounds†.

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 54.

The new tribunes pursued the measures of their predecessors, and would not suffer an election of consuls; so that when the new year came on, the

* Itaque Cæsaris amicti (me dico & Oppidum, dirumpatis licet) in monumentum illud, quod in tollere laudibus solebas, ut Forum laxa-remus, & usque ad Libertatis atrium explicarem, consumimus H. S. sexcenties: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecunia. Eft- ciemus rem gloriosissimam. Nam in Campo Martio septa tribus co- mitibus maritorea sumus, & tecta facturi, eaque cingemus excelsa por- ticu, ut mille passuum consistatur. Simul adjugetur huic operi, villa etiam publica.—Ad Alc. 4. 16.

† Paulus in medio Foro Basilicam jam prae texuit, isdem antiquis columnis: illam autem, quam locavit, fecit magnificenissimam. Nihil gratis illo monumento, nihil gloriosius.—Ib.

Republic wanted its proper head: in this case, the administration fell into the hands of an interrex; a provisional magistrate, who must necessarily be a patrician, and chosen by the body of patricians, called together for that purpose by the senate.* His power, however, was but short-lived, being transferred, every five days, from one interrex to another, till an election of consuls could be obtained: but the tribunes, whose authority was absolute, while there were no consuls to control them, continued fierce against any election at all: some were for reviving the ancient dignity of military tribunes; but that being unpopular, a more plausible scheme was taken up, and openly avowed, of declaring Pompey dictator. This gave great apprehensions to the city, for the memory of Sylla's dictatorship; and was vigorously opposed by all the chiefs of the senate, and especially by Cato: Pompey chose to keep himself out of sight, and retired into the country, to avoid the suspicion of affecting it. "The rumor of a dictatorship," says Cicero, "is disagreeable to the honest; but the other things, which they talk of, are more so to me: the whole affair is dreaded, but flags; Pompey flatly disclaims it, though he never denied it to me before: the tribune, Hirtius, will probably be the promoter: good gods! how silly and fond of himself without a rival! At Pompey's request, I have deterred Crassus from joining, who pays great regard to me, from

* Vid. Ascon. argum. in Milon.—

“meddling with it. It is hard to know, whether
 “Pompey really desires it or not; but, if Hirrus
 “stir in it, he will not convince us that he is
 “averse to it*.” In another letter, “nothing is
 “yet done as to the dictatorship; Pompey is still
 “absent; Appian in a great bustle; Hirrus pre-
 “paring to propose it; but several are named as
 “ready to interpose their negative: the people do
 “not trouble their heads about it; the chiefs are
 “against it; I keep myself quiet.” Cicero’s
 friend, Milius, was irresolute how to act on this
 occasion; he was forming an interest for the con-
 sulship; and, if he declared against a dictatorship,
 was afraid of making Pompey his enemy; or if he
 should not help the opponents, that it would be
 carried by force; in both which cases, his own
 pretensions were sure to be disappointed: he was
 inclined, therefore, to join in the opposition; but
 so far only, as to repel any violence. The
 tribunes, in the mean time, were growing
 every day more and more insolent, and engrossing
 all power to themselves; till Q. Pompeius Rufus, the

* Runtor Dictatoris injucundus bonis: mihi, etiam magis quod lo-
 quantur. Sed tota res & timetur & refingitur. Pompeius plane se
 negat velle; antea ipse mihi non negabat. Hirrus auctor fore videtur.
 Q. Dili, quam incipit, & quam se amans sine rivali. Crassum Junia-
 dum, hominem mihi deditum, per me deterruit. Vellit, nolit, scire
 difficile est. Hirro tamen agente, noluisse non probabit. Ad Quint. 3. 8.
 † De Dictatore tamen actum nihil est. Pompeius abest: Appianus
 misceat: Hirrus parat: multi intercessores numerantur: populus non
 curat: principes nolunt: ego quiesco.—Ib. 9.
 ‡ Hoc horret Milius—& si ille Dictator factus sit, prene diffidit.
 Intercessorem dictaturæ si juverit manu & presidio suo, Pompeium
 melius inimicum; si non juverit, timet, ne per vim perteratur.—
 Ib. 8.

A. Urb. 700. Cic. 54.

grandson of Sylla, and the most factious espouser of a dictator, was, by a resolute decree of the senate, committed to prison: and Pompey himself, upon his return to the city, finding the greater and better part utterly averse to his dictatorship, yielded, at last, after an interregnum of six months, that Cn. Domitius Calvinus, and M. Messala, should be declared consuls*. These were agreeable likewise to Caesar: Cicero had particularly recommended Messala to him; of whom, he says, in a letter to his brother:—"as to your reckoning Messala and Calvinus sure consuls, you agree with what we think here; for I will be answerable to Caesar for Messala†."

A. Urb. 700. Cic. 54. Cons.—Cn. Domitius Calvinus. M. Valerius Messala.

But, after all this bustle about a dictator, there seems to have been no great reason for being much afraid of it at this time: for the Republic was in so great a disorder, that nothing less than the dictatorial power could reduce it to a tolerable state: some good of that kind might reasonably be expected from Pompey, without the fear of any great harm, while there was so sure a check upon him as Caesar; who, upon any exorbitant use of that power, would have had the senate, and all the better sort, on his side, by the specious pretence of

* Vid. Dio, l. 40. p. 141.

† Messalam quod certum consulē cum Domitio numeratis, nihil a nostra opinione dissentitis. Ego Messalam Cesari prestabo—Ad Quint. 3. 8.

A. Ulp. 700. Cic. 51. Cass.—(M. DOMITIUS CALPURNIUS. M. VALERIUS MEGACLES.

asserting the public liberty: Cicero, therefore, judged rightly, in thinking, that there were other things, which might be apprehended, and seemed likely to happen, that, in their present situation, were of more dangerous consequence than a dictatorship.

There had scarce been so long an interregnum in Rome, since the expulsion of their kings; during which, all public business, and, especially all judicial proceedings, were wholly interrupted: which explains a jocosse passage in one of Cicero's letters to Trebatius: "if you had not already," says he, "been absent from Rome, you would certainly have run away now: for what business is there for a lawyer in so many interregnums? I advise "all my clients, if sued in any action, to move "every interrex twice for more time: do not you "think, that I have learnt the law of you to good purpose?"

He now began a correspondence of letters with Curio, a young senator of distinguished birth and parts, who, upon his first entrance into the forum, had been committed to his care, and was at this time questor in Asia. He was possessed of a large and splendid fortune, by the late death of his father; so that Cicero, who knew his high spirit and ambition, and that he was formed to do much good or hurt to his country, was desirous to engage him

* Nisi ante Roma profectus esses, nunc eam certe relinqueres. Quis enim tot interregnis jurisconsultum desiderat? Ego omnibus unde petitur, hoc consilii dederim, ut a singulis interregibus binas advocaciones postulent. Satisne tibi videor abs te jus civile didicisse? Ep. Fam. 7. 11.

A. Urb. 700. Cic. 54. Cons.—Cn. Domitius Calvinus. M. Valerius Messala.

early in the interests of the Republic; and, by inflaming great and generous sentiments, to inflame him with a love of true glory. Curio had sent orders to his agents at Rome, to proclaim a shew of gladiators in honor of his deceased father: but Cicero stopt the declaration of it for a while, in hopes to dissuade him from so great and fruitless an expence*. He foresaw, that nothing was more likely to corrupt his virtue, than the ruin of his fortunes, or to make him a dangerous citizen, than prodigality; to which he was naturally inclined, and which Cicero, for that reason, was the more desirous to check, at his first setting out: but all his endeavors were to no purpose; Curio resolved to give the shew of gladiators; and, by a continual profusion of his money, answerable to this beginning, after he had acted the patriot for some time, with credit and applause, was introduced, at last, to the necessity of selling himself to Caesar.

There is but little of politics in these letters, besides some general complaints, of the lost and desperate state of the Republic: in one of them, after reckoning up the various subjects of epistolary writing; "shall I joke with you then," says he, "in my letters? On my conscience, there is not a citizen, I believe, who can laugh in these times: or shall I write something serious? But what can

* Rupae studium non deficit declarandorum munus tuum me: sed nec mihi placuit, nec cuiquam tuorum, quidquam te absente heri, quod tibi, cum venisses, non esset integrum, &c. Ep. Fam. 2. 3.

SCENE I.—CRASSUS, CÆSAR, PULCHER, CRASSI, CRASSIÆ, CRASSIÆ'S MAIDS.

CRASSUS. (To Cæsar, seriously.) To (what) unless it be on

"the Republic? where my eyes at present, is

"such, that I have no inclination to write what I

"do not think —?" In another, after putting him

in mind of the incredible expectation, which was

entertained of him at Rome? "not that I am

"afraid," said he, "that your virtue should not

"come up to the opinion of the public; but rather,

"that you find nothing worth caring for at your

"return; all things are so ruined and oppressed;

"but I question whether it be prudent to say so

"much. It is your part, however, whether you

"retain any hopes or quite despair, to adorn your-

"self with all those accomplishments, which can

"qualify a citizen, in wretched times and profl-

"gate morals, to restore the Republic to its an-

"cient dignity?"

"The first news from abroad, after the inaugura-

tion of the consuls, was of the miserable death of

Crassus and his son Publius, with the total defeat

of his army by the Parthians. This was one of the

greatest blows that Rome had ever received from a

foreign enemy, and for which it was ever after im-

puting it to Crassus's contempt of the auspices; as

some christians have since charged it, to his sacri-

"Jocunde tecum per litteras? etiam inhectere non puto esse, qui
incompositus his ridere possit. An gratius aliquid verbum? Quid
est quod potest graviter a Cicerone scribi ad Ciceronem, nisi de Rep?
Alque in hoc genere hoc mea causa est, ut neque ea, quæ non sen-
tio, velim scribere—lib. 4. 4.
Non quo veretur ne tua virtus opinionem hominum non respondeat:
sed inhectere, ne cum veneris, non haberes jam quod cures: in-
cunt omnia debilitata jam prope & exhausta, &c. lib. 5.

legious violation of the temple of Jerusalem, which he is said to have plundered of two millions; both of them, with equal superstition, pretending to unfold the counsels of heaven, and to fathom those depths, which are declared to be unsearchable*. The chief and immediate concern, which the city felt on this occasion, was for the detriment, that the Republic had suffered, and the danger to which it was exposed, by the loss of so great an army; yet the principal mischief lay, in what they did not at first regard, and seemed rather to rejoice at, the loss of Crassus himself. For after the death of Julia, Crassus's authority was the only means left of curbing the power of Pompey, and the ambition of Caesar, being ready always to support the weaker, against the encroachments of the stronger, and keep them both within the bounds of a decent respect to the laws; but this check being now taken away, and the power of the empire thrown, as a kind of prize, between two, it gave a new turn to their several pretensions, and created a fresh competition for the larger share; which, as the event afterwards shewed, must necessarily end in the subversion of the whole.

Publius Crassus, who perished with his father in this fatal expedition, was a youth of an amiable character; educated with the strictest care, and

* M. Crasse quid acciderit, videmus dirarum obnuntiatione neglecta. [De Dio, l. 16.]
Being for his impious sacrilege at Jerusalem justly destined to destruction, God did cast infatuations into all his councils, for the leading him thereto—Prideaux Connect. Par. 2. p. 362.

A. 17th. 700. Cic. 5th. 1000.—Cm. Dominus Calvinus. M. Valerius Messala.

perfectly instructed in all the liberal studies: he had a ready wit and easy language; was grave without arrogance, modest without negligence; adorned with all the accomplishments proper to form a principal citizen and leader of the Republic: by the force of his own judgment he had devoted himself very early to the observance and imitation of Cicero, whom he perpetually attended, and re-venued with a kind of filial piety. Cicero conceived a mutual affection for him, and observing his eager thirst of glory, was constantly instilling into him the true notion of it; and exhorting him to pursue that sure path to it, which his ancestors had left bearen and traced out to him, through the gradual ascent of civil honors. But by serving under Caesar, in the Gallic wars, he had learnt, as he fancied, a shorter way to fame and power than what Cicero had been inculcating; and having signalized him- self in a campaign or two, as a soldier, was in too much haste to be a general; when Caesar sent him, at the head of a thousand horse, to the assistance of his father in the Parthian war. Here the vigor of his youth and courage carried him on so far, in the pursuit of an enemy, whose chief art of conquest consisted in flying, that he had no way left to escape, but what his high spirit disdained, by the desertion of his troops and a precipitate flight; so that, finding himself oppressed with numbers, cruelly wounded, and in danger of falling alive into the hands of the Parthians, he chose to die by the sword of his armour-bearer. Thus, while he aspired, as Cicero says, to the fame of another Cyrus or

Alexander, he fell short of that glory, which many of his predecessors had reaped, from a succession of honors, conferred by their country, as the reward of their services *.

By the death of young Crassus, a place became vacant in the college of Augurs, for which Cicero declared himself a candidate: nor was any one so hardy as to appear against him, except Hirrus, the tribune, who, trusting to the popularity of his office, and Pompey's favor, had the vanity to pretend to it; but a competition so unequal furnished matter of raillery only to Cicero, who was chosen without any difficulty or struggle, with the unanimous approbation of the whole body†. This college, from the last regulation of it by Sylla, consisted of fifteen, who were all persons of the first distinction in Rome: it was a priesthood for life, of a character indelible, which no crime or forfeiture could efface: the priests of all kinds were originally chosen by their colleges, till Domitius, a tribune, about fifty years before, transferred the

* Hoc magis sum Publio deditus, quod me quanquam a pueritia semper, tamen hoc tempore maxime, sicut alterum parentem & observat & diligit. [Ep. Fam. 5. 8.]

P. Crassum ex omni nobilitate adolescentem dilexi plurimum, &c. [Ib. 13. 16.]

Cum P. Crasso, cum initio ætatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, sæpe egisse me arbitror, cum eum vehementissime hortarer, ut eam laudis viam rectissimam esse duceret, quam majores ejus ejus tritam reliquissent. Erat enim cum institutus optimæ, tum plane perfectæque eruditus. Ineratque & ingenium satis acre, & orationis non inelegans copia: prætereaque sine arrogantia gravis esse videbatur, & sine segnitie verecundus, &c. Vid. Brut. p. 407. It. Plut. in Crass.

† Quomodo Hirrum putas Auguratus tui competitorum—Ep. Fam. 5. 3.

A. Urb. 700. Cic. 51. Cons.—Cn. Domitius Calvinus. M. Valerius Messalla.

choice of them to the people, whose authority was held to be supreme in sacred, as well as civil affairs*. This act was reversed by Sylla, and the ancient right restored to the colleges; but Labienus, when tribune, in Cicero's consulship, recalled the law of Domitius, to facilitate Caesar's advancement to the high-priesthood: it was necessary, however, that every candidate should be nominated to the people by two augurs, who gave a solemn testimony, upon oath, of his dignity and fitness for the office: this was done in Cicero's case by Pompey and Hortensius, the two most eminent members of the college; and, after the election, he was installed, with all the usual formalities, by Hortensius†.

As in the last year, so in this, the factions of the city prevented the choice of consuls: the candidates, T. Annius Milo, Q. Metellus Scipio, and P. Plautius Hypsæus pushed on their several interests with such open violence and bribery, as if the consulship was to be carried only by money or arms‡. Clodius was putting in at the same time for the prætorship, and employing all his credit and interest to disappoint Milo, by whose

* Atque hoc idem de cæteris Sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tribunus Pl. tulit, &c. De Leg. Ag. 2. 7.

† Quo enim tempore me Augurem a toto collegio expetitum Cn. Pompeius & Q. Hortensius nominaverunt; neque enim licebat a pluribus nominari—Phillip. 2. 2.

Cooptatum me ab eo in collegium recordabar, in quo juratus judicium dignitatis mee fecerat: & inauguratum ab eodem, ex quo, Augurum institutis in parentis eum loco colere debebam. Brut. init—

† Plut. in Cato.

obtaining the consulship, he was sure to be eclipsed and controlled, in the exercise of his subordinate magistracy*. Pompey was wholly averse to Milo, who did not pay him that court which he expected, but seemed to affect an independency, and to trust to his own strength, while the other two competitors were wholly at his devotion: Hypsæus had been his guestor, and always his creature; and he designed to make Scipio his father-in-law, by marrying his daughter Cornelia, a lady of celebrated accomplishments, the widow of young Crassus.

Cicero, on the other hand, served Milo to the utmost of his power, and ardently wished his success. This he owed to Milo's constant attachment to him, which, at all hazards, he now resolved to repay. The affair, however, was likely to give him much trouble, as well from the difficulty of the opposition, as from Milo's own conduct, and unbounded prodigality, which threatened the ruin of all his fortunes. In a letter to his brother, who was still with Caesar, he says, "Nothing can be more wretched than these men," and these times: "wherefore, since no pleasure can now be had from the Republic, I know not why I should make myself uneasy: books, study, quiet, my country houses, and above all, my children, are my sole delight. Milo is my only trouble: I wish his consulship may put an end to it; in which I will not take less pains, than I

* *Occurebat ei, mancam ac debilem Præturam suam futuram consule Milone. Pro Milon. 9.*

A. Urb. 700. Cic. 54. Coss.—Cn. Domitius Calvinus. M. Valerius Messalla.

ad. Tit. 100. Cic. 24. Consol. in Brutum. Ad Brutum. M. Valerius Messala.

"did in my own; and you will assist us there also,
 "as you now do: all things stand well with him,
 "unless some violence defeat us. I am afraid only,
 "how his money will hold out: for he is mad be-
 "yond all bounds in the magnificence of his shows,
 "which he is now preparing at the expence of
 "250,000l.; but it shall be my care to check his
 "inconsiderateness in this one article, as far as I
 "am able, &c."

In the heat of this competition, Curio was
 coming home from Asia, and expected shortly at
 Rome; whence Cicero sent an express to meet
 him on the road, or at his landing in Italy, with a
 most earnest and pressing letter to engage him to
 Milio's interest.

A. Urb. 101. Cic. 25.

M. T. CICERO, TO C. CURIO.

"BEFORE we had yet heard of your coming to-
 "wards Italy, I sent away S. Villius, Milio's friend,

* Itaque ex Rep. quoniam nihil jam voluptatis capi potest; cur
 stomachetur, nescio. Litteræ me & studia nostra, & otium; villique
 delectant, maximeque pueri nostri. Angit unus Milio. Sed relium
 finem aliter consulat: in quo cunctar non minus quam sum cuius in
 nostro: itaque hinc, quod facis, adjuvabis. De quo cetera (nisi
 plane vis eripueris) recte sunt: de re familiarum linco.

O de familiarum ex te auxilium; —

Qui ludos H. S. CCC. comparat. Cuius in hoc uno inconsiderantiam
 & ega sustinebo, ut potero. Ad Quint. 3. 9.
 Cicero had great reason for the apprehensions which he expresses on
 account of Milio's extravagance: for Milio had already wasted three

"with this letter to you : but when your arrival
 "was supposed to be near, and it was known for
 "certain that you had left Asia, and were upon
 "the road to Rome, the importance of the subject
 "left no room to fear, that we should be thought
 "to send too hastily, when we were desirous to
 "have it delivered to you as soon as possible. If
 "my services to you, Curio, were really so great,
 "as they are proclaimed to be by you, rather than
 "considered by me, I should be more reserved in
 "asking, if I had any great favor to beg of you :
 "for it goes hard with a modest man, to ask any
 "thing considerable of one, whom he takes to be
 "obliged to him ; lest he be thought to demand,
 "rather than to ask ; and to look upon it as a debt,
 "not as a kindness. But since your services to
 "me, so eminently displayed in my late troubles,
 "are known to all to be the greatest, (and it is the
 "part of an ingenuous mind to wish to be more
 "obliged to those, to whom we are already much
 "(obliged) I made no scruple to beg of you, by let-
 "ter, what, of all things, is the most important
 "and necessary to me : for, I am not afraid lest I
 "should not be able to sustain the weight of all
 "your favors, though ever so numerous, being
 "confident that there is none so great, which my
 "mind is not able both fully to contain, and
 "amply to requite and illustrate. I have placed
 "all my studies, pains, care, industry, thoughts,

estates in giving plays and shews to the people ; and, when he went,
 soon after, into exile, was found to owe still above half a million of
 our money. Plin. l. 36. 15. Ascon. Argum. in Milion.

"and, in short, my very soul, on Alio's consul-
 "ship; and have resolved with myself, to expect
 "from it not only the common fruit of duty, but
 "the praise even of piety: nor was any man, I
 "believe, ever so solicitous for his own safety
 "and fortunes, as I am for his honor, on which I
 "have fixed all my views and hopes. You, I per-
 "ceive, can be of such service to him, if you
 "please, that we shall have no occasion for any
 "thing farther. We have already with us the
 "good wishes of all the honest, engaged to him
 "by his tribunate; and, as you will imagine also,
 "I hope, by his attachment to me; of the popu-
 "lace and the multitude, by the magnificence of
 "his shews and the generosity of his nature:
 "of the youth and men of interest, by his own
 "peculiar credit or diligence among that sort.
 "He has all my assistance, likewise, which,
 "though of little weight, yet, being allowed by
 "all to be just and due to him, may perhaps be of
 "some influence. What we want, is a captain
 "and leader, or a pilot, as it were, of all those
 "winds; and, were we to choose one out of the
 "whole city, we could not find a man so fit for
 "the purpose as you. Wherefore, if from all the
 "pains, which I am now taking for Alio, you
 "can believe me to be mindful of benefits; if
 "grateful; if a good man; if worthy, in short,
 "of your kindness; I beg of you to relieve my
 "present solicitude, and lend your helping hand
 "to my praise; or, to speak more truly, to my
 "safety. As to I. Annius himself, I promise you,

"if you embrace him, that you will not find a

"man of a greater mind, gravity, constancy, or of

"greater affection to you : and, as for myself,

"you will add such a lustre and fresh dignity to

"me, that I shall readily own you to have shewn

"the same zeal for my honor, which you ex-

"erted before for my preservation. If I was not

"sure, from what I have already said, that you

"would see how much I take my duty to be in-

"terested in this affair, and how much it con-

"cerns me, not only to struggle, but even to

"fight for Milo's success; I should press you still

"farther ; but I now recommend, and throw the

"whole cause, and myself also with it, into your

"hands ; and beg of you, to assure yourself of

"this one thing, that, if I obtain this favor from

"you, I shall be more indebted almost to you,

"than even to Milo himself ; since my safety, in

"which I was principally assisted by him, was not

"so dear, as the piety or shewing my gratitude

"will be agreeable to me, which, I am persuaded,

"I shall be able to effect by your assistance.

"Adieu."

The senate, and the better sort, were generally
in Milo's interest; but three of the tribunes were
violent against him, Q. Pompeius Rufus, Aluna-
tius Plancus Bursa, and Sallust the historian; the
other seven were his fast friends, but, above all,
M. Coelius, who, out of regard to Cicero, served

him with a particular zeal. But, while all things were proceeding very prosperously in his favor, and nothing seemed wanting to crown his success, but to bring on the election, which his adversaries, for that reason, were laboring to keep back, all his hopes and fortunes were blasted at once, by an unhappy encounter with his old enemy Clodius, in which Clodius was killed by his servants, and by his command.

Their meeting was wholly accidental, on the Aprian road, not far from the city; Clodius coming home from the country towards Rome; Milo going out about three in the afternoon; the first on horseback, with three companions, and thirty servants, well armed; the latter in a chariot, with his wife and one friend, but with a much greater retinue, and, among them, some gladiators. The servants, on both sides, began presently to insult each other; when Clodius, turning briskly to some of Milo's men, who were nearest to him, and threatening them with his usual fierceness, received a wound in the shoulder, from one of the gladiators; and, after receiving several more in the general fray, which instantly ensued, finding his life in danger, was forced to fly for shelter into a neighbouring tavern. Milo, heated by this success, and the thoughts of revenge, and reflecting that he had already done enough, to give his enemy a great advantage against him, if he was left alive to pursue it, resolved, whatever was the consequence, to have the pleasure of destroying him, and so ordered the house to be stormed, and

Clodius to be dragged out and murdered. The master of the tavern was likewise killed, with eleven of Clodius's servants; while the rest saved themselves by flight: so that Clodius's body was left in the road, where it fell, till S. Tediſ, a senator, happening to come by, took it up into his chaise, and brought it with him to Rome, where it was exposed in that condition, all covered with blood and wounds, to the view of the populace, who flocked about it in crowds, to lament the miserable fate of their leader. The next day, the mob, headed by S. Clodius, a kinsman of the deceased, and one of his chief incendiaries, carried the body naked, so as all the wounds might be seen, into the forum, and placed it in the rostra, where the three tribunes, Milo's enemies, were prepared to harangue upon it in a style suited to the lamentable occasion, by which they inflamed their mercenaries to such a height of fury, that, snatching up the body, they ran away with it into the senate-house, and tearing up the benches, tables, and every thing combustible, dressed up a funeral pile upon the spot, and, together with the body, burnt the house itself, with a basilica also, or public hall adjoining, called the Porcian; and, in the same fit of madness, proceeded to storm the house of Milo, and of M. Lepidus, the interrex, but were repulsed in both attacks, with some loss.

These extravagancies raised great indignation in

* Quamquam re vera, fuerat pugna fortis. Quintil. l. 6. c. 5.
 ΕΑΠΙΟΝΑΣ—ΠΑΝ ΤΗ ΦΩΒΗ ΤΑΧΕΥΣΤΟΤΟΣ ΑΥΤΗΣ, ἢ ΤΗ ΤΕΛΕΜΑΤΕΙ, ἢ ΤΕΓΙ-
 γνυνοίτο, ἀφ' ἑσθ' ὅσθα. Dio, l. 40. p. 143.

the city, and gave a turn in favor of Milo, who, looking upon himself as undone, was meditating nothing before, but a voluntary exile: but now, taking courage, he ventured to appear in public, and was introduced into the rostra by Cælius, where he made his defence to the people; and to mitigate their resentment, distributed, through all the tribes, above three pounds a man, to every poor citizen. But all his pains and expence were to little purpose; for the three tribunes employed all the arts of party and faction to keep up the ill-humor of the populace; and what was more fatal, Pompey would not be brought into any measures of accommodating the matter; so that the tumults still increasing, the senate passed a decree, that the interrex, assisted by the tribunes and Pompey, should take care that the Republic receive no detriment; and that Pompey, in particular, should raise a body of troops for the common security, which he presently drew together from all parts of Italy. In this confusion, the rumor of a dictator was again industriously revived, and gave a fresh alarm to the senate; who, to avoid the greater evil, resolved presently to create Pompey the single consul; so that the interrex, Servius Sulpicius, declared his election accordingly, after an interregnum of near two months*.

Milo, ut cognovit vulneratum Clodium, cum sibi periculosius illud esset habiturus, etiam si subeunda pena esset, exturbati tabernam jussit. Ita Clodius latens extractus est, multisque vulneribus confectus, &c. Vid. Ascon. Argum. in Milon.
* Vid. Dio, ib. & Ascon. Argum.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. sine Collega.

POMPEY applied himself immediately to calm the public disorders, and published several new laws, prepared by him for that purpose: one of them was to appoint a special commission, to enquire into Claudius's death, the burning of the senate-house, and the attack on M. Lepidus; and to appoint an extraordinary judge, of consular rank, to preside in it: a second was, against bribery and corruption in elections, with the inflictions of new and severer penalties.—By these laws, the method of trials was altered, and the length of them limited: three days were allowed for the examination of witnesses, and the fourth for the sentence; on which the accuser was to have two hours only to enforce the charge; the criminal three for his defence*: which regulation Tacitus seems to consider as the first step towards the ruin of the Roman eloquence, by imposing restraints, as it were, upon its free and ancient course†. Coelius opposed his negative to these laws, as being rather privileges than laws, and provided particularly against Milo: but he was soon obliged to withdraw it, upon Pompey's declaring that he would support them by force of arms. The three tribunes, all the while, were perpetually haranguing and terrifying the city with forged stories, of magazines of arms prepared by Milo, for massacring his enemies, and burning the city, and produced their creatures, in the rostra, to vouch the truth of them to the people. They charged him

* Ib.

† Primus tertio consulatu Cn. Pompeius astrinxit, imposuitque veluti franos eloquentiæ, &c. Dialog. de Orat. 38.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Cass.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. Sine Collega.

particularly with a design against Pompey's life, and brought one Licinius, a killer of the victims for sacrifice, to declare that Milo's servants had confessed it to him in their cups, and then endeavored to kill him, lest he should discover it: and, to make his story the more credible, shewed a slight wound in his side, made by himself, which he affirmed to have been given by the stroke of a gladiator. Pompey himself confirmed this fact, and laid an account of it before the senate; and, by doubting his guard, affected to intimate a real apprehension of danger*. Nor were they less industrious to raise a clamor against Cicero; and, in order to deter him from pleading Milo's cause, threatened him also with trials and prosecutions; giving it out, every where, that Clodius was killed indeed by the hand of Milo, but by the advice and contrivance of a greater man†. "Yet, such was his constancy to his friend," says Asconius, that "neither the loss of popular favor, nor Pompey's suspicions, nor his own danger, nor the terror of arms, could divert him from the resolution of undertaking Milo's defence‡."

* Audiendus Popa Licinius, nescio qui de Circo maximo, servos Milonis apud se ebrios factos confesos esse, de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse.—De amicorum sententia rem deferit ad Senatum. Pro Milon. 24.

† Scitis, judices, fuisse, qui in hac rogatione suadenda dicerent, Milonis manu eadem esse factam, consilio, vero majoris alicujus; videlicet me latronem et sicarium abjecti homines describebant. Ib. 18.

‡ Tanta tamen constantia ac fides fuit Ciceronis, ut non populi a se alienatione, non Cn. Pompeii suspicionibus, non periculi futuri metu,—non armis, quæ palam in Milonem sumpta erant, deterrenti potuerit a defensione ejus. Argum. Milon.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. Sing. Collega.

But it was Pompey's influence and authority which ruined Milo*. He was the only man in Rome, who had the power either to bring him to a trial, or to get him condemned; not that he was concerned for Clodius's death, or the manner of it, but pleased rather that the Republic was freed, at any rate, from so pestilent a demagogue; yet he resolved to take the benefit of the occasion, for getting rid of Milo too, from whose ambition and high spirit he had cause to apprehend no less troubles, which were made to him by Milo's friends; and, when Milo offered to drop his suit for the consulship, if that would satisfy him, he answered, "that he would not concern himself with any man's suing or desisting, nor give any obstruction to the power and inclination of the Roman people."—He attended the trial, in person, with a strong guard, to preserve peace, and prevent any violence from either side. There were many clear and positive proofs produced against Milo, though some of them were supposed to be forged: among the rest, the Vestal virgins deposed, that a woman unknown came to them in Milo's name, to discharge a vow, said to be made by him, on the account of Clodius's death. When the examination was over, Plancus called the people together, and exhorted them to appear in a full body, the next day, when

* *Milionem rem non magis invidia facti, quam Pompeii damnarunt voluntas.* Vell. Pat. 2. 47.
† *Vid. Ascon. Argum. in Milion.*

A. Urb. 701, Cic. 65. Cass.—Cm. Romulus Magnus III. sine collega.

judgment was to be given, and to declare their sentiments in so public a manner, that the criminal might not be suffered to escape; which Cicero reflects upon, in the defence, as an insult on the liberty of the bench*. Early in the morning, on the eleventh of April, the shops were all shut, and the whole city gathered into the forum, where the avenues were possessed by Pompey's soldiers, and he himself seated in a conspicuous part, to overlook the whole proceeding, and hinder all disturbance. The accusers were young Apkins, the nephew of Clodius, M. Antonius, and P. Valerius, who, according to the new law, employed two hours in supporting their indictment. Cicero was the only advocate on Milo's side; but, as soon as he rose up to speak, he was received with so rude a clamor, by the Clodians, that he was much discomposed and daunted at his first setting out, yet recovered spirit enough to go through his speech of three hours, which was taken down in writing, and published as it was delivered, though the copy of it, now extant, is supposed to have been retouched and corrected by him, afterwards, for a present to Milo, in his exile†.

In the council of Milo's friends, several were of opinion, that he should defend himself, by avowing the death of Clodius to be an act of public benefit: but Cicero thought that defence too desperate, as

* Ut intelligatis contra hesternam illam concionem licere vobis, quod sentialis, libere judicare. Pro Milon. 26. Vid. Asc. ib. † Cicero, cum inciperet dicere, acceptus est acclamatione Clodiorum—itaque non ea, qua solitus erat, constantia dixit. Manet autem illa quoque excepta ejus oratio. Asc. Argum.

it would disgust the grave, by opening so great a door to licence, and offend the powerful, lest the precedent should be extended to themselves. But young Brutus was not so cautious, who, in an oration, which he composed and published afterwards, in vindication of Milo, maintained the killing of Clodius to be right and just, and of great service to the Republic*. It was notorious, that, on both sides, they had often threatened death to each other; Clodius, especially, had declared several times, both to the senate and the people, that Milo ought to be killed; and that, if the consulship could not be taken from him, his life could: and when Ravonius asked him once, what hopes he could have of playing his mad pranks, while Milo was living; he replied, that in three or four days, at most, he should live no more: which was spoken just three days before the fatal encounter, and attested by Ravonius†. Since Milo then was charged with being the contriver of their meeting, and the aggressor in it, and several testimonies were produced to that purpose, Cicero chose to risk the cause on that issue; in hopes to persuade, what seemed to be the most probable, that Clodius actually lay in wait for Milo, and

* Cum quibusdam placuisset, ita defendi crimen, interfici Clodium pro Repub. fuisse, quam formam M. Brutus secutus est in ea oratione, quam pro Milione composuit, & edidit, quamvis non egisset, Cicero id non placuit—ib.

† Etenim palam dicebatur Milioni eripi non posse, vitam posse. Significavit hoc saepe in Senatu; dixit in concione. Quinetiam Ravonio, querenti ex eo, qua spe fureret, Milione vivo? Respondit, tri duo illum, ad summum quatuordecim perituum. Pro Milione. 9.

Post diem tertium gesta res est, quam dixerat. Ib. 16.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. Sine Collega.

contrived the time and place; and that Milo's part was but a necessary act of self-defence. This appeared plausible, from the nature of their equipage, and the circumstances in which they met: for though Milo's company was the more numerous, yet it was much more encumbered, and unfit for an engagement, than his adversary's; he himself being in a chariot with his wife, and all her women along with him; while Clodius, with his followers, was on horseback; as if prepared and equipped for fighting*. He did not preclude himself, however, by this, from the other plea, which he often takes occasion to insinuate, that if Milo had really designed and contrived to kill Clodius, he would have deserved honors instead of punishment, for cutting off so desperate and dangerous an enemy to the peace and liberty of Rome†.

In this speech for Milo, after he had shewn the folly of paying such a regard to the idle rumors

* Interim cum sciret Clodius—iter solenne—necessarium—Miloni esse Lanuvium—Roma ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum quod re intellectum est, insidias Miloni collocaret—Milo autem cum in Senatu fuisset eo die, quoad Senatus dimissus est, domum venit, calceos & vestimenta mutavit: paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est—obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, nulla rhexa, nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, sine uxore, quod nunquam fere; cum hic insidiator,—(Milo)—cum uxore in rhexa veheretur penulatus, magno & impedito & muliebri ac delicato ancillarum & puerorum comitatu.—Pro Milon. 10. it. 21.

† Quamobrem si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret T. Annius, adeste, quæso, atque audite cives: P. Clodium interfecti: ejus furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro, atque hac dextra a cervicibus vestris repuli, &c. Vos tanti sceleris ultorem non modo honoribus nullis afficietis, sed etiam ad supplicium rapi patiemini? Pro Milon. 25—&c.

and forgeries of his enemies, as to give them the credit of an examination, he touches Pompey's conduct and pretended fears, with a fine and masterly railery; and, from a kind of prophetic foresight of what might one day happen, addresses himself to him in a very pathetic manner.—“I could not but applaud,” says he, “the wonderful diligence of Pompey in these inquiries: but to tell you, freely, what I think; those, who are charged with the care of the whole Republic, are forced to hear many things, which they would contemn, if they were at liberty to do it: He could not refuse an audience to that paltry fellow, Licinius, who gave the information about Milo's servants—I was sent for among the first of those friends, by whose advice he laid it before the senate; and was, I own, in no small consternation, to see the guardian both of me and my country under so great an apprehension; yet I could not help wondering, that such credit was given to a butcher; such regard to drunken slaves; and how the wound in the man's side, which seemed to be the prick only of a needle, could be taken for the stroke of a gladiator. But Pompey was shewing his caution rather than his fear; and disposed to be suspicious of every thing, that you might have reason to fear nothing. There was a rumor also, that Caesar's house was attacked for several hours in the night: the neighbours, though in so public a place, heard nothing at all of it; yet the affair was thought fit to be inquired

“still, I hope, to your fortunes, though changed, perhaps, by some turn of the common times, which, as experience shews, will often happen to us all, may want the affection of the friend—liest, the fidelity of the worthiest, the courage of the bravest man living, &c.*”

Of one and fifty judges, who sat upon Milo, thirteen only acquitted, and thirty-eight condemned him: the votes were usually given by ballot; but Cato, who absolved him, chose to give his vote openly; “and if he had done it earlier,” says Vel-
leius, “would have drawn others after him; since all were convinced, that he, who was killed, was, of all who had ever lived, the most pernicious enemy to his country, and to all good men†.” Milo went into exile at Marsailles, a few days after his condemnation: his debts were so great, that he was glad to retire the sooner from the importunity of his creditors; for whose satisfaction his whole estate was sold by public auction. Here Cicerō still continued his care for him, and, in concert with Milo’s friends, ordered one of his wife’s freed-men, Philotimus, to assist at the sale, and to purchase the greatest part of the effects, in order to dispose of them, afterwards, to the best advantage, for the benefit of Milo and his wife Tullia, if any thing could be saved for them. But his intended service was not so well relished by Milo, as he ex-

* Pro Milon. 24, 25, 26—

† M. Cato palam lata absolvit sententia, quam si maturius tulisset, non defuissent, qui sequerentur exemplum, probarentque eum civem occisum, quo nemo perniciosior Reip. neque bonis inimicior vixerat. Vell. Pat. 2. 47.

pected; for Philotinus was suspected of playing the knave, and secreting part of the effects to his own use, which gave Cicero great uneasiness; so that he pressed Atticus and Cælius to enquire into the matter very narrowly, and oblige Philotinus to give satisfaction to Milo's friends; and to respect, ally, that his own reputation did not suffer by the management of his servant. Through this whole struggle about Milo, Pompey treated Cicero with great humanity: he assigned him a guard at the trial; forgave all his labors for his friend, though in opposition to himself; and, so far from resenting what he did, would not suffer other people's resentments to hurt him.

The next trial before the same tribunal, and for the same crime, was of M. Saurcius, one of Milo's confidants, charged with being the ringleader, in storming the house, and killing Clodius: he was defended also by Cicero, and acquitted only by one vote: but being accused a second time, on the

* Consilium meum hoc fuerat, primum ut in potestate nostra res esset, ne illum malus emptor & alienus mancipis, quæ pernicula secum haberet, spoliaret: deinde ut Faustus, cui causam ille voluisset, ratum esset. Erat etiam illud, ut isti non, si quid servari posset, quam facillime servaremus. Nunc rem totam perpicis velim—Si ille queritur—Si idem Faustus vult, Philotinus, ut ego ei coram dixeram, minique ille receperat, ne sit invito Milone in bonis—Ad Ait. 5. 8. it. 6. 4.

Quod ad Philotini liberi officium & bona Milonis attinet, dedimus operam ut & Philotinus quam honestissime Miloni, absenti, ejusque necessarii satis faceret, & secundum ejus idem & sedulitatem existimatio sua conservaretur.—Fp. Fam. 5. 3.

† Quæ humanitate tulit contentiorem meam pro Milone, adversante interdum actionibus suis? Quo studio providi, ne quæ me illius temporis invidia attingeret? Cum me consilio, nam auctoritate, cum armis denique texi sus—lb. 3. 10.

POMPEY, no sooner published his new law against bribery, than the late consular candidates, Scipio and Hypseus, were severally impeached upon it; and being both of them notoriously guilty, were in great danger of being condemned: but Pompey, calling the body of the judges together, begged it of them, as a favor, that, out of the great number of state criminals, they would remit Scipio to him: whom, after he had rescued from this prosecution, he declared his colleague in the consulship, for the last five months of the year; having first made him his father-in-law, by marrying his daughter, Cornelia. The other candidate, Hypseus, was left to the mercy of the law; and being likely to fare the worse for Scipio's escape, and to be made a sacrifice to the popular odium, he watched an opportunity of access to Pompey, as he was coming out of his bath, and throwing

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pomp. Magnus III. Q. Cæcil. Metel. Scipio.

same account, though for a different fact, and again defended by Cicero, he was acquitted by a great majority. By Sex. Clodius, the captain of the other side, had not the luck to escape so well, but was condemned, and banished with several others of that faction, to the great joy of the city, for burning the senate-house, and the other violences committed upon Clodius's death*.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pomp. Magnus III. Q. Cæcil. Metel. Scipio.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pomp. Magnus III. Q. Cæcil. Metel. Scipio.

himself at his feet, implored his protection: but though he had been his quæstor, and ever obsequious to his will, yet Pompey is said to have thrust him away, with great haughtiness and inhumanity, telling him, coldly, that he would only spoil his supper by detaining him*.

Before the end of the year, Cicero had some amends for the loss of his friend Milo, by the condemnation and banishment of two of the tribunes, the common enemies of them both, Q. Pompeius Rufus, and T. Munatius Plancus Bursa, for the violences of their tribunate, and burning the senate-house. As soon as their office expired, Cælius accused the first, and Cicero himself the second; the only cause, excepting that of Verres, in which he ever acted the part of an accuser. But Bursa had deserved it, both for his public behaviour, in his office, and his personal injuries to Cicero; who had defended and preserved him in a former trial. He depended on Pompey's saving him; and had no apprehension of danger, since Pompey undertook to plead his cause, before judges of his own appointing: yet, by Cicero's vigor, in managing the prosecution, he was condemned by an unanimous vote of the whole bench†. Cicero was highly pleased

* Cn. autem Pompeius quam insolenter? Qui balneo egressus, ante pedes suos prostratum Hypsæum ambitus reum & nobilem virum & sibi amicum, jacentem reliquit, contumeliosa voce proculcatum. Nihil enim cum aliud agere, quam ut convivium suum, moraretur, respondit—Ille vero P. Scipionem, socerum suum, legibus noxium, quas ipse tulerat, in maxima quidem reorum & illustrium ruina, muneri loco a judicibus deponere—Val. Max. 9. 5. it. Plut. in Pomp. † Plancum, qui omnibus sententiis maximo vestro plausu condemnatus—Philip. 6. 4.

with this success, as he signifies in a letter to his friend Marius, which will explain the motives of his conduct in it.

“I know very well,” says he, “that you rejoice at Bursæ’s fate, but you congratulate me too coldly: you imagine, you tell me, that for the sordidness of the man, I take the less pleasure in it; but believe me, I have more joy from this sentence, than from the death of my enemy; for, in the first place, I love to pursue, rather by a trial, than the sword; rather with the glory, than the ruin of a friend; and it pleased me extremely, to see so great an inclination of all honest men, on my side, against the incredible pains of one, the most eminent and powerful: and lastly, what you will scarce think possible, I hated this fellow worse than Clodius himself: for I had attacked the one, but defended the other; and Clodius, when the safety of the Republic was risked upon my head, had something great in view, not indeed from his own strength, but the help of those, who could not maintain their ground, whilst I stood firm; but this silly ape, out of a gaiety of heart, chose me particularly for the object of his invectives; and persuaded those, who envied me, that he would be always at their service, to insult me at any warning. Wherefore I charge you to rejoice in good earnest; for it is a great victory which we have won. No citizens were ever stouter than those who condemned him, against so great a power of one, by whom themselves were chosen judges, which they

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 52. Cons.—Cn. Pomp. Magnus III. Q. Cæcil. Metel. Scipio.

“would never have done, if they had not made
 “my cause and grief their own. We are so dis-
 “tracted here, by a multitude of trials and new
 “laws, that our daily prayer is against all interca-
 “lations, that we may see you as soon as pos-
 “sible.”

Soon after the death of Clodius, Cicero seems
 to have written his Treatise on Laws†, after the
 example of Plato, whom, of all writers, he most
 loved to imitate; for as Plato, after he had written
 on government in general, drew up a body of laws,
 adapted to that particular form of it, which he had
 been delineating; so Cicero chose to deliver his
 political sentiments in the same method‡; not by
 translating Plato, but imitating his manner in the
 explication of them. This work being designed,
 then, as a supplement, or second volume to his
 other upon the Republic, was distributed, probably,
 as that other was, into six books; for we meet
 with some quotations among the ancients, from the
 fourth and fifth; though there are but three now
 remaining, and those in some places imperfect. In
 the first of these, he lays open the origin of law
 and the source of obligation, which he derives
 from the universal nature of things, or, as he ex-
 plains it, from the consummate reason or will of
 the supreme God§: in the other two books, he

* Ep. Fam. 7. 2.

† Vid. de Leg. 2. 17.

‡ Sed ut vir doctissimus fecit Plao, atque idem gravissimus
 philosophorum omnium, qui princeps de Repub. conscripsit, idem-
 que separatim de legibus ejus, id mihi credo esse faciendum.—De
 Leg. 2. 6.
 § Hanc igitur videro sapientissimorum fuisse sententiam, legem
 æque hominum ingentis excogitatum, nec scitum aliquid esse po-

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pomp. Magnus III. Q. Cæcil. Metel. Scipio.

gives a body of laws, conformable to his own plan and idea of a well-ordered city*: first, those which relate to religion and the worship of the gods; secondly, those which prescribe the duties and powers of the several magistrates, from which the peculiar form of each government is denominated. These laws are generally taken from the old constitution or custom of Rome; with some little variation, and temperment, contrived to obviate the disorders to which that Republic was liable, and to give it a stronger turn towards the aristocratical side†: in the other books, which are lost, he had treated, as he tells us, of the particular rights and privileges of the Roman people. Pompey was preparing an inscription, this summer for the front of the new temple, which he had lately built to Venus, the Conquerress, containing, as usual, the recital of all his titles; but, in drawing it up, a question happened to be started, about the manner of expressing his third consulship; whether it should be by consul tertium or tertio. This was referred to the principal critics of Rome,

pulorum, sed æternum quiddam, quod universum mundum regeret, imperandi prohibendique sapientia. Ita principem legem illam et ultimam mentem esse dicebant, omnia ratione aut cogentis aut veltantis Dei.—Quamobrem lex vera atque princeps—ratio est recta summi Jovis. Ib. 2. 4.

* Nos autem quoniam—quæ de optima Repub. sentivimus, in sex libris ante diximus, accommodabimus hoc tempore leges ad illum, quem probamus, civitatis statum: Ib. 3. 2.

† Et si quæ forte a me hodie rogabuntur, quæ non sint in nostra Repub. nec fuerint, tamen erunt fere in more majorum, qui tum, ut lex, valebat. Ib. 2. 10.

‡ Nihil habui; sane non multum, quod putarem novandum in legibus. Ib. 3. 5.

§ Ib. 3. 20.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pomp. Magnus III. Q. Cæcil. Metel. Scipio.

who could not, it seems, agree about it; some of them contending for the one, some for the other; so that Pompey left it to Cicero to decide the matter, and to inscribe what he thought the best. But Cicero, being unwilling to give judgment on either side, when there were great authorities on both, and Varro, among them, advised Pompey to abbreviate the word in question, and order *TER* only to be inscribed, which fully declared the thing, without determining the dispute. From this fact we may observe, how nicely exact they were in this age, in preserving a propriety of language in their public monuments and inscriptions*.

Among the other acts of Pompey, in this third consulship, there was a new law against bribery, contrived to strengthen the old ones that were already subsisting against it, by disqualifying all future consuls and prætors from holding any province, till five years after the expiration of their magistracies; for this was thought likely to give some check to the eagerness of suing and bribing for those great offices, when the chief fruit and benefit of them was removed to such a distance. But, before the law passed, Pompey took care to provide an exception for himself, and to get the government of Spain continued to him for five years longer, with an appointment of money for the payment of his troops; and lest this should give offence to Cæsar, if something also of an extra-

* This story is told by Tiro, a favorite slave and freedman of Cicero, in a letter preserved by A. Gellius. l. 10. 1.
† Dio, p. 142.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 55. Coss.—Cn. Pomp. Magnus III. Q. Cæcil Metel. Scipio.

ordinary kind was not provided for him, he proposed a law, to dispense with Caesar's absence in suing for the consulship, of which Caesar, at that time, seemed very desirous. Cælius was the promoter of this law, engaged to it by Cicero, at the joint request of Pompey and Caesar*; and it was carried with the concurrence of all the tribunes, though not without difficulty and obstruction from the senate: but this unusual favor, instead of satisfying Caesar, served only, as Suetonius says, to raise his hopes and demands still higher†.

By Pompey's law, just mentioned, it was provided, that for a supply of governors for the interval of five years, in which the consuls and prætors were disqualified, the senators of consular and prætorian rank, who had never held any foreign command, should divide the vacant provinces among themselves by lot: in consequence of which, Cicero, who was obliged to take his chance with the rest, obtained the government of Cilicia, now in the hands of Appius, the late consul: this province included also Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three dioceses, as they were called, or districts of Asia, together with the island of Cyprus; for the guard of all which, a standing army was kept up of two legions, or about twelve thousand

* Rogatus ab ipso Ravenne de Cælio tribuno pleb. ab ipso autem;

Etiam a Cnæo nostro.—Ad Att. 7. 1.

† Egit cum tribunis pleb.—ut absenti sibi—petito secundi consularis daretur—Quod ut adeptus est, altiora jam meditans & spei plenus, nullum largitionis, aut officiorum in quæquam genus publice privatumque omisit. Sueton. J. Cæs. 26.

A. Urb. 701. Dec. 33. Consul in Pomp. Magna III. C. Cæc. Metel. Scipio.

foot; with two thousand six hundred horse: and thus one of those provincial governments, which were withheld from others by law, to contrary to his will and expectation, obtruded at last upon Cicero; whose business it had been, through life, to avoid them.

The city began now to feel the unhappy effects, both of Julia's and Crassus's death, from the mutual apprehensions and jealousies, which discovered themselves more and more every day between Pompey and Cæsar: the senate was generally in

Pompey's interest: and, trusting to the name and authority of so great a leader, were determined to humble the pride and ambition of Cæsar, by recalling him from his government; whilst Cæsar,

on the other hand, trusting to the strength of his troops, resolved to keep possession of it in defiance of all their votes; and, by drawing a part of

his forces into the Italic or Cisalpine Gaul, so as to be ready at any warning to support his pretensions, began to alarm all Italy, with the melancholy prospect of an approaching civil war: and

this was the situation of affairs when Cicero set forward towards his government of Cilicia.

* Ad Alt. 5. 15.
 † Cum & contra voluntatem ineam & præter opinionem accidisset, ut militi cum imperio in provinciam prohiberi necesse esset. Ep.
 Fam. 3. 2.

* While the ancient discipline of the Republic subsisted, no general could pretend to a triumph, who had not enlarged the bounds of the empire by his conquests, and killed, at least, five thousand enemies in battle, without any considerable loss of his own soldiers.

His year opens to us a new scene in Cicero's life, and presents him in a character, which he had never before sustained, of the governor of a province, and general of an army. These preferences were, of all others, the most ardently desired by the great, for the advantages which they afforded, both of acquiring power and amassing wealth: for their command, though accountable to the Roman people, was absolute and uncontrollable in the province: where they kept up the state and pride of sovereign princes, and had all the neighbouring kings paying a court to them, and attending their orders. If their genius was turned to arms, and fond of martial glory, they could never want a pretext for war, since it was easy to drive the subjects into rebellion, or the adjoining nations to acts of hostility, by their oppressions and injuries, till, from the destruction of a number of innocent people, they had acquired the title of emperor, and with it the pretension to a triumph; without which, scarce any provincial governor was ever known to return from a remote and frontier province. Their opportunities of raising

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

SECTION VII.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cons.—Serp. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

money were as immense as their power, and bounded only by their own appetites: the appointments from the treasury, for their equipage, plate, and necessary furniture, amounted, as it appears from some instances, to near a hundred and fifty thousand pounds*: and besides the revenues of kingdoms, and pay of armies, of which they had the arbitrary management, they could exact what contributions they pleased, not only from the cities of their own jurisdiction, but from all the states and princes around them, who were under the protection of Rome. But while their primary care was to enrich themselves, they carried out with them always a band of hungry friends and dependents, as their lieutenants, tribunes, prefects, with a crew of freedmen and favorite slaves, who were all likewise to be enriched by the spoils of the province, and the sale of their master's favors. Hence flowed all those accusations and trials for the plunder of the subjects, of which we read so much in the Roman writers: for as few or none of the proconsuls behaved them-

This was expressly enacted by an old law: in support of which a second was afterwards provided, that made it penal for any of their triumphant commanders to give a false account of the number of slain, either on the enemy's side, or their own; and obliged them, upon their entrance into the city, to take an oath before the questors or public treasurers, that the accounts, which they had sent to the senate, of each number, were true. [Val. Max. 2. 8.] But these laws had long been neglected and treated as obsolete; and the honor of a triumph usually granted, by intrigue and faction, to every general of any credit, who had gained some little advantage against pirates or fugitives, or repelled the incursions of the wild barbarians, who bordered upon the distant provinces.

* Nonne H. S. centies & octagies—quasi vasarii nomine—erario tibi attributum, Romæ in questu reliquisti? in Pison. 35.

selves with that exact justice, as to leave no room for complaint, so the factions of the city, and the quarrels of families, subsisting from former oppressions, generally excited some or other to revenge the affront in kind, by undertaking the cause of an injured province, and dressing up an impetuous agent against the enemy.

But whatever benefit or glory this government seemed to offer, it had no charms for Cicero: the thing itself was disagreeable to his temper*, nor worthy of those talents, which were thought to sit at the helm, and shine in the administration of the whole Republic: so that he considered it only as an honorable exile, or a burden imposed by his country, to which his duty obliged him to submit. His first care, therefore, was to provide, that this command might not be prolonged to him beyond the usual term of a year: which was frequently done, when the necessities of the province, the character of the man, the intrigues of parties, or the hurry of other business, at home, left the senate neither leisure, nor inclination to think of changing the governor: and this was the more likely to happen at present, though the scarcity of magistrates, who were now left capable, by the late law, of succeeding him. Before his departure, therefore, he solicited all his friends, not to suffer such a mortification to fall upon him;

* Totum negotium non est dignum viribus nostris, qui maiora onera in Rep. sustinere & possim & solem. Ep. Fam. 2. xi. O rem minime aptam meis moribus, &c. Ad Att. 5. 10. Sed est incredibile, quam me negotii taceat, non habet satis magnum campum ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei.—Ib. 15.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Com.—Serv. vulticus Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

and after he was gone, scarce wrote a single letter to Rome, without urging the same requests, in the most pressing terms: in his first to Atticus, within three days from their parting: "Do not imagine," says he, "that I have any other consolation in this great trouble, than the hopes that it will not be continued beyond the year: many, who judge of me by others, do not take me to be in earnest; but you, who know me, will use all your diligence, especially when the affair is to come on."

He left the city about the first of May, attended by his brother and their two sons: for Quintus had quitted his commission under Caesar, in order to accompany him into Cilicia, in the same capacity of his lieutenant. Atticus had desired him, before he left Italy, to admonish his brother, to shew more complaisance and affection to his wife Pomponia, who had been complaining to him of her husband's peevishness and churlish carriage; and lest Cicero should forget it, he put him in mind again, by a letter to him on the road, that, since all the family were to be together, in the country, on this occasion of his going abroad, he would persuade Quintus to leave his wife, at least, in good humor at their parting: in relation to which, Cicero sends him the following account of what passed:

"When I arrived at Arpinum, and my brother

* Noli putare mihi aliam consolationem esse hujus ingentis molestie, nisi quod spero non longiorem annua fore. Hoc me ita velle multi non credunt ex consuetudine aliorum. Tu, qui scis, omnem diligentiam adhibebis; cum id agi debebit. Ib. 3.

"was come to me, our first and chief discourse
 "was on you; which gave me an opportunity of
 "talking upon the affair of your sister, which you
 "and I had talked over together at Tusculum: I
 "never saw any thing so mild and moderate as
 "my brother was, without giving the least hint
 "of his ever having had any real cause of offence
 "from her. The next morning we left Arpinum;
 "and that day being a festival, Quintus was
 "obliged to spend it at Arcanum, where I dined
 "with him, but went on afterwards to Aquinum.
 "You know this villa of his: as soon as we came
 "thither, Quintus said to his wife, in the civillest
 "terms, Do you, Pomponia, invite the women, and
 "I will send to the men: (nothing, as far as I
 "saw, could be said more obligingly, either in his
 "words or manner:) to which she replied, so as
 "we all might hear it, I am but a stranger here
 "myself: referring, I guess, to my brother's hav-
 "ing sent Statius before us to order the dinner:
 "upon which, See, says my brother to me, what
 "I am forced to bear every day: This, you will
 "say, was no great matter: Yes, truly, great
 "enough to give me much concern; to see her
 "reply so absurdly and fiercely both in her words
 "and looks; but I dissembled my uneasiness.
 "When we sat down to dinner, she would not sit
 "down with us: and when Quintus sent her se-
 "veral things from the table, she sent them all
 "back: in short, nothing could be milder than
 "my brother, or ruder than your sister: yet I
 "omit many particulars, which gave more trouble

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 56. Cons.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

“to me than to Quintus himself. I went away
“to Aquinum; he staid at Arretium: but when
“he came to me early the next morning, he told
“me, that she refused to lie with him that night;
“and, at their parting, continued in the same
“humor in which I had seen her. In a word,
“you may let her know, from me, that, in my
“opinion, the fault was all on her side that day:
“I have been longer, perhaps, than was neces-
“sary, in my narrative, to let you see, that there
“is occasion, also, on your part, for advice and
“admonition.”

One cannot help observing, from this little in-
cident, what is confirmed by innumerable instances
in the Roman story, that the freedom of a di-
vorce, which was indulged without restraint at
Rome, to the caprice of either party, gave no ad-
vantage of comfort to the matrimonial state; but,
on the contrary, seems to have encouraged rather
a mutual perverseness and obstinacy; since, upon
any little disgust, or obstruction given to their
follies, the expedient of a change was ready
always to flatter them, with the hopes of better
success in another trial: for there never was an
age or country, where there was so profligate a
contempt and violation of the nuptial bond, or so
much lewdness and infidelity, in the great of both
sexes, as at this time in Rome.

Cicero spent a few days, as he passed forward,
at his Cuman villa, near Baiae, where there was

such a resort of company to him; that he had, he says, a kind of a little Rome about him: Hortensius came among the rest, though much out of health, to pay his compliments, and wish him a good voyage; and, at taking leave, when he asked what commands he had for him in his absence, Cicero begged of him only to use all his authority, to hinder his government from being pro-longed to him*. In sixteen days from Rome, he arrived at Tarentum; where he had promised to make a visit to Pompey, who was taking the benefit of that soft air, for the recovery of his health, at one of his villas in those parts; and had invited and pressed Cicero to spend some days with him upon his journey: they proposed great satisfaction, on both sides, from this interview, for the opportunity of conferring together, with all freedom, on the present state of the Republic, which was to be their subject: though Cicero expected, also, to get some lessons of the military kind, from this renowned commander. He promised Atticus an account of this conference; but the particulars being too delicate to be communicated by letter, he acquainted him only, in general, that he found Pompey an excellent citizen, and provided for all events which could possibly be apprehended†.

* In Cumano cum essem, venit ad me, quod mihi pergratum fuit, noster Hortensius: cui, deposcenti mea mandata, cetera universe mandavi; illud proprie, ne patereetur, quantum esset in ipso, pro-gari nobis provinciam.—habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romanam: tanta erat in his locis multitudo.—Ib. 2.
† Nos Tarenti, quos cum Pompeio *ἐπὶ τῶν* de Repul. habuerimus, ad se perscribemus.—Ib. 5.

A. URB. 702. CIC. 26. CONSERV. SUBJECTUS LIBERTAS. MARTIUS CLAUDIVS MARTELLIVS.

After three days stay with Pompey, he proceeded to Brundisium, where he was detained for twelve days, by a slight indisposition, and the expectation of his principal officers, particularly of his lieutenant Pontinus, an experienced leader, the same who had triumphed over the Allobroges, and on whose skill he chiefly depended in his martial affairs. From Brundisium, he sailed to Aetium, on the fifteenth of June; whence, partly by sea, and partly by land, he arrived at Athens on the twenty-sixth*. Here he lodged in the house of Aristus, the principal professor of the Academy; and his brother not far from him, with Xenon, another celebrated philosopher of Epicurus's school: they spent their time here very agreeably; at home, in philosophical disquisitions; abroad, in viewing the buildings and antiquities of the place, with which Cicero was much delighted: there were several other men of learning, both Greeks and Romans, of the party; especially Caius Catinus; and Patro, an eminent Epicurean, and intimate friend of Atticus†.

Tarentum venit a. d. xv Kal. Jun. quod Pontinum statueram expectare, commodissimum luxi dies eos—cum Pompeio consumere: coque magis, quod ei gratum esse id videbam, qui etiam a me petierit, ut secum & apud se essent quotidie: quod concessi libenter, multos enim ejus preclaros de Repub. sermones accipiam: instruar etiam consiliis idoneis ad hoc nostrum negotium. Ib. 6.

Ergo, cum triduum cum Pompeio & apud Pompeium fuisset, proficiscer Brundisium.—Civem illum egregium relinquendam, & ad hanc, quæ sumentur, propulsanda paratissimum.—Ib. 7.

* Ad Att. 5. 8, 9.

† Valde me Athenæ delectant: urbs duntaxat, & urbis ornamentum, & hominum amores in te, & in nos quædam benevolentia; sed multum & philosophia—si quid est, est in Aristote apud quem eram, nam Xenonem tuum—Quinto concesseram—Ad Att. 5. x. Ep. Fam. 2. 8. 13. 1.

Act. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coas.—SERV. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

There lived, at this time, in exile, at Athens, C. Memmius, banished upon a conviction of bribery, in his suit for the consulship; who, the day before Cicero's arrival, happened to go away to Mitylene. The figure which he had borne in Rome, gave him great authority in Athens; and the council of Areopagus had granted him a piece of ground to build upon, where Epicurus formerly lived, and where there still remained the old ruins of his walls. But this grant had given great offence to the whole body of the Epicureans; to see the remains of their master in danger of being destroyed. They had written to Cicero, at Rome, to beg him to intercede with Memmius, to consent to a revocation of it; and now at Athens, Xeno and Patro renewed their instances, and prevailed with him to write about it, in the most effectual manner; for though Memmius had laid aside his design of building, the Areopagites would not recal their decree, without his leave*. Cicero's letter is drawn with much art and accuracy: he laughs at the trifling zeal of these philosophers, for the old rubbish and paltry ruins of their founder, yet earnestly presses Memmius, to indulge them in a prejudice, contracted through weakness, not wickedness; and, though he professes an utter dislike of their philosophy, yet he recommends them, as honest, agreeable, friendly men, for

* Visum est Xenoni, & post, ipsi Patroni, me ad Memmium scribere, qui pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Mitylenas profectus erat, non enim dubitabat Xeno, quin ab Areopagitis invito Memmio impetrari non posset. Memmius autem aditandis consiliis abjecisset, sed erat Patroni iratus, itaque scripsi ad eum accurate—Ad Att. 5. 11.

whom he entertained the highest esteem. From this letter one may observe, that the greatest difference in philosophy made no difference of friendship among the great of these times. There was not a more declared enemy to Epicurus's doctrine than Cicero: he thought it destructive of morality, and pernicious to society; but he charged this consequence to the principles, not the professors of them; with many of whom he held the strictest intimacy, and found them to be worthy, virtuous, generous friends, and lovers of their country: there is a jocose letter to Trebatius, when he was with Caesar, in Gaul, upon his turning Epicurean, which will help to confirm this reflection.

CICERO TO TREBATIUS.

“I was wondering, why you had given over writing to me; till Pansa informed me that you were turned Epicurean. O rare camp! what would you have done, if I had sent you to Tarentum, instead of Samothracia? I began to think the worse of you, ever since you made my friend Seius your pattern. But with what face will you now pretend to practise the law, when you are to do every thing for your own interest, and not for your clients? and what will become of that old form, and test of fidelity; as true men ought to act truly with one another? what law will you alledge for the distribution of

“common right, when nothing can be common
 “with those, who measure all things by their plea-
 “sure? with what face can you swear by Jupiter;
 “when Jupiter, you know, can never be angry
 “with any man? and what will become of your
 “people of Ulubre; since you do not allow a wise
 “man to meddle with politics? wherefore, if you
 “are really gone off from us, I am sorry for it:
 “but if it be convenient to pay this compliment
 “to Pansa, I forgive you; on condition, however,
 “that you write me word what you are doing,
 “and what you would have me do for you here*.”

The change of principles in Trebatius, though
 equivalent, in effect, to a change of religion with
 us, made no alteration in Cicero’s affection for
 him. This was the dictate of reason to the best
 and wisest of the Heathens; and may serve to ex-
 pose the rashness of those zealots, who, with the
 light of a most divine and benevolent religion, are
 perpetually insulting and persecuting their fellow
 christians, for differences of opinion, which, for
 the most part, are merely speculative, and without
 any influence on life, or the good and happiness of
 civil society.

After ten days spent at Athens, where Pontinus
 at last joined him, Cicero set sail towards Asia.
 Upon leaving Italy, he had charged his friend
 Coelius with the task of sending him the news of
 Rome; which Coelius performed very punctually,
 in a series of letters, which make a valuable part
 in the collection of his familiar epistles: they are

polite and entertaining; full of wit and spirit; yet not flowing with that easy turn and elegance of expression, which we always find in Cicero's. The first of them, with Cicero's answer, will give us a specimen of the rest.

M. CECILIUS TO M. CICERO.

"According to my promise at parting, to send you an account of all the news of the town, I have provided one to collect it for you so punctually, that I am afraid, lest you should think my diligence at last too minute: but I know, how curious you are: and how agreeable it is to all, who are abroad, to be informed of every thing that passes at home, though ever so trifling. I beg of you, however, not to condemn me of arrogance, for deputing another to this task: since, as busy as I now am, and as lazy as you know me to be in writing, it would be the greatest pleasure to me, to be employed in any thing that revives the remembrance of you: but the packet itself, which I have sent, will, I imagine, readily excuse me: for what leisure would it require, not only to transcribe, but to attend even to the contents of it? there are all the decrees of the senate, edicts, plays, rumors: if the sample does not please you, pray let me know it, that I may not give you trouble at my cost. If any thing important happens in the Republic, above the reach of these hackney writers, I will send you an account of it myself; in what man-

"ner it was transacted; what speculations are
 "raised upon it; what effects apprehended: at
 "present, there is no great expectation of any
 "thing: as to those rumors, which were so warm
 "at Cumæ, of assembling the colonies beyond the
 "Po, when I came to Rome, I heard not a syllable
 "about them. Marcellus, too, because he has not
 "yet made any motion for a successor to the two
 "Gauls, but puts it off, as he told me himself, to
 "the first of June, has revived the same talk con-
 "cerning him, which was stirring when we were at
 "Rome together. If you saw Pompey, as you de-
 "signed to do, pray send me word in what temper
 "you found him; what conversation he had with
 "you; what inclination he shewed: for he is apt
 "to think one thing, and say another; yet has not
 "wit enough to conceal what he really means. As
 "for Cæsar, there are many ugly reports about
 "him; but propagated only in whispers: some
 "say, that he has lost all his horse; which I take,
 "indeed, to be true: others, that the seventh le-
 "gion has been beaten; and that he himself is be-
 "sieged by the Bellovaci; and cut off from the rest
 "of his army. There is nothing yet certain; nor
 "are these uncertain stories: publicly talked of;
 "but among the few, whom you know, told
 "openly, by way of secrets: Domitius never men-
 "tions them, without clapping his hand to his
 "mouth. (On the twenty-first of May, the mob,
 "under the rostra, sent about a report, (may it fall
 "on their own heads) which was warmly propa-
 "gated through the forum and the whole city, that

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

As. lib. 707. Cor. 5th. Crossed by; sulphureus latus. M. Edmond. Martius.

"you were killed upon the road by Q. Pompeius; but I, who knew him to be then at Baal, and in such a starving condition, that I could not help pitying him, being forced to turn pilot for his bread, was not concerned about it; and wished only, that if any real dangers threatened you, we might be quit for this lie; your friend Plancus Bursa, is at Ravenna; where he has had a large donative from Caesar; but is not yet easy, nor well provided. Your books on government are applauded by all people."

M. T. CICERO, PROCONSUL, TO M. CÆLIUS.

"How! was it this, think you, that I charged you with; to send me the matches of gladiators; the adjournments of causes; and Christus's news-letter; and what nobody dares mention to me when at Rome? see, how much I ascribe to you in my judgment; nor indeed without reason, for I have never yet met with a better head for politics; I would not have you write what passes every day in public, though ever so important, unless it happen to affect myself: others will write it; many bring accounts of it; and fame itself conveys a great part to me: I expect from you, neither the past, nor the present; but as from one, who sees a great way before him, the future only; that when I have before me, in your letters, the plan of the Republic, I may be able

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 66. Coss.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

“to judge what a sort of edifice it will be. Nor have I hitherto, indeed, any cause to complain of you: for nothing has yet happened, which you could foresee better than any of us; especially myself, who spent several days with Pompey, in conversing on nothing else but the Republic; which it is neither possible nor proper for me to explain by letter: take this only from me: that Pompey is an excellent citizen, prepared, both with courage and counsel, for all events which can be foreseen: wherefore give yourself up to the man; believe me, he will embrace you; for he now holds the same opinion with us, of good and bad citizens. After I had been ten days at Athens, where our friend Gallus Caninius was much with me, I left it on the sixth of July, when I sent away this letter. As I earnestly recommend all my affairs to you, so nothing more particularly, than that the time of my provincial command be not prolonged. This is every thing to me; which, when, and how, and by whom it is to be managed, you will be the best able to contrive. Adieu*.”

He landed at Ephesus on the twenty-second of July, after a slow but safe passage of fifteen days; the tediousness of which was agreeably relieved by touching, on the way, at several of the islands of the Aegean sea, of which he sends a kind of journal to Atticus†. Many deputations from the cities

* Ep. Fam. 2. 8.

† Ephesum venimus a. d. xi. Kal. Sext.—Ad Att. 5. 13. vid. it. ib. 12.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cons.—Scriv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

of Asia, and a great concourse of people, came to meet him as far as Samos; but a much greater still was expecting his landing at Ephesus. The Greeks flocked eagerly, from all parts, to see a man so celebrated through the empire, for the fame of his learning and eloquence; so that all his boastings, as he merrily says, of many years past, were now brought to the test*. After reposing himself, for three days, at Ephesus, he marched forward towards his province; and on the last of July arrived at Laodicea, one of the capital cities of his jurisdiction. From this moment, the date of his government commenced, which he bids Atticus take notice of, that he might know how to compute the precise extent of his annual term†.

It was Cicero's resolution, in this provincial command, to practise those admirable rules, which he had drawn up formerly for his brother; and, from an employment, wholly tedious and disagreeable to him, to derive fresh glory upon his character, by leaving the innocence and integrity of his administration as a pattern of governing to all succeeding proconsuls. It had always been the custom, when any governors went abroad to their provinces, that the countries, through which they passed, should defray all the charges of their journey: but Cicero no sooner set his foot on foreign ground,

* De concursu legationum, privatorem, & de incredibili multitudine, quæ mihi jam Sami, sed mirabilem in modum Ephesi præstare fuit, aut te audisse puto—ex quo te intelligere certo scio multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas.—Ib. 13. † Laodiceam veni prid. Kal. Sextiles. Ex hoc die clavum anni movebis.—Ib. 15.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Co-s.—Serr. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

than he forbade all expence whatsoever, public or private, to be made either upon himself, or any of his company, which raised a great admiration of him in all the cities of Greece*. In Asia, he did the same, not suffering his officers to accept what was due to them, even by law, forage and wood for firing, nor any thing else, but mere house-room, with four beds, which he remitted also, as oft as it was practicable, and obliged them to lodge in their tents; and, by his example, and constant exhortations, brought his lieutenants, tribunes, and prefects, so fully into his measures, that they all concurred with him, he says, wonderfully, in a jealous concern for his honour.

Being desirous to put himself at the head of his army, before the season of action was over, he spent but little time in visiting the cities of his jurisdiction, reserving the winter months for set-

* Ego—quotidie mediator, præcipio meis; faciam denique ut summa modestia & summa abstinentia in his hoc extraordinarium traducamus.—Ib. 9.

Adhuc sumptus nec in me aut publice aut privatim, nec in quemquam comitum. Nihil accipitur lege Julia, nihil ab hospite, persuasum est omnibus meis servendum esse famæ meæ. Belle adhuc, Hoc animadversum Græcorum laude & multo sermone celebratur. Ib. 10.

Nos adhuc iter per Græciam summa cum admiratione fecimus. Ib. 11.

† Levantur misere civitates, quod nullus sit sumptus in nos, neque in Legatos, neque in Quæstorem, neque in quemquam.—Scito, non modo nos locum, aut quod lege Julia dari solet, non accipere, sed ne ligna quidem, nec præter quatuor lectos, & lectum, quemquam accipere quidquam: nullis locis ne lectum quidem, & in tabernaculo manere plerumque.—Ad Alc. 5. 16.

Ut nullus renunciis insinatur in quemquam; id fit etiam & legatorum & tribunorum & præfectorum diligentia. Nam omnes mitissime

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 56. Cæsar. 56. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

thing the civil affairs of the province*. He went, therefore, to the camp, at Iconium, in Lycæonia, about the twenty-fourth of August, where he had no sooner reviewed the troops, than he received an account from Antiochus, king of Comagene, (which was confirmed from the other princes of those parts) that the Parthians had passed the Euphrates, with a mighty force, in order to invade the Roman territory, under the conduct of Pacorus, the king's son. Upon this news, he marched towards Cilicia, to secure his province from the incursions of the enemy, or any commotions within: but, as all access to it was difficult, except on the side of Cappadocia, an open country, and not well provided, he took his route through that kingdom, and encamped in that part of it, which bordered upon Cilicia, near to the town of Cybistra, at the foot of Mount Taurus. His army, as it is said above, consisted of about twelve thousand foot, and two thousand six hundred horse, besides the auxiliary troops of the neighbouring states, and especially of Deiotarus, king of Galatia, the most faithful ally of Rome, and Cicero's particular friend, whose whole forces he could depend upon at any warning†.

* Erat mihi in animo recta proficisci ad exercitum, astivos menses reliquos rei militari dare, hibernos jurisdictioni.—Ib. 14.

† In castra veni. a. d. vii. Kal. Sept. ad d. iii. exercitum Iustavi.

Ex his castris cum graves de Partis nuntii venirent, perrexi in Ciliciam, per Cappadociæ partem eam, quæ Ciliciam attingit—

Regis Antiochi Comageni legatis primi mihi nuntiaverunt Parthorum magnas copias Euphratem transire cepisse.—Cum exercitum in Ciliciam ducerem—mihi litteræ reddite sunt a Tarcondimote, qui fidelis-

simus socius trans Taurum Populi Rom. existimatur. Pacorum Orod-

While he lay in this camp, he had an opportunity of executing a special commission, with which he was charged by the senate, to take Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, under his particular protection, and provide for the security of his person and government: in honor of whom the senate had decreed, what they had never done before to any foreign prince, that his safety was of great concern to the senate and people of Rome. His father had been killed by the treachery of his subjects, and a conspiracy of the same kind was apprehended against the son: Cicero, therefore, in a council of his officers, gave the king an account of the decree of the senate, and that, in consequence of it, he was then ready to assist him with his troops and authority, in any measures that should be concerted for the safety and quiet of his kingdom.—The king, after great professions of his thanks and duty to the senate, for the honor of their decree, and to Cicero himself, for his care in the execution of it, said, that he knew no occasion for giving him any particular trouble at that time; nor had any suspicion of any design against his life or crown; upon which Cicero, after congratulating him upon the tranquillity of his affairs, advised him, however, to remember his father's fate, and, from the admonition of the senate, to be particularly vigilant in the care of his person, and so

Régis Parthorum filium, cum permagno equitatu transisse Euphratem, &c. Ep. Fam. 15. 1.
Eodem die ab Jamblichô, Phylarcho Arabum—litteræ de eisdem rebus, &c

they parted. But the next morning, the king returned early to the camp, attended by his brother and counsellors, and, with many tears, implored the protection of Cicero, and the benefit of the senate's decree; declaring, that he had received undoubted intelligence of a plot, which those, who were privy to it, durst not venture to discover till Cicero's arrival in the country; but, trusting to his authority, had now given full information of it; and that his brother, who was present, and ready to confirm what he said, had been solicited to enter into it by the offer of the crown; he begged, therefore, that some of Cicero's troops might be left with him for his better guard and defence. Cicero told him, that under the present alarm of the Parthian war, he could not possibly lend him any part of his army; that since the conspiracy was detected, his own forces would be sufficient for preventing the effects of it; that he should learn to act the king, by shewing a proper concern for his own life, and exert his regal power in punishing the authors of the plot, and pardoning all the rest; that he need not apprehend any farther danger when his people were acquainted with the senate's decree, and saw a Roman army so near to them and ready to put it in execution: and having thus encouraged and comforted the king, he marched towards Cilicia, and gave an account of this accident, and of the motions of the Parthians, in two public letters to the consuls and the senate; he added a private letter also to Cato, who was a particular favorer, and patron of Ariobarzanes, in

which he informed him, that he had not only secured the king's person from any attempt, but had taken care, that he should reign, for the future, with honor and dignity, by restoring to his favor and service his old counsellors, whom Cato had recommended, and who had been disgraced by the intrigues of his court; and by obliging a turbulent young priest of Bellona, who was the head of the malecontents, and the next in power to the king himself, to quit the country*.

This king, Ariobarzanes, seems to have been poor, even to a proverb :

Municipis locuples, eget aris Cappadocum rex.

Hor. Ep. l. 6.

For he had been miserably squeezed and drained by the Roman generals and governors; to whom he owed vast sums, either actually borrowed, or stipulated to be paid for particular services. It was a common practice with the great at Rome, to lend money at exorbitant interest, to the princes and cities, dependent on the empire, which was thought an useful piece of policy to both sides; to the princes, for the opportunity of engaging to their interests the most powerful men of the Republic; by a kind of honorable pension; to the Romans, for the convenience of placing their money where it was sure to bring the greatest return of profit. The ordinary interest of these provincial loans was, one per cent. by the month, with interest upon interest: this was the lowest; but, in extraordinary

*. Ep. Fam. 15. 2, 3, 4.

N 4

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Co-s.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

or hazardous cases, it was frequently four times as much. Pompey received monthly from this very king, above six thousand pounds sterling, which yet was short of his full interest. Brutus, also, had lent him a very large sum, and earnestly desired Cicero to procure the payment of it, with the arrears of interest: but Pompey's agents were so pressing, and the king so needy, that though Cicero solicited Brutus's affair very heartily, he had little hopes of getting any thing for him; when Ariobarzanes came, therefore, to offer him the same present of money, which he had usually made to every other governor, he generously refused it, and desired only, that, instead of giving it to him, it might be paid to Brutus; but the poor prince was so distressed that he excused himself, by the necessity which he was under of satisfying some other more pressing demands; so that Cicero gives a sad account of his negotiation, in a long letter to Atticus, who had warmly recommended Brutus's interests to him.

"I come now," says he, "to Brutus; whom by your authority, I embraced with inclination; and began even to love; but—what am I going to say? I recal myself, lest I offend you—do not think, that I ever entered into any thing more willingly, or took more pains, than in what he recommended to me. He gave me a memorial of the particulars, which you had talked over with me before; I pursued your instructions exactly: in the first place, I pressed Ariobarzanes, to give that money to Brutus, which he promised

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serr. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

“to me: as long as the king continued with me,
 “all things looked well; but he was afterwards
 “teazed by six hundred of Pompey’s agents; and
 “Pompey, for other reasons, can do more with him
 “than all the world besides; but especially, when
 “it is imagined, that he is to be sent to the
 “Parthian war: they now pay Pompey thirty-
 “three Attic talents per month, out of the taxes,
 “though this falls short of a month’s interest; but
 “our friend Cneus takes it calmly; and is content
 “to abate somewhat of the interest, without
 “pressing for the principal. As for others, he
 “neither does, nor can pay any man: for he has
 “no treasury, no revenues: he raises taxes by Ap-
 “pius’s method of capitation: but these are scarce
 “sufficient for Pompey’s monthly pay: two or
 “three of the king’s friends are very rich; but they
 “hold their own as closely; as either you or I—I
 “do not forbear, however, to ask, urge, and chide
 “him, by letters: king Deteratus also told me,
 “that he had sent people to him on purpose, to
 “solicit for Brutus; but they brought him word
 “back, that he had really no money: which I take,
 “indeed, to be the case; that nothing is more
 “drained than his kingdom; nothing poorer than
 “the king.”

But Brutus had recommended another affair of
 the same nature to Cicero, which gave him much
 more trouble. The city of Salamis, in Cyprus,
 owed to two of his friends, as he pretended, Scap-
 tius and Marinus, above twenty thousand pounds

A. URB. 702. CIC. 56. COS.—SERV. Sulpicius Italica. M. Claudius Marcellus.

sterling, upon bond, at a most extravagant interest; and he begged of Cicero to take their persons and concerns under his special protection. Appius, who was Brutus's father-in-law, had granted every thing which was asked to Scaptius; a prefecture in Cyprus, with some troops of horse, with which he miserably harassed the poor Salaminians, in order to force them to comply with his unreasonable demands: for he shut up their whole senate in the council-room, till five of them were starved to death with hunger*. Brutus labored to place him in the same degree of favor with Cicero: but Cicero being informed of this violence at Ephesus, by a deputa- tion from Salamis, made it the first act of his government to recal the troops from Cyprus, and put an end to Scaptius's prefecture, having laid it down for a rule, to grant no command to any man, who was concerned in trade, or negotiating money in the province: to give satisfaction, however, to Brutus, he enjoined the Salaminians to pay off Scaptius's bond, which they were ready to do, according to the tenor of his edict, by which he had ordered, that no bonds in his province should carry above one per cent. by the month. Scaptius refused to take the money on those terms, insisting on four per cent. as the condition of his bond expressed; which, by computation, almost doubled the principal sum; while the Salaminians, as they protested to Cicero, could not have paid the ori-

* Fuerat enim prefectus Appio, & quidem Salamine obsederat, ut fame tum, quibus inclusum in curia Senatum habuerat turnas equitum, quibus quinque morerentur.—Id.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

ginal debt, if they had not been enabled to do it by his help, and out of his own dues, that he had re-
mitted to them; which amounted to somewhat
more than Scaptius's legal demand*.

This extortion raised Cicero's indignation; and, notwithstanding the repeated instances of Brutus and Atticus, he was determined to over-rule it; though Brutus, in order to move him the more ef-
fectually, thought proper to confess, what he had
all along dissembled, that the debt was really his
own, and Scaptius only his agent in it. This
surprised Cicero still more, and though he had a
warm inclination to oblige Brutus, yet he could
not consent to so flagrant an injustice, but makes
frequent and heavy complaints of it in his letters
to Atticus.—“You have now,” says he, in one of
them, “the ground of my conduct; if Brutus does
“not approve it, I see no reason why we should
“love him; but I am sure it will be approved by
“his uncle Cato.” In another; “if Brutus thinks
“that I ought to allow him four per cent. when,
“by edict, I have decreed but one through all the
“province, and that, to the satisfaction of the

* Itaque ego, quo die tetigi provinciam, cum mihi Cyprii legati
Ephesum obviam venissent, litteras misi, ut equites ex insula statim
decederent—Ad Att. 6. 1. confeceram, ut solverent centesimis—at
Scaptius quaternas postulabat—Ib. homines non modo non recusare,
sed etiam dicere, se a me solvere. Quod enim Prætori dare con-
suescent, quoniam ego non acceperam, se a me quodam modo dare;
atque etiam minus esse aliquanto in Scaptii nomine, quam in vecti-
gali prætorio—Ib. 5. 21.

† Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistolam Scaptius Bruti,
rem illam suo periculo esse; quod nec mihi unquam Brutus dixerat
nec tibi—Ib; nunquam ex illo audivi illam pecuniam esse suam—Ib.
‡ Habes meam causam: quas si Bruto non probatur, nescio cur
illam amemus: sed avunculo ejus certe probabitur—Ib. 5. 21

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 57. Coss.—Serr. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

“keenest usurers: if he complains, that I denied a
 “prefecture to one, concerned in trade, which I
 “denied, for that reason, to your friend Lentus,
 “and to Sex. Statius, though Torquatus solicited
 “for the one, and Pompey himself for the other,
 “yet without disgusting either of them; if he
 “takes it ill that I recalled the troops of horse
 “out of Cyprus, I shall be sorry, indeed, that he
 “has any occasion to be angry with me; but
 “much more, not to find him the man that I took
 “him to be.—I would have you to know, however,
 “that I have not forgot what you intimated to me
 “in several of your letters, that if I brought back
 “nothing else from the province, but Brutus’s
 “friendship, that would be enough: let it be so,
 “since you will have it so: yet it must always be
 “with this exception; as far as it can be done,
 “without my committing any wrong—*.” In a
 “third: “How, my dear Atticus! you, who applaud
 “my integrity and good conduct, and are vexed
 “sometimes, you say, that you are not with me;
 “how can such a thing, as Lentus says, come
 “out of your mouth, to desire me to grant troops
 “to Scaptius, for the sake of extorting money?
 * Si Brutus putabit me quaternas centenas oportuisse decernere,
 qui in tota provincia singulas observarem, itaque edixissem, idque
 etiam acerbissimis foeneratoribus probaretur; si prefecturam negota-
 tori denegatam quaeretur, quod ego Torquato nostro in tuo Len-
 to Pompeio ipsi in S. Statio negavi, & his probavi; si equites deduc-
 tos molestē feret; accipiam equidem dolorem, mihi illum irasci, sed
 multo majorem, non esse eum talem; qualem putassem.—Sed plane
 te intelligere volui, mihi non excidisse illud, quod tu ad me quibus-
 dam litteris scripsisses, si nihil aliud de hac Provincia nisi illius bene-
 volentiam deportassem, mihi id satis esse. Sit sane, quoniam ita tu
 vis sed tamen cum eo credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat—Ib. . . .

“could you, if you were with me, suffer me to do it, if I would?—if I really had done such a thing, with what face could I ever read again, or touch those books of mine, with which you are so much pleased*?” He tells him, likewise, in confidence, that all Brutus’s letters to him, even when he was asking favors, were unmanly, churlish, and arrogant; without regarding either what, or to whom he was writing; and if he continued in that humor; “you may love him alone,” says he, “if you please; you shall have no rival of me; but he will come, I believe, to a better mind†.” But to shew, after all, what a real inclination he had to oblige him, he never left from him a hundred talents, in part of Brutus’s debt, or about twenty thousand pounds; the same sum, probably, which had been destined to Cicero himself‡.

While he lay encamped in Cappadocia, expect-

* Ain’ tandem Attice, laudator integritatis & elegantię nostrę? ausus es hoc ex ore tuo, inquit Lælius, ut equites Scaplio ad pecuniã cogendam darem, me rogare? an tu, si mecum esses, qui scribis morderi te interdum quod non simul sis, patere me id facere, si vellem?—& ego audebo legere unquam, aut attingere eos libros, quos tu dilaudas? si tale quid fecero?—Ad Att. 6. 2.

† Ad me etiam, cum rogat aliquid, contumaciter, arguenter, & non libenter scribere.—ib. 6. 1.

Omnia (soli enim sumus) nullus unquam ad me litteras misit Brutus—in quibus non esset arrogans, ἀκροαῖντο aliquid—in quo tamēn ille mihi risum magis quam stomachum movere solet. Sed plane parum cogitat, quid scribat, aut ad quem.—ib. 6. 3.

‡ Bruti tui causa, ut sæpe ad te scripsi, feci omnia—Ariobarzanes non in Pompeium prolixior per ipsum, quam per me in Brutum—pro ratione pecunię liberius est Brutus tractatus, quam Pompeius. Bruto curata, hoc anno talenta, circiter c. Pompeio in sex mensibus promissa cc.—ib.—

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cons.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

ing what way the Parthians would move, he received an account, that they had taken a different route, and were advanced to Antioch in Syria, where they held C. Cassius blocked up; and that a detachment of them had actually penetrated into Cilicia, but were routed, and cut off by those troops, which were left to guard the country. Upon this he presently decamped, and, by great journeys over mount Taurus, marched in all haste to possess himself of the passes of Amanus; a great and strong mountain, lying between Syria and Cilicia, and the common boundary of them both. By this march, and the approach of his army to the neighbourhood of Syria, the Parthians being discouraged, retired from Antioch; which gave Cassius an opportunity of falling upon them in their retreat, and gaining a considerable advantage, in which one of their principal commanders, Osaces, was mortally wounded*.

In the suspense of the Parthian war, which the late disgrace of Crassus had made terrible at Rome, Cicero's friends, who had no great opinion of his military talents, were in some pain for his safety and success: but now that he found himself engaged, and pushed to the necessity of acting the general, he seems to have wanted neither the courage nor conduct of an experienced leader.

* Itaque confestim iter in Ciliciam feci per Tauri pylas. Tarsum veni a. d. iii. Non Oct. inde ad Amanum contendì, qui Syriam a Cilicia in aquarum divortio dividit—rumore adventus nostri, & Cassio, qui Antiochia tenebatur, animus accessit, & Parthis timor infectus est. Itaque eos cedentes ab oppido Cassius insecutus rem bene gessit. Qua in fuga magna auctoritate Osaces, dux Parthorum, vulnus accepit, eoque interijt paucis post diebus. Ad Att. 5. 20.

In a letter to Atticus, dated from his camp; "We
 "are in great spirits," says he, "and, as our coun-
 "sels are good, have no distrust of an engage-
 "ment: we are securely encamped, with plenty
 "of provisions, and in sight almost of Cilicia;
 "with a small army indeed, but, as I have reason
 "to believe, entirely well affected to me; which
 "I shall double by the accession of Deiotarus,
 "who is upon the road to join me: I have the
 "allies more firmly attached to me, than any go-
 "vernor ever had: they are wonderfully taken
 "with my easiness and abstinence: we are making
 "new levies of citizens, and establishing maga-
 "zines: if there be occasion for fighting, we shall
 "not decline it; if not, shall defend ourselves by
 "the strength of our posts: wherefore, be of good
 "heart, for I see, as much as if you were with me,
 "the sympathy of your love for me*."

But the danger of the Parthians being over, for
 this season, Cicero resolved, that his labor should
 not be lost, and his army dismissed, without at-
 tempting something of moment. The inhabitants
 of the mountains, close to which he now lay, were
 a fierce, untamed race of banditti, or freebooters,
 who had never submitted to the Roman power, but
 lived in perpetual defiance of it, trusting to their
 forts and castles, which were supposed to be im-
 pregnable from the strength of their situation. He
 thought it, therefore, of no small importance to the
 empire, to reduce them to a state of subjection;

* Ib. 3. 18.

A. BRU. TOL. LIB. 26. *Caesaris, supplicat Brutus, M. Crassus Marcellus.*

and, in order to conceal his design, and take them unprovided, he drew off his forces, on pretence of marching to the distant parts of Cilicia; but, after a day's journey, stop't short, and having refreshed his army and left his baggage behind, turned back again in the night with the utmost celerity, and reached Annus before day, on the thirteenth of October. He divided his troops among his four lieutenants, and himself, accompanied by his brothers, led up one part of them, and so coming upon the natives by surprise, they easily killed or made them all prisoners: they took six strong forts, and burned many more; but the capital of the mountain, Eryna, made a brave resistance, and held out from break of day, to four in the afternoon. Upon this success, Cicero was saluted emperor, and sat down again at the foot of the hills, where he spent five days, in demolishing the other strong-holds, and wasting the lands of these mountaineers. In this place, his troops were lodged in the same camp, which Alexander the Great had formerly used, when he beat Darius at Issus; and where there remained three altars, as the monument of his victory, which bore his name to that day: a circumstance, which furnished matter for some pleasantry, in his letters to his friends at Rome.

From Annus, he led his army to another part of the highlands, the most disaffected to the Roman

* Qui mons erat hostium plenus sempileternorum. Hic a. d. 111. idus Octob. magnum numerum hostium occidimus. Castella munitissima, nocturno Pontifici adventu, nostro matutino cepimus, incendi-mus. Imperatores appellati sumus. Casura paucos dies habuimus, et

name, possessed by a stout and free people, who had never been subject even to the kings of that country. Their chief town was called Pindenis-sum, situated on a steep and craggy hill, strongly fortified by nature and art, and provided with every thing necessary for defence: it was the constant refuge of all deserters, and the harbour of foreign enemies, and at that very time was expecting, and prepared to receive, the Parthians: Cicero, resolving therefore to chastise their insolence, and bring them under the Roman yoke, laid siege to it in form; and, though he pushed it on with all imaginable vigor, and a continual battery of his engines, yet it cost him above six weeks to reduce it to the necessity of surrendering at discretion. The inhabitants were sold for slaves, and when Cicero was writing the account from his tribunal, he had already raised about a hundred thousand pounds by that sale: all the other plunder, excepting the horses, was given to the soldiers. In his letter upon it to Atticus, "the Pindenisians,"

ipsa, quæ contra Darium habuerat apud Issum Alexander, Imperator haud paullo melior, quam aut tu aut ego. Ibi dies quinque morati, direpto & vastato Amano, inde discessimus.—Ad Att. 5. 20.

Expedito exercitu ita noctu iter feci, ut ad 111. Id. Octob. cum his, cum aliis Quintus frater Legatus, mecum simul, aliis C. Pontinus Legatus, reliquis M. Anneius, & M. Tullius Legati præessent: pleros lucisceret, in Amanum ascenderem, distributisque cohortibus & auxiliis, cum aliis Quintus frater Legatus, mecum simul, aliis C. Pontinus Legatus, reliquis M. Anneius, & M. Tullius Legati præessent: plerosque nec opinantes oppressimus.—Etruriam autem, quæ fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, quod erat Amani caput—acriter & diu repugnantibus, Pontinio illam partem Amani tenente, ex antelucano tempore usque ad horam diei decimam, magna multitudine hostium occisa, cepimus; castellaque sex capta: complura incendimus. His rebus ita gestis, castra in radicibus Amani habuimus apud aras Alexandri quadrivium: & in reliquis Amani delendis, agrisque vastandis—id tempus omne consumimus.—Ep. Fam. 15. 4. vid. ib. 2. 10.

A. URB. TOR. CIC. 56. Cato—serv. vulp. claus. Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

says he, "surrendered to me on the Saturnalia, after
 "a siege of seven-and-forty days: but what the
 "plague, you will say, are these Pindemians? I
 "never heard of their name before. How can I
 "help that? could I turn Cilicia into Atolia or
 "Macedonia? take this, however, for certain, that
 "no man could do more, than I have done, with
 "such an army," &c." After this action, another
 neighbouring nation, of the same spirit and ferce-
 ness, called Tiburan, terrified by the fate of
 Pindemissum, voluntarily submitted, and gave
 hostages; so that Cicero sent his army into win-
 ter quarters, under the command of his brother,
 into those parts of the province, which were
 thought the most turbulent.

While he was engaged in this expedition, Papi-
 rius Pætus, an eminent wit and Epicurean, with
 whom he had a particular intimacy and corres-
 pondence of facetious letters, sent him some mili-

* Confectis his rebus ad oppidum Eleutheroecium, Pindemissum,
 exercitum adduxi: quod cum esset altissimo & inunitissimo loco,
 ab hisque incoleretur, qui ne Regibus quidem unquam parissent:
 cum & fugitivos reciperent, & Parthorum adventum acerrime expec-
 tarent: ad existimationem imperii pertinere arbitratum sum compri-
 mtere eorum audaciam—vallo & fossa circumdedit, sex castellis, cas-
 trisque maxime sepi, aggere, vineis, turribus oppugnari, ususquo
 tormentis multis, multis sagittariis, magno labore meo—septimo
 quadragesimo die rem confecti—Ep. Fam. 15. 4.

Qui (malum) isti Pindemissæ? qui sunt? inquit: nomen audivi
 nunquam. (Quid ego faciam? potui Ciliciam, aut Asiæ
 domum reddere? hoc jam sic habeto, nec hoc exercitu hic tanta
 negotia geri potuisse.—&c.—Ad Att. 5. 20.

Mancipia vacabant Saturnaliibus terribis, cum hæc scribebam in tri-
 bunali, res erat ad II. S. cxxx. lb.—
 † His erant finitimi parti scelere & audacia Tiburani: ab his, Pin-
 demisso capto, obsides accepi, exercitum in hiberna dimisi. Q.
 exercitus collocaretur. Ep. Fam. 15. 4.

tary instructions in the way of railleury; to which Cicero answered, in the same jocose manner: "Your letter," says he, "has made me a complete commander: I was wholly ignorant before of your great skill in the art of war; but perceive, that you have read Pyrrhus and Cincas. Wherefore I intend to follow your precepts, and withal, to have some ships in readiness on the coast; for they deny that there can be any better defence against the Parthian horse. But railleury apart: you little think what a general you have to deal with: for, in this government, I have "reduced to practice, what I had worn out before," with reading, the whole institution of Cyrus,* &c. These martial exploits spread Cicero's fame into Syria, where Bibulus was just arrived to take upon him the command; but kept himself close within the gates of Antioch, till the country was cleared of all the Parthians: his envy of Cicero's success, and title of emperor, made him impatient to purchase the same honor by the same service, on the Syrian side of the mountain Amanus: but he had the misfortune to be repulsed in his attempt, with the entire loss of the first cohort, and several officers of distinction, which Cicero calls an ugly blow, both for the time and the effect of it†.

Though Cicero had obtained what he calls a just

* Ep. Fam. 9. 25.

† Erat in Syria nostrum nomen in gratia. Venit interim Bibulus. Credo voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par. In eodem Anno cepit laureolam in mustaceo quereere. At ille cohortem primam totam perdidit—sane plagam odiosam accepit tum re tum tempore. Ad Alt. 5. 20.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cos.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

victory at Amandus, and, in consequence of it, the
 this time; yet he sent no public account of it to
 Rome, till after the affair of Pindemissum, an ex-
 ploit of more éclat and importance; for which he
 expected the honor of a thanksgiving, and began
 to entertain hopes even of a triumph. His public
 letter is lost, but that loss is supplied by a parti-
 cular narrative of the whole action, in a private
 letter to Cato: the design of paying this compli-
 ment to Cato, was to engage his vote and concur-
 rence to the decree of the supplication; and, by
 the pains which he takes to obtain it, where he
 was sure of gaining his point without it, shews the
 high opinion which he had of Cato's authority, and
 how desirous he was to have the testimony of it on
 his side. But Cato was not to be moved from his
 purpose, by compliments, or motives of friendship:
 he was an enemy, by principle, to all decrees of
 this kind, and thought them bestowed too cheaply,
 and prostituted to occasions unworthy of them: so
 that when Cicero's letters came under deliberation,
 though he spoke with all imaginable honor and re-
 spect of Cicero, and highly extolled both his civil
 and military administration, yet he voted against
 the supplication; which was decreed, however,
 without any other dissenting voice, except that of
 Favonius, who loved always to mimic Cato, and
 of Hirrus, who had a personal quarrel with Cicero:
 yet, when the vote was over, Cato himself assisted
 in drawing up the decree, and had his name inserted
 in it; which was the usual mark of a particular ap-

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Corp.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

probation of the thing, and friendship to the person in whose favor it passed *. But Cato's answer to Cicero's letter will shew the temper of the man, and the grounds on which he acted on this occasion.

M. CATO TO M. T. CICERO, EMPEROR.

"In compliance with what both the Republic, and our private friendship, require of me, I rejoice that your virtue, innocence, diligence, and proved in the greatest affairs, exerts itself every where with equal vigor; at home in the gown, abroad in arms. I did all, therefore, that I could do, agreeably to my own judgment, when, in my vote and speech, I ascribed to your innocence and good conduct the defence of your province; the safety of the kingdom and person of Ariobarzanes; the recovery of the allies to their duty, and affection to our empire. I am glad, however, that a supplication is decreed; if, where chance had no part, but the whole was owing to your consummate prudence and moderation, you are better pleased, that we should hold ourselves indebted to the gods, than to you. But if you think that a supplication will pave the way to a triumph, and for that reason choose this course

* Nunc publice litteras Romanas habere poterunt, quam si ex Amiano missam.

Deinde de triumpho, quem videtur, non habuisse.

Ad Ait. 7. 1.

Di portio assensus est, non habuisse.

Hirtus. Cato autem & scribens.

Res ipsa declarat, et non habuisse.

ignoro ab amicissimis eius, non habuisse.

Ep. Fam. 15. 6.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cons.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

“should have the praise, rather than yourself; yet
 “a triumph does not always follow a supplication,
 “and it is much more honorable than any triumph,
 “for the senate to decree, that a province is pre-
 “served to the empire by the mildness and inno-
 “cence of the general, rather than by the force of
 “arms, and the favor of the gods. This was the
 “purpose of my vote; and I have now employed
 “more words, than it is my custom to do, that you
 “might perceive, what I chiefly wish to testify,
 “how desirous I am to convince you, that, in re-
 “gard to your glory, I had a mind to do what I
 “took to be the most honorable for you; yet re-
 “joice to see that done, which you are the most
 “pleased with. Adieu, and still love me; and,
 “agreeably to the course which you have begun,
 “continue your integrity and diligence to the
 “allies, and the Republic*.”

Cæsar was delighted to hear of Cato's stiffness,
 in hopes that it would create a coldness between
 him and Cicero; and, in a congratulatory letter to
 Cicero, upon the success of his arms, and the sup-
 plication decreed to him, took care to aggravate the
 rudeness and ingratitude of Cato. Cicero him-
 self was highly disgusted at it; especially when
 Cato, soon afterwards, voted a supplication to his
 son-in-law, Bibulus, who had done much less to
 deserve it. “Cato,” says he, “was shamefully
 “malicious; he gave me what I did not ask, a cha-

* Ep. Fam. 15. 5.

+ Itaque Cæsar is illiteris, quibus mihi gratulatur, & omnia polli-
 centur, quo modo exultat Catonis in me ingratisimi injuria. Ad
 Att. 7. 2.

tarus himself was setting forward to join Cicerō, with all his force, upon the first news of the Parthian irruption. He had with him thirty cohorts, of four hundred men each, armed and disciplined after the Roman manner, with two thousand horse; but the Parthian alarm being over, Cicerō sent couriers to meet him on the road, in order to prevent his marching, to no purpose, so far from his own dominion. The old king, however, seems to have brought the children back again in person, for the opportunity of paying his compliments, and spending some time with his friend, for, by what Cicerō intimates, they appear to have had an interview. The remaining part of Cicerō's government was employed in the civil affairs of the province, where his whole care was, to ease the several cities and districts of that excessive load of debts, in which the avarice and rapaciousness of former governors had involved them. He laid it down for the first rule of his administration, not to suffer any money to be expended, either upon himself or his officers: and, when one of his lieutenants

est, secum in regnum. Dum in arvis nos exequens, illum puerulo cum esse bellissimum duximus. Ad Aul. 5. 17.
Cicerones pueri amant inter se, discunt, exerceantur: sed alter transiit egel, alter calcantibus—Dionysius, nihil quidem in amoribus est. Pueri autem aiunt cum firmiter trahit. Sed homo nec doctor, nec sanctior fieri potest. lb. 6. 1.

Mihi tamen cum Deloiaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset cum omnibus suis copiis, habet autem cohortes quadringentarias nostras armatura triginta: equitum duo milia—lb.
Deloiarum confectum jam ad me venientem cum magno & armo equitatu & pediatu, & cum omnibus suis copiis, certiorum feci, non videri esse causam cur abesset a regno—Ep. Fam. 15. 4.
† Deloiarus mihi narravit, &c. Ad Aul. 6. 1. 5. 21.

A. U. p. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus, M. Claudius Marcellus.

tenants, L. Tullius, in passing through the country, exacted only the forage and firing, which was due by law, and that but once a day, and not, as all others had done before, from every town and village through which they passed, he was much out of humor, and could not help complaining of it, as a stain upon his government, since none of his people besides had taken even a single farthing. All the wealthier cities of the province used to pay, to all their proconsuls, large contributions for being exempted from furnishing winter-quarters to the army.—Cyprius alone paid yearly, on this single account, two hundred talents, or about forty thousand pounds: but Cicero remitted this whole tax to them, which alone made a vast revenue; and applied all the customary perquisites of his office to the relief of the oppressed province: yet for all his services and generosity, which amazed the poor people, he would accept no honors, but what were merely verbal; prohibiting all expensive monuments, as statues, temples, brazen horses, &c. which, by the flattery of Asia, used to be erected of course to all governors, though ever so corrupt and oppressive. While he was upon his visitation of the Asiatic districts, there happened to be a kind of famine in the country; yet wherever he came, he not only provided for his family, at his own expence, but prevailed with the merchants and dealers, who had any quantity of corn in their store-houses, to supply the people with it on easy terms*; living himself, all the

* Cave putes quicquam homines magis unquam esse mitiores, quam nullum terrarum, me obtinente provinciam, sumtus factum esse,

while, splendidly and hospitably, and keeping an open table, not only for all the Roman officers, but the gentry of the province. In the following letter to Atticus, he gives him a summary view of his manner of governing.

"I see," says he, "that you are much pleased with my moderation and abstinence; but you would be much more so, if you were with me, especially at Laodicea, where I did wonders at the sessions, which I have just held, for the affairs of the dioceses, from the thirtieth of February to the first of May. Many cities are wholly freed from all their debts, many greatly eased, and all, by being allowed to govern themselves by their own laws, have recovered new life. There are two ways by which I have put them into a capacity of freeing, or of easing themselves, at least, of their debts; the one is, by suffering no expence at all to be made on the account of my government. When I say none at all, I speak not hyperbolically; there is not so

nec in Remp. nec in quocunque meorum, praterquam in L. Tullium, Legatum. Is ceteroqui abstinent (sed iusta lege transiit), tamen in diem, non ut alii solent omnibus victis) facit ut mihi expiendus sit, cum ieruntium nego sumptus factum. Præter eum accipit nemo. His sordes a nostro Q. Titinio accipimus.—Ad Att.

Civitates locupletes, ne in libena milites reciperent, magnas pecunias dabant. Cyprii talenta Africa ec. Qua ex insula (non ex ægypto) sed verissime loquor) nummus nullus me obtinente erogabitur. Ob hæc beneficiis, quibus obspescunt, nullos honores mihi, nisi verborum, decerni sino. Sicutus, tanta rēgēz, prohibeo.—Ib.

Fames, quæ erat in hac mea Asia, mihi opipanda fuit. Quæcunque iter feci, nulla vi,—auctoritate & cohortatione perfecti, ut & Græci & Cives Romani, qui frumentum comprescerant, magnum numerum populis pollicerentur.—Ib.

* Ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio. Alititice delector hoc instituto. Ad Att. 5. 15.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cos.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

“much as a farthing: it is incredible to think
 “what relief they have found from this single ar-
 “ticle. The other is this; their own Greek ma-
 “gistrates had strangely abused and plundered
 “them. I examined every one of them, who
 “had borne any office for ten years past: they all
 “plainly confessed; and, without the ignominy
 “of a public conviction, made restitution of the
 “money, which they had pillaged: so that the
 “people, who had paid nothing to our farmers for
 “the present iustum, have now paid the arrears
 “of the last, even without murmuring. This
 “has placed me in high favor with the publicans:
 “a grateful set of men, you’ll say: I have really
 “found them such—the rest of my jurisdiction
 “shall be managed with the same address; and
 “create the same admiration of my clemency and
 “easiness. There is no difficulty of access to me,
 “as there is to all other provincial governors; no
 “introduction by my chamberlain: I am always
 “up before day, and walking in my hall, with my
 “doors open, as I used to do, when a candidate at
 “Rome: this is great and gracious here; though
 “not at all troublesome to me, from my old habit
 “and discipline—&c.*”

This method of governing, gave no small un-
 brage to Appius; who considered it as a reproach
 upon himself, and sent several querulous letters to
 Cicero, because he had reversed some of his con-
 stitutions: “And no wonder,” says Cicero, “that
 “he is displeased with my manner, for what can
 * Ib. 6. 2.

"be more unlike, than his administration and
"mine? Under him the province was drained by
"expences and exactions; under me, not a penny
"levied for public or private use: what shall I say
"of his prefects, attendants, lieutenants? of their
"plunders, rapines, injuries? whereas now, there
"is not a single family governed with such order,
"discipline, and modesty, as my province. This
"some of Appian's friends interpret ridiculously;
"as if I was taking pains to exalt my own charac-
"ter, in order to depress his; and doing all this,
"not for the sake of my own credit, but of his dis-
"grace." But the truth was, that, from the time
of his reconciliation with Appian, he had a sincere
desire to live on good terms with him: as well out
of regard to the splendor of his birth and fortunes,
as to his great alliances; for one of his daughters
was married to Pompey's son, and another to Bru-
tus: so that, though their principles and maxims
were totally different, yet he took care to do every
thing with the greatest professions of honor and
respect towards Appian, even when he found it ne-
cessary to rescind his decrees: considering himself
only, he says, as a second physician called in to a

* Quid enim potest esse tam dissimile, quam illo imperatore, exhaustam esse sumptibus & jactans provinciam, nobis eam obtulerit, nummum nullum esse erogatum nec privatam nec publicam, &c.

† Ego Appium, ut tecum saepe locutus sum, valde diligo. Neque ab eo diligentiā ceptam esse, ut similitudinem deposuimus, sensi—
gam me Pompeii totum esse scis: Brutum a me amari intelligis. Quid est causa, cur mihi non in opibus est completi hominem, horrentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio liberis, propinquis, amicis, ami-

—Ep. Fam. 2. 13.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cons.—Serr. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

case of sickness, where he found it necessary to change the method of cure, and when the patient had been brought low by evacuations, and blood-letting, to apply all kinds of lenitive and restoring medicines*.

As soon as the government of Cilicia was allotted to him, he acquainted Appius with it by letter, begging of him, that, as no man could succeed to it with a more friendly disposition than himself, so Appius would deliver up the province to him, in such a condition, as one friend would expect to receive it from another†: in answer to which, Appius, having intimated some desire of an interview, Cicero took occasion to press it with much earnestness, as a thing of great service to them both; and that it might not be defeated, gave him an account of all his stages and motions, and offered to regulate them in such a manner, as to make the place of their meeting the most agreeable to Appius's convenience: but Appius being disgusted by the first edicts, which Cicero published, resolved, for that reason, to disappoint him; and, as Cicero advanced into the province, retired still to the remoter parts of it, and contrived to come upon him, at last, so suddenly, that Cicero

* Ut si Medicus, cum agrotus alicui medico traditus sit, irasci velit ei medico, qui sibi successerit, si quæ ipse in curando constituerit mutet ille. Sic Appius, cum ex *ἀφαιγερέας* provinciam curavit, sanguinem

† Cum contra voluntatem meam—accidisset, ut mihi cum imperio

in Provinciam ire necesse esset—hæc una consolatio occurrebat, quod

neque tibi amicio, quam ego sum, quisquam posset succedere, neque

ego ab ullo Provinciam accipere, qui mallet eam mihi quam maxime

aptam explicatamque tradere, &c. Ep. Fam. 3. 2.

had not warning enough given to go out and meet him; which Appius laid hold of, as a fresh ground of complaint against Cicero's pride, for refusing that common piece of respect to him.

This provoked Cicero to expostulate with him, with great spirit—"I was informed," says he, "by one of my apparitors, that you complained of me for not coming out to meet you: I despised you, it seems, so as nothing could be prouder—when your servant came to me near midnight, and told me, that you would be with me at Iconium before day, but could not say by which road, when there were two; I sent out your friend Varro by the one, and Q. Lepa, the commander of my artillery, by the other, with instructions to each of them, to bring me timely notice of your approach, that I might come out in person to meet you. Lepa came running back presently in all haste to acquaint me, that you had already passed by the camp; upon which I went directly to Iconium, where you know the rest. Did I then refuse to come out to you? to Appius Claudius; to an emperor; then, according to ancient custom; and, above all, to my friend? I, who of all men, am apt to do more in that way than becomes my dignity? but enough of this. The same man told me, likewise, that you said, What! Appius went out to meet Lentulus; Lentulus to Appius; but Cicero would not come out to Appius. Can

* me libenter ad eam partem provincie primum esse venturum, quo te maxime velle arbitrarer, &c.—*ib.* 5. Appius noster, cum me adventare videt, profectus est Tarsum usque Laodicea—*Ad Alt.* 5. 17.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cons.—Serr. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

“you then be guilty of such impertinence? a man,
 “in my judgment, of the greatest prudence, learn-
 “ing, experience; and, I may add, politeness too,
 “which the Stoics rightly judge to be a virtue?
 “do you imagine, that your Appianus and Lentu-
 “lus are of more weight with me than the orna-
 “ments of virtue? before I had obtained those
 “honors, which, in the opinion of the world, are
 “thought to be the greatest, I never fondly ad-
 “mired those names of yours: I looked indeed up-
 “on those, who had left them to you, as great men;
 “but after I had acquired, and borne the highest
 “commands, so as to have nothing more to desire,
 “either of honor or glory, I never, indeed, consider-
 “ed myself as your superior, but hoped, that I was
 “become your equal: nor did Pompey, whom I
 “prefer to all men who ever lived, nor Lentulus,
 “whom I prefer to myself, think otherwise: if you,
 “however, are of a different opinion, it will do you
 “no harm to read, with some attention, what Athe-
 “nodorus says on this subject, that you may learn
 “wherein true nobility consists. But to return to
 “the point: I desire you to look upon me, not only
 “as your friend; but a most affectionate one: it
 “shall be my care, by all possible services, to con-
 “vince you, that I am truly so: but if you have
 “a mind to let people see, that you are less con-
 “cerned for my interests, in my absence, than my
 “pains for yours deserved, I free you from that
 “trouble;

“For I have friends enough to serve and love
 “Both me and mine, and above all, Great Jove.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cæsar—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

“but if you are naturally querulous, you shall not
 “still hinder my good offices and wishes for you:
 “all that you will do, is to make me less solicitous
 “how you take them. I have written this with
 “more than my usual freedom, from the conscious-
 “ness of my duty and affection, which, being con-
 “tracted by choice and judgment, it will be in your
 “power to preserve, as long as you think proper.
 “Adieu*.”

Cicero's letters to Appian make one book of his
 familiar epistles, the greatest part of which are of
 the expository kind, on the subject of their mu-
 tual jealousies and complaints: in this slippery
 state of their friendship, an accident happened at
 Rome, which had like to have put an end to it.
 His daughter Tullia, after parting from her second
 husband Crassipes, as it is probably thought, by
 divorce†, was married, in her father's absence, to
 a third, P. Cornelius Dolabella: several parties
 had been offered to her, and, among them, Ti.
 Claudius Nero, who afterwards married Livia,
 whom Augustus took away from him: Nero made
 his proposals to Cicero in Cilicia, who referred him
 to the women, to whom he had left the management
 of that affair; but, before those overtures reached
 them, they had made up the match with Dolabella,
 being mightily taken with his complaisant and ob-
 sequious address‡. He was a nobleman of patri-

* Ep. Fam. 3. 7.

† What confirms this notion is, that Crassipes appears to have been
 alive at this time, and under Cicero's displeasure: who mentions him
 as the only senator, besides Hirrus, to whom he did not think fit to
 write about the affair of his supplication. Ad Att. 7. 1.
 ‡ Ego dum in provincia omnibus rebus Appium orno, subito sum

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

cian descent, and of great parts and politeness; but of a violent, daring, ambitious temper, warmly attached to Cæsar; and, by a life of pleasure and expence, which the prudence of Tullia, it was hoped, would correct, greatly distressed in his fortunes; which made Cicero very uneasy, when he came afterwards to know it*. Dolabella, at the time of this marriage, for which he made way also by the divorce of his first wife†, gave a proof of his enterprising genius, by impeaching Appius Claudius, of practices against the state, in his government of Cilicia, and of bribery and corruption in his suit for the consulship. This put a great difficulty upon Cicero, and made it natural to suspect, that he privately favored the impeachment, where the accuser was his son-in-law: but in clearing himself of it to Appius, though he dissembled a little, perhaps, in disclaiming any part or knowledge of that match, yet he was very sincere in professing himself an utter stranger to the impeachment, and was, in truth, greatly disturbed at it. But, as from the circumstance of his suc-

factus accusatoris ejus socer—sed crede mihi minus putaram ego, qui de T. Nerone, qui mecum egerat, certos homines ad mulieres miseram, qui Romanam venerunt facis sponsalibus. Sed hoc spero me-
 rius. Mulieres quidem valde intelligo delectari obsequio & comitate
 adolescentis.—Ad Att. 6. 6.
 * Genes est suavis—quantumvis vel ingenui, vel humanitatis; satis.
 Reliqua quæ nosti ferenda. Ad Att. 7. 3.

Dolabellam a te gaudeo prius laudari, deinde etiam amari. Nam
 ea quæ speras Tullie meæ prudentia posse temperari, scio cui tuæ
 epistolæ respondeant. Ep. Fam. 2. 15. it. 8. 13.
 Hæc oblectabar specula, Dolabellam meum fore ab his molestiis,
 quas libertate sua contraxerat, liberum—Ib. 16.
 † Illud mihi occurrit, quod inter postulationem, & nominis dela-
 tionem uxor a Dolabella discessit—Ib. 8. 6.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cons.—Serr. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

ceeding to Appian in his government, he was of all men the most capable of serving or hurting him at the trial, so Pompey, who took great pains to skreen Appian, was extremely desirous to engage him on their side, and had thoughts of sending one of his sons to him for that purpose: but Cicero saved them that trouble, by declaring early and openly for Appian, and promising every thing from the province that could possibly be of service to him; which he thought himself obliged to do the more forwardly, to prevent any suspicion of treachery to his friend, on the account of his new alliance*: so that Appian, instead of declining a trial, contrived to bring it on, as soon as he could; and, with that view, having dropt his pretensions to a triumph, entered the city, and offered himself to his judges, before his accuser was prepared for him, and was acquitted, without any difficulty, of both the indictments.

In a little time after his trial, he was chosen censor, together with Piso, Caesar's father-in-law, the last who bore that office during the freedom of the Republic. Clodius's law, mentioned above, which had greatly restrained the power of these magistrates, was repealed the last year, by Scipio, the

* Pompeius dicitur valde pro Appio laborare, ut etiam putent aliterum de filiis ad se missurum. Ib.—
Post hoc negotium autem & temeritatem nostri Dolabellæ deprecatorum me pro illius periculo præbeo.—Ib. 2. 13.
Tamen hac mihi affinitate nuntata, non majore equidem studio, sed acius, apertius, significantius dignitatem tuam defendissem—nam ut velus nostra similitas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem ne cui suspitionem fide reconciliatæ gratiæ darem: sic affinitas novam curam averti cavendi. Ib. 3. 12.

A. U. b. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serr. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

consul, and their ancient authority restored to them,* which was now exercised with great rigor, by Appius: who, though really a libertine, and remarkable for indulging himself in all the luxury of life, yet, by an affectation of severity, hoped to retrieve his character, and pass for an admirer of that ancient discipline, for which many of his ancestors had been celebrated. Coelius gives a pleasant account of him to Cicero: “Do you know,” says he, “that the censor, Appius, is doing wonders amongst us, about statues and pictures, the number of our acres, and the payment of debts? he takes the censorship for soap or nitre, and thinks to scour himself clean with it; but he is mistaken; for while he is laboring to wash out his stains, he opens his very veins and bowels, and lets us see him the more intimately: run away to us, by all the gods, to laugh at these things: Drusus sits judge upon adultery, by the Scantian law; Appius on statues and pictures†.” But this vain and unseasonable attempt of reformation, instead of doing any good, served only to alienate people from Pompey’s cause, with whom Appius was strictly allied: whilst his colleague, Piso, who foresaw that effect, chose to sit still, and suffer him to disgrace the knights and senators at pleasure, which he did with great free-

* Dio, p. 147.

† Scis Appium Censorem hic ostenta facere; de signis & tabulis, de agri modo, & ere alieno acerrime agere; persuasum est ei, censuram momentum aut nitrum esse. Errare mihi videtur. Nam sordes eluere vult, venas sibi omnes & viscera aperit. Curte per Deos, & quam primum hæc risum veni. Legis-Scantianæ judicium apud Drusum fieri. Appium de tabulis & signis agere.—Ep. Fam. 8. 14.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 26. Com—serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

dom, and, among others, turned Gallus, the historian, out of the senate, and was hardly restrained from putting the same affront upon Curio, which added still more friends and strength to Caesar.

As to the public news of the year, the grand affair, that engaged all people's thoughts, was the expectation of a breach between Caesar and Pompey, which seemed now unavoidable, and in which all men were beginning to take part, and ranging themselves on the one side or the other. On Pompey's, there was a great majority of the senate and the magistrates, with the better sort of all ranks: on Caesar's, all the criminal and obnoxious, all who had suffered punishment, or deserved it; the greatest part of the youth, and the city mob; some of the popular tribunes, and all who were oppressed with debts; who had a leader fit for their purpose, daring, and well provided, and wanting nothing but a cause. This is Cicero's account; and Coelius's is much the same: "I see," says he, "that Pompey will have the senate, and all who judge of things; Caesar all who live in fear and uneasiness; but there is no comparison between their armies." Caesar had put an end to the

* Dio. l. 40. p. 150.

† Ille videt, cum homine audacissimo, paratissimoque negotiis esse: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illic facere. Omnem fere juventutem, omnem illam urbanam ac perditam plebem; Tribunos valentes—omnes, qui are alieno premuntur—causam solam illa causa non habet, ceteris rebus abundat.—Ad Alt. 7. 3.

In hac discordia video, Cn. Pompeium Senatum, quique res judicant, secum habiturum: ad Caesarem omnes, qui cum timore aut mala spe vivunt ad Caesarem accessuros. Exercitum conferendum non esse. Ep. Fam. 8. 14.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

Gallie war, and reduced the whole province to the Roman yoke; but though his commission was near expiring, he seemed to have no thoughts of giving it up, and returning to the condition of a private subject: he pretended that he could not possibly be safe, if he parted with his army, especially while Pompey held the province of Spain, prolonged to him for five years*. The senate, in the mean while, in order to make him easy, had consented to let him take the consulship, without coming to sue for it in person: but when that did not satisfy him, the consul, M. Marcellus, one of his fiercest enemies, moved them to abrogate his command directly, and appoint him a successor; and, since the war was at an end, to oblige him to disband his troops, and to come likewise in person to sue for the consulship, nor to allow the freedom of the city to his colonies beyond the Po: this related particularly to a favorite colony, which Caesar, when consul, had settled at Comum, at the foot of the Alps, with the freedom of the city granted to it by the Vatinian law†. All the other colonies on that side of the Po, had before obtained from Pompey's father, the rights of Latium, that is, the freedom of Rome to those, who had borne an annual magistracy in them; but M. Marcellus, out of a singular enmity to Caesar, would allow no such right to his colony of Comum; and having caught

* *Cæsari autem persuasum est, se saluum esse non posse, si ab exercitu recesserit. Fert illam tamen conditionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant. Ib.*
† *Sueton. J. Cæs. c. 28. Strabo, l. 5. 326.*

A. U. C. 685. Cicero's speech upon the death of Marcus Marcellus.

a certain Comensian magistrate, who was acting the citizen at Rome, he ordered him to be seized, and publicly whipped; an indignity, from which all citizens were exempted by law; bidding the man go and shew those marks of his citizenship to Caesar*. Cicero condemns this act as violent and unjust; "Marcellus," says he, "behaved shamefully in the case of the Comensian; for if the man had never been a magistrate, he was yet of a colony beyond the Po, so that Pompey will not be less shocked at it than Caesar himself."

The other consul, Serv. Sulpicius, was of a more candid and moderate temper; and, being unwilling to give such a handle for a civil war, opposed and over-ruled the motions of his colleague, by the help of some of the tribunes; nor was Pompey himself disposed to proceed so violently, or to break with Caesar on that foot; but thought it more plausible to let his term run out, and his command expire of itself, and so throw upon him the odium of turning his arms against his country, if he should resolve to act against the senate and the laws. This counsel prevailed, after many warm contestations, in which the summer was chiefly spent, and a decree was offered, on the last of September, that the consuls elect, L. Paulus and C. Marcellus, should move the senate on the first of March, to settle the consular provinces; and if

* Appian, 2. 443.

† Marcellus foras de Comensi: est! ille Magisterium non gessit, erst tamen transpadanum. Et mihi videtur non minus stomachi nocere, ac Cæsari morisse. Ad Ant. 5. 11.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coes.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

any magistrate should interpose, to hinder the effect of their decrees, that he should be deemed an enemy to the Republic; and if any one actually interposed, that this vote and resolution should be entered into the journals, to be considered some other time by the senate, and laid also before the people. But four of the tribunes gave their joint negative to this decree, C. Coelius, L. Vinicius, P. Cornelius, and C. Vibius Pansa. In the course of these debates, Pompey, who affected great moderation, in whatever he said of Cæsar, was teased and urged, on all sides, to make an explicit declaration of his sentiments. When he called it unjust to determine any thing about Cæsar's government, before the first of March, the term prescribed to it by law, being asked, what, if any one should then put a negative upon them, he said, there was no difference whether Cæsar refused to obey the decrees of the senate, or provided men to obstruct them: "What," says another, "if he should insist," "on being consul, and holding his province too?" "What," replied Pompey, "if my son should take," "a stick and cudgel me?" intimating the one to be as incredible, and as impious also as the other.*

Cicero's friend, Coelius, obtained the ædileship this summer, from his competitor Hirius, the same who had opposed Cicero in the augurate, and whose disappointment gave occasion to many jokes

* Cum interrogaretur, si qui tum intercederent: dixit hoc nihil interesse, utrum C. Cæsar Senatui dicto audirent futurus non esset, an pararet, qui Senatui decernere non pateretur. Quid si, inquit alius, & Consul esse & exercitum habere velit? at ille quam clementer, Quid si alius meus fustem mihi impingere velit? R. P. Fam. 8. 5.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Cons.—Serv. Sulpicius Rufus. M. Clandius Marcellus.

between them in their letters *. In this magis-tracy, it being customary to procure wild beasts of all kinds, from different parts of the empire, for the entertainment of the city, Coelius begged of Cicero to supply him with panthers from Cilicia, and to employ the Cybarites, a people of his province famed for hunting, to catch them: “for it would be a reflection upon you,” says he, “when Curio had ten panthers from that country, not “to let me have many more.” He recommends to him, at the same time, M. Feridius, a Roman knight, who had an estate in Cilicia, charged with some services or quit-rent to the neighbouring cities, which he begs of him to get discharged, so as to make the lands free †: he seems also, to have desired Cicero’s consent to his levying certain contributions upon the cities of his province, towards defraying the expence of his shews at Rome, a prerogative, which the ædiles always claimed, and sometimes practised; though it was denied to them by some governors, and particularly by Quintus Cicero, in Asia, upon the advice of his brother†: in answer to all which, Cicero replied, that he was sorry to find that his actions were so much in the dark; that it was not yet known at Rome, that not a farthing had been exacted in his pro-

* Ep. Fam. 2. 9, 10. it. 8. 2, 3, 9.

† Fere litteris omnibus tibi de Pantheris scripsi. Turpe tibi erit, Patischum Curioni decem Pantheras misisise, te non multis partibus plures, &c. Ep. Fam. 8, 9.

M. Feridium—tibi commendo. Agros, quos fructuarios habent civitates, vult tuo beneficio, quod tibi facile & honestum factu est, immunes esse—Ib.

† Ad Quint. Frat. 1. 1. §. 9.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 56. Coss.—Serv. Sulpicius Rutilus. M. Claudius Marcellus.

vince, except for the payment of just debts : that it was neither fit for him to extort money, nor for Coelius to take it, if it were designed for himself: and admonished him, who had undertaken the part of accusing others, to live himself with more caution—and as to panthers, that it was not consistent with his character to impose the charge of hunting them upon the poor people*. But, though he would not break his rules for the sake of his friend, yet he took care to provide panthers for him at his own expence : and says, pleasantly, upon it, “that the beasts made a sad complaint against him, “and resolved to quit the country, since no snares “were laid in his province for any other creature “but themselves.†”

Curio likewise obtained the tribunate this summer, which he sought with no other design, as many imagined, than for the opportunity of mortifying Caesar, against whom he had hitherto acted with great fierceness‡. But Cicero, who knew, from the temper and views of them both, how easy it would be to make up matters between them, took occasion to write a congratulatory letter to him, upon this advancement, in which he exhorts him,

* Rescripsi, me moleste ferre, si ego in tenebris laterem, nec audiretur Romæ, nullum in mea provincia nummum nisi in æs alienum erogari ; docuique nec mihi conciliare pecuniam licere, nec illi capere ; monuique eum, &c. Ad Att. 6. 1.

† De Pantheris, per eos, qui venari solent, agitur mandato meo diligenter : sed mira paucitas est : & eas, quæ sunt, valde aiunt queri, quod nihil cuiquam insidiarum in mea provincia nisi sibi fiat. Ep. Fam. 2. 11.

‡ Sed ut spero & volo, & ut se fert ipse Curio, bonos & Senatus malebat. Totus ut nunc est, hoc secaturus.—Ib. 8. 4.

A. Urb. Rom. Cic. 58. Cons. 59. Epist. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

with great gravity, to consider into what a dangerous crisis his tribunate had fallen, not by chance, but his own choice; what violence of the times, what variety of dangers, hung over the Republic; how uncertain the events of things were; how changeable men's minds; how much treachery and falsehood in human life—he begs of him, therefore, to beware of entering into any new councils, but to pursue and defend, what he himself thought right, and not suffer himself to be drawn away by the advice of others—repeating, without doubt, to M. Antony, the chief companion and corrupter of his youth. In the conclusion, he conjures him to employ his present power to hinder his provincial trouble from being prolonged by any new act of the senate—*. Cicero's suspicions were soon confirmed, by letters from Rome, whence Coelius sent him word of Curio's changing sides, and declaring himself for Caesar: in answer to which, Cicero says, "the last page of your letter, in your own hand, really touched me. What do you say? is Curio turned advocate for Caesar? who would have thought it besides myself? for let me die, if I did not expect it? Good gods! how much do I long to be laughing with you at Rome!"

* Ep. Fam. 2. .
 † Extrema pagella populi meo chirographo. Quid sis? Ciceroni nunc defendit Curio: quis hoc putaret praeter me? nam in vivam, periret.—ib. 13.

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 57. Coss.—L. *Æmilius Paulus*. C. *Claudius Marcellus*.

THE new consuls being Cicero's particular friends, he wrote congratulatory letters to them both, upon their election, in which he begged the concurrence of their authority to the decree of his supplication; and, what he had more at heart, that they would not suffer any prolongation of his annual term; in which they readily obliged him, and received his thanks also by letter for that favor*. It was expected, that something decisive would now be done, in relation to the two Gauls, and the appointment of a successor to *Cæsar*, since both the consuls were supposed to be his enemies: but all attempts of that kind were still frustrated by the intrigues of *Cæsar*; for when C. *Marcellus* began to renew the same motion, which his kinsmans had made the year before, he was obstructed by his colleague *Paulus*, and the tribune *Curio*, whom *Cæsar* had privately gained, by immense bribes, to suffer nothing prejudicial to his interest to pass during their magistracy†. He is said to have given *Paulus* about three hundred thousand pounds, and to *Curio* much more‡. The first wanted it to defray the charges of those splendid buildings, which he had undertaken to raise at his own cost; the second, to clear himself of the load of his debts, which amounted to about half a million§: for he had wasted his great fortunes so effectually, in a few years, that he had no other revenue left, as *Pliny* says, but in the

* *Ep. Fam.* 15. 7, 10, 11, 12, 13.

† *Sueton. J. Cæs.* 29.

‡ *Appian. l. ii. p. 443.*

§ *Sexcentis sestertium æris alieni. Val. Max. 9. 1.*

A Urb. 703. Cic. 37. Coss.—L. Kallius Pautus. C. Claudius Marcellus.

hopes of a civil war*. These facts are mentioned by all the Roman writers—

*Alimentumque fuit militibus Curio rerum,
Gallorum captis spoliis & Caesaris auro.*

Lucan. 4. 819.

Caught by the spoils of Gaul, and Caesar's gold,
Curio turn'd traitor, and his country sold—

and Servius applies that passage of Virgil, "ven-
didit hic auro patriam," to the case of Curio's sell-
ing Rome to Caesar.

Cicero, in the mean time, was expecting, with
impatience, the expiration of his annual term, but,
before he could quit the province, he was obliged
to see the account of all the money, which had
passed through his own or his officers hands, stated
and balanced; and three fair copies provided, two
to be deposited in two of the principal cities of his
jurisdiction, and a third in the treasury at Rome.
That his whole administration, therefore, might
be of a piece, he was very exact and punctual in
acquitting himself of this duty, and would not in-
dulge his officers in the use of any public money
beyond the legal time, or above the sum prescribed
by law, as appears from his letters to some of them
who desired it†. Out of the annual revenue,

* Qui nihil in censu habuerit, præter discordiam principum. Plin.
Hist. l. 36. 15.

† Laodiceæ me prædes accepturum arbitror omnis publicæ pecu-
niæ—nihil est, quod in isto genere cuiquam possim commodare, &c.
Ep. Fam. 2. 17.

Illud quidem certe factum est, quod lex jubebat, ut apud duas civi-
tates, Laodiceensem, & Apameensem, quæ nobis maximæ videbantur
—rationes confectas & consolidatas deponeremus, &c. Ib. 5. 20.

A. Urb. 403. Cic. 57. Coss.—L. F. Paulus. C. Claudius Marcellus.

which was decreed to him for the use of the province, he remitted to the treasury, all that he had not expended, to the amount of above eight hundred thousand pounds. "This," says he, "makes my whole company groan; they imagined, that it should have been divided among themselves, as if I ought to have been a better manager for the treasures of Phrygia and Cilicia, than for our own. But they did not move me; for my own honor weighed with me the most: yet, I have not been wanting, to do every thing in my power, that is honorable and generous to them all*."

His last concern was, to what hands he should commit the government of his province upon his leaving it, since there was no successor appointed by the senate, on account of the heats among them about the case of Caesar, which disturbed all their debates, and interrupted all other business. He had no opinion of his quaestor, C. Coelius, a young man of noble birth, but of no great virtue or prudence; and was afraid, after his glorious administration, that, by placing so great a trust in one of his character, he should expose himself to some censure. But he had nobody about him of superior rank, who was willing to accept it, and did not care to force it upon his brother, lest that might give a handle to suspect him of some interest or

* Cum enim rectum & gloriosum putarem ex annuo sumptu, qui mihi decretus esset. Me C. Coelio Quaestori relinquere annum, referre in aerarium ad H. S. cio ingemuit nostra cohors, omne illud putans distribui sibi oportere; ut ego amictor inveniret Phrygum aut Cilicium arctis, quam nostro. Sed me non moverunt; nam mea laus apud me plurimum valuit. Nec tamen quicquam honorifice in quinquagum licet potuit, quod pretermissem—Ad Alt. 7. 1.

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 57. Coss.—L. Æmilius Paulus. C. Claudius Marcellus.

partiality in the choice*. He dropt the province, therefore, after some deliberation, into Cælius's hands, and set forward immediately upon his journey towards Italy.

But before he quitted Asia, he begged of Atticus, by letter, to send him a particular detail of all the news of the city—"There are odious reports," says he, "about Curio and Paulus; not that I see any danger, while Pompey stands, or I may say, indeed, while he sits, if he has but his health; but, in truth, I am sorry for my friends Curio and Paulus. If you are now, therefore, at Rome, or as soon as you come thither, I would have you send me a plan of the whole Republic, which may meet me on the road, that I may form myself upon it, and resolve what temper to assume on my coming to the city: for it is some advantage not to come thither a mere stranger†." We see what a confidence he placed in Pompey, on whom, indeed, their whole prospect, either of peace with Caesar, or of success against him, depended: as to the intimation about his health, it is expressed more

* Ego de provinciâ decedens Quæstorem Cælium præposui provincie. Puerum? inquit. At Quæstorem; at nobilem adolescentem; at omnium fere exemplo. Neque erat superiore honore usus, quem præcerem. Pontinus multo ante discesserat. A Quinto fratre imperari non poterat; quem tamen si reliquisssem, dicerent inquit, neque plane post annum, ut Senatus voluisset, de provincia decedessis, quoniam alteram me reliquisssem. Ep. Fam. 2. 15. vid. it. Ad Att. 6. 5, 6.

† Huc odiosa afferebantur de Curione, de Paulio: non quo ullum periculum videam stante Pompeio, vel etiam sedente, valeat modo. Sed mehercule Curionis & Pauli meorum familiarium vicem doleo. Formam igitur mihi totius Reip. si jam es Romæ, aut cum eris, velim mittas, quæ mihi obviam veniat. Ex qua me arguere possum, &c. Ad Att. 6. 3.

At Urb. 703. Cic. 57. Coss.—L. Remilius Paulus. C. Claudius Marcellus.

strongly in another letter; “all our hopes,” says he; “hang upon the life of one man, who is attacked every year by a dangerous fit of sickness.” His constitution seems to have been peculiarly subject to fevers; the frequent returns of which, in the present situation of affairs, gave great apprehension to all his party: in one of those fevers, which threatened his life for many days successively, all the towns of Italy put up public prayers for his safety; an honor, which had never been paid before to any man, while Rome was free.

Upon taking leave of Cilicia, Cicero paid a visit to Rhodes, for the sake, he says, of the children. His design was to give them a view of that flourishing isle, and a little exercise, perhaps, in that celebrated school of eloquence, where he himself had studied with so much success under Molo. Here he received the news of Hortensius’s death, which greatly affected him, by recalling to his mind the many glorious struggles, that they had sustained together at the bar, in their competition for the prize of eloquence. Hortensius reigned absolute in the forum, when Cicero first entered it; and, as his superior fame was the chief spur to Cicero’s industry, so the shining specimen, which

In unius hominis, quantumvis periculose agrolantis, anima, positas omnes nostras spes habemus—Ib. 8. 2.
 † Quo quidem tempore universa Italia vola pro salute ejus, primo omnium civium, suscepit—Vell. Pat. 2. 48. Dio, p. 155.
 ‡ Rhodum volo puerorum causa. Ad. Att. 6. 7.
 § Cum e Cilicia decedens Rhodum venissem, & eo mihi de Q. Hortensii morte esset allatum; opinione omnium majorem animo cepi dolorem—Brut. init.

A. URB. 703. CIC. 57. COS.—L. EMILIUS PAULUS. C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

cero soon gave of himself, made Hortensius, like-wise, the brighter for it, by obliging him to exert all the force of his genius, to maintain his ground against his young rival. They passed a great part of their lives in a kind of equal contest and emulation of each other's merit: but Hortensius, by the superiority of his years, having first passed through the usual gradation of public honors, and satisfied his ambition, by obtaining the highest, began to relax somewhat of his old contention, and give way to the charms of ease and luxury, to which his nature strongly inclined him *, till he was forced, at last, by the general voice of the city, to yield the post of honor to Cicero; who never lost sight of the true point of glory, nor was ever diverted by any temptation of pleasure from his steady course and laborious pursuit of virtue. Hortensius published several orations, which were extant long after his death; and, it were much to be wished, that they had remained to this day, to enable us to form a judgment of the different talents of these two great men: but they are said to have owed a great part of their credit to the advantage of his action, which yet was thought to have more of art than was necessary to an orator, so that his compositions were not admired so much by the reader, as they had been by the hearer; while Cicero's more valued productions made all

* Nam is post Consulatum—summum illud suum studium remisit, quo a patre fuerat, incensus; atque in omnium rerum abundantia voluit beatius, ut ipse putabat, remissius certe vivere. Brut. p. 413.
† Motus & gestus etiam plus artis habebat, quam erat oratori satis. Brut. 422, dicebat melius quam scripsit Hortensius. Orat. p. 261.

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 57. Coss.—L. Aemilius Paulus. C. Claudius Marcellus.

others of that kind less sought for, and consequently the less carefully preserved. Hortensius, however, was generally allowed, by the ancients, and by Cicero himself, to have possessed every accomplishment, which could adorn an orator; elegance of style; art of composition; fertility of invention; sweetness of elocution; gracefulness of action. These two rivals lived, however, always with great civility and respect towards each other, and were usually in the same way of thinking and acting in the affairs of the Republic; till Cicero, in the year of his exile, discovered the plain marks of lurking envy and infidelity in Hortensius: yet his resentment spared him no farther, than to some free complaints of it to their common friend Atticus, who made it his business to mitigate this disgust, and hinder it from proceeding to an open breach; so that Cicero being naturally placable, lived again with him, after his return, on the same easy terms as before, and lamented his death at this time with great sadness, not only as the private loss of a friend, but a public misfortune to his country, being deprived of the services and authority so experienced a statesman at so critical a conjuncture.

It is scripta tantum intra famam sunt, qui diu princeps oratorum—

estimatus est, novissime quoad vixit, secundus; ut appareat placuisse aliquid eo dicente, quod legentes non inveniunt—Quint. xi. 3.

* Erat in verborum splendore elegans, compositione aptus, faculte copiosus:—nec praefermittebat fere quicquam, quod erat in causa

—vox canora & suavis—Brit. 425.

† Nam & amico amisso cum consuetudine jucunda, tum multorum officiorum conjunctione me privatum videbam—augerebat etiam molestiam, quod magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, vir

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 57. Cons.—L. Annulus Paulus. C. Claudius Marcellus.

From Rhodes he passed on to Ephesus, whence he set sail, on the first of October, and, after a tedious passage, landed at Athens, on the fourteenth*. Here he lodged again in his old quarters, at the house of his friend Aristus. His predecessor, Appian, who passed also through Athens, on his return, had ordered a new portico or vestibule to be built, at his cost, to the temple of the Eleusinian Ceres; which suggested a thought, likewise, to Cicero, of adding some ornament of the same kind to the academy, as a public monument of his name, as well as of his affection for the place; for he hated, he says, those false inscriptions of other people's statues†, with which the Greeks used to flatter their new masters, by effacing the old titles, and inscribing them anew to the great men of Rome. He acquainted Atticus with his design, and desired his opinion upon it; but, in all probability, it was never executed, since his stay at Athens was now very short, and his thoughts wholly bent on Italy: for as all his letters confirmed to him the certainty of a war, in which he must necessarily bear a part, so he was impatient to be at home, that he might have the clearer view of the state of affairs, and take his measures with the greater deliberation‡. Yet he was not still with-

egregius, conjunctissimusque mecum consiliorum omnium societate alienissimo Republic. tempore extinctus—Brut. init.

* Prid. id. Octob. Athenas venimus, cum sane adversis ventis usi essemus—Epp. Fam. 14. 5.

† Audio Appium *εγὼ πλάττειν*, Eleusine facere. Nunc inopi sumus, si nos quoque Academicæ fecerimus?—equidem valde ipsas Athenas amo. Volo esse aliquod monumentum. Odi falsas inscriptiones alienarum statuarum. Sed ut tibi placebit. Ad Alt. 6. 1.

‡ Cognovi ex multorum amicorum litteris—ad arma rem spectare.

out hopes of peace, and that he should be able to make up the quarrel between the chiefs; for he was, of all men, the best qualified to effect it, on account, not only of his authority, but of his intimate friendship with them both; who severally paid great court to him at this time, and reckoned upon him as their own, and wrote to him with a confidence of his being a determined friend*.

In his voyage from Athens towards Italy, Tiro, one of his slaves, whom he soon after made free, happened to fall sick, and was left behind at Patrae to the care of friends and a physician. The mention of such an accident will seem trifling to those who are not acquainted with the character and excellent qualities of Tiro, and how much we are indebted to him for preserving and transmitting to posterity the precious collection of Cicero's letters, of which a great part still remain, and one entire book of them written to Tiro himself; several of which relate to the subject of this very illness. Tiro was trained up in Cicero's family, among the rest of his young slaves, in every kind of useful and polite learning; and, being a youth

Ut mihi cum venero, dissimulare non liceat, quid sentium. Sed quum subeunda fortuna est, eo citius dabimus operam ut veniamus, quo facilis de tota re delibereamus—Ep. Fam. 14. 5.

Sive enim ad concordiam res adduci potest, sive ad bonorum vicioriam, utriusve rei me aut adiutorem esse velim, aut certe non expertem.—Ad Att. 7. 3.

* Ipsum tamen Pompeium separatim ad concordiam hortabor. Ib. Me autem utique numerat suum. Nisi forte simulat alter. Nam Pompeius non dubitat (vere enim iudicat) ea, quae de Reipub. nunc sentiat, mihi valde probari. Utriusque autem accepi litteras ejusmodi—ut neuter quemquam omnium pluris facere quam me videretur. Ib. 7. 1.

of singular parts and industry, soon became an eminent scholar, and extremely servicable to his master, in all his affairs, both civil and domestic. "As for Tiro," says he to Atticus, "I see you have a concern for him: though he is wonderful useful to me, when he is well, in every kind of both of my businesses and studies, yet, I wish his health, more for his own humanity and modesty, than for any service which I reap from him." But his letter to Tiro himself will best shew what an affectionate master he was: for from the time of leaving him, he never failed writing to him by every messenger or ship which passed that way, though it were twice or thrice a day, and often sent one of his servants express to bring an account of his health: the first of these letters will give us a notion of the rest.

XL. T. CICERO TO TIRO.

"I thought that I should have been able to bear the want of you more easily; but in truth I cannot bear it: and though it is of great importance to my expected honor to be at Rome as soon as possible, yet I seem to have committed a sin when I left you. But since you were utterly against proceeding in the voyage, till your health was confirmed, I approved your resolution; nor do I now think otherwise, if you

* De Thione video tibi curae esse. Quem quidem ego, & si nitas uiles utilitates mihi prebet, cum ualeat, in omni genere vel negotiorum vel studiorum meorum, tamen propter humanitatem & modestiam malo saluum, quam propter usum meum. Ad Att. 7. 5.

“continue in the same mind. But after you have
 “begun to take meat again, if you think that you
 “shall be able to overtake me, that is left to your
 “consideration. I have sent Mario to you, with
 “instructions, either to come with you to me as
 “soon as you can, or if you should stay longer,
 “to return instantly without you. Assure your-
 “self, however, of this, that, as far as it can be
 “convenient to your health, I wish nothing more
 “than to have you with me; but if it be neces-
 “sary for the perfecting your recovery, to stay
 “awhile longer at Patreæ; that I wish nothing
 “more than to have you well. If you sail im-
 “mediately, you will overtake me at Leucas: but
 “if you stay to establish your health, take care
 “to have good company, good weather, and a
 “good vessel. Observe this one thing, my Tiro,
 “if you love me, that neither Mario’s coming,
 “nor this letter, hurry you. By doing what is
 “most conducive to your health, you will do what
 “is most agreeable to me: weigh all these things
 “by your own discretion. I want you; yet so
 “as to love you; my love makes me wish to see
 “you well; my want of you, to see you as soon
 “as possible: the first is the better; take care,
 “therefore, above all things, to get well again;
 “of all your innumerable services to me, that will
 “be the most acceptable—the third of Novem-
 “ber*.”

By the honor, that he mentions in the letter, he

gives of Bibulus's conduct in Syria, it must appear strange to see him honored with a supplication, and aspiring even to a triumph: but this was not for any thing that he himself had done, but for what his lieutenant Cassius had performed in his absence against the Parthians; the success of the lieutenants being ascribed always to the auspices of the general, who reaped the reward and glory of it: and as the Parthians were the most dangerous enemies of the Republic, and the more particularly dreaded at this time, for their late defeat of Crassus, so any advantage gained against them was sure to be well received at Rome, and repaid with all the honors that could reasonably be demanded.

Whenever any proconsul returned from his province, with pretensions to a triumph, his fasces, or ensigns of magistracy, were wreathed with laurel; with this equipage, Cicero landed at Brundisium, on the twenty-fifth of November, where his wife Terentia arrived at the same moment to meet him, so that their first salutation was in the great square of the city. From Brundisium he marched forward, by slow stages, towards Rome, making it his business, on the road, to confer with all his friends of both parties, who came out to salute him; and to learn their sentiments on the present state of affairs; from which he soon perceived, what of all things he most dreaded, an universal disposition to war. But as he foresaw the consequences of it more coolly and clearly than any of them, so his first resolution was to

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 57. Coss.—L. Emilius Paulus. C. Claudius Marcellus.

apply all his endeavors and authority to the mediation of a peace. He had not yet declared for either side, not that he was irresolute which of them to chuse, for he was determined within himself to follow Pompey; but the difficulty was, how to act, in the mean time, towards Caesar, so as to avoid taking part in the previous decrees, which were prepared against him, for abrogating his command, and obliging him to disband his forces on pain of being declared an enemy: here he wished to stand neuter awhile, that he might act the mediator with the better grace and effect.

In this disposition he had an interview with Pompey, on the 10th of December, of which he gives the following account: "We were together," says he, "about two hours. He seemed to be extremely pleased at my return; exhorted me to demand a triumph; promised to do his part in it; advised me not to appear in the senate, before I had obtained it, lest I should disgust any of the tribunes by declaring my mind: in a word, "nothing could be more obliging, than his whole discourse on this subject. But, as to public affairs, he talked in such a strain, as if a war was inevitable, without giving the least hopes of an accommodation. He said, that he had long per-

* Brundisium venimus vii Kal. Decemb.—Terentia vero, quæ quidem eodem tempore ad portam Brundisiam venit, quo ego in portum, mihiq; obvia in Foro fuit. Ib. —
 Mihi ex æq; unum erit, quod a Pompeio gubernabitur—dic. M. Tulli cetera. Cn. Pompeio assentio—Ib. 3.
 Nunc incido in discrimen ipsum,—dabunt operam, ut eliciant sententiam meam—tu autem de nostro statu cogitabis: primum quo artificio tueamur benevolentiam Cesaris—Ib. 1.

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 57. Coss.—L. Æmilius Paulus. C. Claudius Marcellus.

received Caesar to be alienated from him, but had received a very late instance of it; for that Hirtius came from Caesar, a few days before, and did not come to see him; and when Balbus promised to bring Scipio an account of his business, the next morning, before day, Hirtius was gone back again to Caesar in the night: this he takes for a clear proof of Caesar's resolution to break with him. In short, I have no other comfort, but in imagining, that he, to whom even his enemies have voted a second consulship, and fortune given the greatest power, will not be so mad as to put all this to hazard: yet, if he begins to rush on, I see many more things to be apprehended than I dare venture to commit to writing: at present, I propose to be at Rome on the third of "January*."

There is one little circumstance frequently touched in Cicero's letters, which gave him a particular uneasiness in his present situation, viz. his owing a sum of money to Caesar, which he imagined might draw some reproach upon him, since he thought it dishonorable and indecent, he says, to be a debtor to one, against whom we were acting in public affairs: yet to pay it at that time would deprive him of a part of the money, which he had reserved for his triumph †. He desires At-

* Ad Att. 7. 4.

† Illud tamen non desinam, dum adesse te putabo, de Caesaris nomine rogare, ut confectum relinquas. Ib. 5. 6.
 Mihi autem molestissimum est, quod solvendi sunt munus Caesaris, & instrumentum triumphi eo conferendum. Est enim æmulus, æli-
 Gerulius Xerophilus esse—Ib. 7. 8.

ticus, however, very earnestly, to see it paid, which was done, without doubt, accordingly, since we meet with no farther mention of it: it does not appear, nor is it easy to guess, for what occasion this debt was contracted, unless it was to supply the extraordinary expence of his buildings after his return from exile, when he complained of being in a particular want of money from that general dissipation of his fortunes.

Pompey, finding Cicero wholly bent on peace, contrived to have a second conference with him, before he reached the city, in hopes to allay his fears, and beat him off from that vain project of an accommodation, which might help to cool the zeal of his friends in the senate: he overtook him, therefore, at Lavernum, and came on with him to Formiæ, where they spent a whole afternoon in a close conversation. Pompey strongly discouraged all thoughts of a pacification, declaring, that there could be none but what was treacherous and dangerous; and that, if Caesar should disband his army, and take the consulship, he would throw the Republic into confusion: but he was of opinion, that when he understood their preparations against him, he would drop the consulship, and hold fast his army: but if he was mad enough to come forward and act offensively, he held him in utter contempt, from a confidence in his own troops, and those of the Republic. They had got with them the copy of a speech, which Antony, one of the new tribunes, made to the people, four days before: it was a perpetual invective on Pompey's conduct,

A. URB. 703. CIC. 57. COS.—L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS. C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

from his first appearance in public, with great complaints against the violent and arbitrary condensation of citizens, and the terror of his arms: After reading it over together, "what think you," says Pompey, "would Caesar himself do, if in possession of the Republic, when this paltry, beggarly fellow, his quaestor, dares to talk at this rate?" On the whole, Pompey seemed not only not to desire, but even to dread a peace*.

Cicero, however, would not still be driven from the hopes and pursuit of an accommodation; the more he observed the disposition of both parties, the more he perceived the necessity of it: the honest, as they were called, were disunited among themselves: many of them dissatisfied with Pompey; all fierce and violent; and denouncing nothing but ruin to their adversaries; he clearly foresaw, what he declared without scruple to his friends, that which side soever got the better, the war must necessarily end in a tyranny; the only difference was, that if their enemies conquered, they should be proscribed; if their friends, be slaves. Though he had an abhorrence, therefore, of Caesar's cause, yet his advice was, to grant him his own terms, rather than try the experiment of arms, and prefer the most unjust conditions to the justest war; since, after they had been arming him against themselves, for ten years past, it was too late to think of fighting, when they had made him too strong for them†.

* Ib. 7, 8.

† De Repub. quotidie magis timco. Non enim boni, ut putant,

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 53. Cons.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

This was the sum of his thoughts and counsels, when he arrived at Rome, on the fourth of January, where he found the two new consuls entirely devoted to Pompey's interests. On his approach towards the city, great multitudes came out to meet him, with all possible demonstrations of honor: his last stage was from Pompey's villa, near Alba, because his own, at Tusculum, lay out of the great road, and was not commodious for a public entry: on his arrival, as he says, he fell into the very flame of civil discord, and found the war in effect proclaimed*: for the senate, at Scipio's motion, had just voted a decree, that Caesar should dismiss his army by a certain day, or be declared an enemy; and when M. Antony and Q. Cassius, two of the tribunes, opposed their negative to it, as they had done to every decree proposed against Caesar, and could not be persuaded by the entreaties of their friends, to give way to the authority of the senate, they proceeded to that vote, which was

consentiant. Quos ego Equites Romanos, quos Senatores vidi, quæ acerrime tum cætera, tum hoc iter Pompeii viluperarent. Pace opus est, ex victoria cum multa mala, tum certe Tyrannus exisset.—Ib. 7. 5.

Ut si victus eris, proscribare; si viceris, tamen servas. Ib. 7. 7. Ad pacem hortari non desimo, quæ vel injusta utilior est, quam justissimum bellum.—Ib. 7. 14.

Malem tantas ei vires non dedisset, quam nunc tam valenti resisteret. Ib. 7. 3.

Nisi forte hæc illi tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cura bene parato pugnaremus, Ib. 7. 6.

* Ego ad urbem accessi prid. non. Jan. obviam mihi sic est proditum, ut nihil possit fieri ornatus. Sed incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiæ vel potius belli.—Ep. Fam. 16. 11.

Ego in Tusculanum nihil hoc tempore. Devium est rās; æmulus, &c. Ad Att. 7. 5.

A. URB. 701. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

the last resort in cases of extremity, that the consuls, prætors, tribunes, and all who were about the city, with proconsular power, should take care that the Republic received no detriment. As this was supposed to arm the magistrates with an absolute power, to treat all men as they pleased, whom they judged to be enemies, so the two tribunes, together with Curius, immediately withdrew themselves upon it, and fled in disguise to Cæsar's camp, on pretence of danger, and violence, to their persons, though none was yet offered or designed to them. M. Antony, who now began to make a figure in the affairs of Rome, was of an ancient and noble extraction: the grandson of that celebrated statesman, and orator, who lost his life in the massacres of Marius and Cinna; his father, as it is already related, had been honored with one of the most important commissions of the Republic; but, after an inglorious discharge of it, died with the character of a corrupt, oppressive, and rapacious commander. The son, trained in the discipline of such a parent, whom he lost when he was very young, launched out at once into all the excess of riot and debauchery, and wasted his whole patrimony before he had put on the manly gown; shewing himself to be the genuine son of that father, who was born, as Sallust says, to squander money, without ever employing a thought on business, till a

* Antonius quidem noster & Q. Cassius, nulla vi expulsi, ad Cæsarem cum Curius profecti erant; postea quam Senatus Consulibus Prætoribus, Tribunis plebis & nobis qui Proconsules sumus, negotium dederat, ut curaremus, ne quid Respublicæ detrimenti caperet.—Ep. Fam. 16. 11.

[Philipp. 2. 12.] — St. Anthony, persimilis pecuniae gentes, va-
cuaque curis, nisi instandibus. Saltem. Hinc. Fragment. l. iii.

This laid the foundation of an early aversion to should have no further converse with Anthony. Anthony to (Tico), increased still by the prospect; course of Anthony's life, which fortune happened to throw among (Tico's) inveterate enemies; for, by the second marriage of his mother, he became son-

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cris.

in-law to that Lentulus, who was put to death for conspiring with Catiline, by whom he was initiated into all the cabals of a traitorous faction, and infected with principles pernicious to the liberty of Rome. To revenge the death of his father he attached himself to Clodius; and, during his tribunate, was one of the ministers of all his violences; yet was detected, at the same time, in some criminal intrigue in his family; injurious to the honor of his patron*. From this education in the city, he went abroad, to learn the art of war under Gabinius, the most profligate of all generals; who gave him the command of his horse in Syria, where he signalized his courage in the restoration of King Ptolemy, and acquired the first taste of martial glory, in an expedition undertaken against the laws and religion of his country†. From Egypt, instead of coming home, where his debts would not suffer him to be easy, he went to Caesar into Gaul, the sure refuge of all the needy, the desperate, and the audacious; and, after some stay in that province, being furnished with money and credit by Caesar, he returned to Rome, to sue for the questorship‡. Caesar recommended him, in a pressing manner to Cicero, entreating him to accept Antony's submission, and pardon him for what was past, and to assist him in his present suit; with which Cicero readily com-

* Te domi P. Lentuli educatum—[Philip. 2. 7.] Intimus erat in tribunatu Clodio—ejus omnium incendiiorum fax—cujus etiam domi quiddam jam tum molitus est, &c. Ib. 19.
 † Inde iter Alexandriam, contra Senatus auctoritatem, contra Rem-pub. & religiones: sed habebat ducem Gabinium, &c. Ib.
 ‡ Prius in ultimam Galliam ex Aegypto quam domum—venisti e Gallia ad Questuram petendam.—Ib.—Vid. Plut. in Anton.

pled, and obliged Antony so highly by it, that he

declared war presently against Clodius, whom he attacked with great fierceness in the forum, and would certainly have killed, if he had not found means to hide himself under some stairs. Antony openly gave out, that he owed all this to Cicero's generosity, to whom he could never make amends for former injuries, but by the destruction of his enemy, Clodius." Being chosen quaestor, he went back immediately to Caesar, without expecting his lot, or a decree of the senate, to appoint him his province: where, though he had all imaginable opportunities of acquiring money, yet, by squandering as fast as he got it, he came a second time empty and beggarly to Rome, to put in for the tribunate: in which office, after the example of his friend Curius, having sold himself to Caesar, he was, as Cicero says, as much the cause of the ensuing war, as

Helen was of that of Troy.

It is certain, at least, that Antony's flight gave the immediate pretext to it, as Cicero had foretold; "Caesar," says he, "will betake himself to arms, either for our want of preparation, or if no regard

Acceptam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut mihi satisfaceri pateretur postea custoditus sum a te, tu a me observatus in petitione Quaesturae, quo quidem tempore P. Clodium—in foro es conatus occidere—ita praedicabas, te non existimare, nisi illum interficisses, unquam mihi pro tuis in me injuriis satis esse facturum.—lib. 20.

Cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebras abdidisset, &c. Pro Mil. 15. Deinde sine Senatus consulto, sine sorte, sine lege ad Caesarem cuncturisti. Id cum unum in terris egestatis, aris alieni, nequitiae, perditis vite rationibus periculum esse ducedas—advolaisti egens ad Tribunalium, ut in eo Magistratum, si posses, viri tui similis esses.—ut Helena Trojans, sic iste huic Reipub. causa belli, &c.—Philip. 2. 21. 22.

“be had to him at the election of consuls; but especially if any tribune, obstructing the deliberations of the senate, or exciting the people to sedition, should happen to be censured or over-ruled, or taken off, or expelled, or pretending to be expelled, run away to him*.” In the same letter, he gives a short, but true state of the merit of his cause: “What,” says he, “can be more impudent? You have held your government ten years, not granted to you by the senate, but extorted by violence and faction: the full term is expired, not of the law, but of your licentious will: but allow it to be a law, it is now decreed, that you must have a successor: you refuse; and say, have some regard to me: do you first show your regard to us: will you pretend to keep an army longer than the people ordered, and contrary to the will of the senate†?” but Caesar’s strength lay not in the goodness of his cause, but of his troops‡: a considerable part of which he was now drawing together, towards the confines of Italy, to be ready to enter into action at any warning: the flight of the tribunes gave him a plausible handle to begin, and seemed to sanctify his attempt; but “his real motive,” says Plutarch, “was the same that animated Cyrus and Alexan-

* Aut addita causa, si forte Tribunus pleb. Senatum impediens, aut populum incitans notatus, aut Senatus consulto circumscriptus, rit—Ad Alt. 7. 9. aut sublati aut expulsi sit, dicensve se expulsus ad se confuge-

† Ib. it. Ep. Fam. 16. 11. ‡ Alterius duci causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior, Hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia. Pompeium Senatus auctoritas, Cras-

rem militum armavit fiducia. Vell. Pat. 2. 49.

“der before him to disturb the peace of mankind; the unquenchable thirst of empire, and the wild ambition of being the greatest man in the world, which was not possible, till Pompey was first destroyed. Laying hold, therefore, of the occasion, he presently passed the Rubicon, which was the boundary of his province on that side of Italy, and marching forward, in an hostile manner, possessed himself, without resistance, of the next great towns in his way, Ariminum, Pisaurum, Ancona, Arretium, &c. &c.

In this confused and disordered state of the city, Cicero's friends were soliciting the decree of his triumph, to which the whole senate signified their ready consent: but the Consul Lentulus, to make the favor more particularly his own, desired that it might be deferred for a while, till the public affairs were better settled, giving his word, that he would then be the mover of it himself. But Caesar's sudden march towards Rome, put an end to all farther thoughts of it, and struck the senate with such a panic, that, as if he had been already at the gates, they resolved presently to quit the city, and retreat towards the southern parts of Italy. All the prin-

Plut. in Anton.

† An ille id faciat, quod paulo ante decretum est, ut exercitum circa Rubiconem, qui hinc est Gallia, educeret?—Philipp. 6. 3.

Itaque cum Caesar amenitiam quendam raperetur, &—Ariminum, Pisaurum, Anconam, Arretium occupavisset, urbem reliquimus—Ep.

Fam. 10. 12.

‡ Nobis tamen inter has turbas Senatus frequens aggritavit triumphum: sed Lentulus consul, quo majus suum beneficium faceret, simul aliquem expedisset quem essent necessaria de Reipub. dixit se relin-

turum. Ep. Fam. 10. 11.

principal senators had particular districts assigned to their care, to be provided with troops and all materials of defence against Caesar: Cicero had Capua, with the inspection of the sea-coast from Formis: he would not accept any greater charge for the sake of preserving his authority in the task of mediating a peace*, and for the same reason, when he perceived his new province wholly unprovided against an enemy, and that it was impossible to hold Capua without a strong garrison, he resigned his employment, and chose not to act at all: Capua had always been the common seminary or place of educating gladiators for the great men of Rome; where Caesar had a famous school of them at this time, which he had long maintained under the best masters for the occasions of his public shews in the city; and as they were very numerous and well-furnished with arms, there was

* Ego negotio præsium non turbulento, vult enim Pompeius esse, quem tota hæc Campana & maritima ora habeat *ἐκονομῶν* ad quem delectus & summa negotii referatur. Ad Att. 7. 11.
Ego ad huc ore maritimæ præsumis Formis. Nullum majus negotium suscipere volui, quo plus apud illum inæ litteræ cohortationesque ad pacem valerent. Ep. Fam. 16. 12.
† Nam certe neque tum peccavi, cum imparatam jam Capuam, non solum ignavia delectus, sed etiam perfidie suspicionem fugiens, accipere nolui.—Ad Att. 8. 12.

Quod tibi ostenderam, cum a me Capuam rejiciebam: quod feci non vitandi oneris causa, sed quod videbam teneri illam urbem sine exercitu non posse.—Ep. Cic. ad Pomp. Ad Att. 8. 11.
As Cicero, when proconsul of Cilicia, often mentions the *Dioeceses* that were annexed to his government, (Ep. Fam. 13. 67.) so in this command of Capua he calls himself the *Episcopus* of the Campanian coast: which shews, that these names, which were appropriated afterwards in the Christian church to characters and powers ecclesiastical, carried with them, in their original use, the notion of a real authority and jurisdiction.

reason to apprehend that they would break out, and make some attempt in favor of their master, which might have been of dangerous consequence in the present circumstances of the Republic; so that Pompey thought it necessary to take them out of their school, and distribute them among the principal inhabitants of the place, assigning two to each master of a family, by which he secured them from doing any mischief.

While the Pompeian party was under no small dejection on account of Pompey's quitting the city, and retreating from the approach of Caesar, T. Labienus, one of the chief commanders on the other side, deserted Caesar, and came over to them, which added some new life to their cause, and raised an expectation, that many more would follow his example. Labienus had continually distinguished himself in the Gallic war, where, next to Caesar himself, he had borne the principal part; and, by Caesar's favor, had raised an immense fortune: so that he was much caressed, and carried about every where, by Pompey, who promised himself great service from his fame and experience, and especially from his credit in Caesar's army, and the knowledge of all his counsels: but his account of things, like that of all deserters, was accommodated rather to please, than to serve his new friends; representing the weakness of Caesar's troops, their aversion to his present designs, the disaffection of

Gladiatores Caesaris, qui Capue sunt—sane commode Pompeius distribuit, binos singulis patribus familiarum. Scutorum in Iudea locum eruptionem—factum fuisse dicebantur—sane multum in eo

Relig. provisorum est. Ad Alt. 7. 14.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Ross.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crus.

the two Gauls, and disposition to revolt; the contrary of all which was found to be true in the experiment; and as he came to them single, without bringing with him any of those troops with which he had acquired his reputation, so his desertion had no other effect, than to ruin his own fortunes, without doing any service to Pompey.*

But what gave a much better prospect to all honest men, was the proposal of an accommodation, which came about this time from Cæsar: who, while he was pushing on the war with incredible vigor, talked of nothing but peace, and endeavored particularly to persuade Cicero, that he had no other view, than to secure himself from the insults of his enemies, and yield the first rank in the state to Pompey†. The conditions were, that Pompey should go to his government of Spain, that his new levies should be dismissed, and his garrisons withdrawn, and that Cæsar should deliver up his provinces, the farther Gaul to Domitius, the hither to Considius, and sue for the consulship in person, without requiring the privilege of absence. These

* Maximam autem plagam accepit, quod is, qui summam auctoritatem in illius exercitu habebat, T. Labienus socius sceleris esse notur. Ep. Fam. 16. 12.

Aliquantum animi videtur attulisse nobis Labienus—Ad Att. 7. 13. Labienum secum habet (Pompeius) non dubitantem de imbecillitate Cæsaris copiarum: cuius adventu Cneus noster multo animi plus habet. Ib. 7. 16.

Nam in Labieno parum est dignitatis. Ib. 8. 2.

fortis in armis
Cæsaris Labienus erat: nunc transfuga cilis—

Lucan. 5. 345.
† Balbus major ad me scribit, nihil inalle Cæsarem, quam principem Pompeio, sine metu vivere. Tu, puto, hæc credis. Ad Att. 8. 9.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. T. Corn. Lentulus Crus.

“but I am apt to think that he will withdraw his troops: for he gets the better of us by being made consul, and with less iniquity, than in the way which he is now pursuing; and we cannot possibly come off without some loss: for we are scandalously unprovided both with soldiers and with money, since all that, which was either private in the city, or public in the treasury, is left a prey to him.”

During the suspense of this treaty, and the expectation of Cæsar’s answer, Cicero began to conceive some hopes that both sides were relenting, and disposed to make up the quarrel: Cæsar, from a reflection on his rashness, and the senate on their want of preparation: but he still suspected Cæsar, and the sending a message so important by a person so insignificant as young Lucius Cæsar, looked, he says, as if he had done it by way of contempt, or with a view to disclaim it, especially when, after offering conditions, which were likely to be accepted, he would not sit still to wait an answer, but continued his march, with the same diligence, and in the same hostile manner, as before. His suspicions proved true; for by letters, which came

* Ad Att. 7. 15.

† Spero in præsentia pacem nos habere. Nam & illum furoris, & hunc nostrum copiarum suppetit. Ib.

Tamen vereor ut his ipsis (Cæsar) contentus sit. Nam cum ista mandata dedisset L. Cæsari, debuit esse paullo quictior, dum responsa referrentur. Ib. 7. 17.

Cæsarem quidem, L. Cæsare cum mandatis de pace misso, tamen aiunt acerrime loca occupare—Ib. 18.

L. Cæsarem vidi—Ib. ut id ipsum mihi ille videatur irridendi causa fecisse, qui tantis de rebus huic mandata dederit, nisi forte non dedit, & hic sermone aliquo arcepto pro mandatis abusus est—Ib. 13.

soon after from Turrinus and Curio, he perceived that they made a mere jest of the embassy*.

It seems very evident that Caesar had no real thoughts of peace, by his paying no regard to Pompey's answer, and the trifling reasons which he gave for slighting it: but he had a double view in offering those conditions; for, by Pompey's rejecting them, as there was reason to expect, from his known aversion to any treaty, he hoped to load him with the odium of the war; or, by his embracing them, to slacken his preparations, and retard his design of leaving Italy; whilst he himself, in the mean time, by following him, with a celerity that amazed every body†, might chance to come up with him before he could embark, and give a decisive blow to the war; from which he had nothing to apprehend, but its being drawn into length. "I now plainly see," says Cicero, "though later indeed than I could have wished, on account of the assurances given me by Balbus, that he aims at nothing else, nor has ever aimed at any thing from the beginning, but

"Pompey's life§".

* *Accepi litteras tuas, Philotimi, Furnii, Curionis ad Furnium, quibus irridet L. Caesaris legationem.*—*lb.* 19.

† *Cæs. Comment. de Bell. civ. l. i.*

‡ *O celeritatem incredibilem!*—*Ad Att. 7. 22.* Cicero calls him a monster of vigilance and celerity—[*lb.* 8. 9.] for from his passage on his road, and spent seven days before Corinnum, yet in less than two months he marched through the whole length of Italy, and came before the gates of Brundisium before Pompey could embark on the 9th of March. *Ad Att. 9. 13.*

§ *Intelligo serius equidem quam vellem, propter epistolas serm- nesque Balbi, sed video plane nihil aliud agi, nihil actum ab initio, quam ut hunc occideret.* *Ad Att. 9. 5.*

If we consider this famous passage of the Rubicon, abstractedly from the event, it seems to have been so hazardous and desperate, that Pompey might reasonably condemn the thought of it, as of an attempt too rash for any prudent man to venture upon. If Caesar's view, indeed, had been to possess himself only of Italy, there could have been no difficulty in it: his army was undoubtedly the best which was then in the world; flushed with victory, animated with zeal for the person of their general, and an over-match for any which could be brought against it into the field: but this single army, was all that he had to trust to; he had no resource: the loss of one battle was certain ruin to him; and yet, he must necessarily run the risk of many, before he could gain his end: for the whole empire was armed against him; every province offered a fresh enemy, and a fresh field of action, where he was like to be exposed to the same danger as on the plains of Pharsalia. But, above all, his enemies were masters of the sea, so that he could not transport his forces abroad, without the hazard of their being destroyed by a superior fleet, or of being starved at land by the difficulty of conveying supplies and provisions to them: Pompey relied chiefly on this single circumstance, and was persuaded, that it must necessarily determine the war in his favor*: so that it seems surprising, how such a superiority of advantage, in the hands of so great a commander, could possibly

* Existimat, (Pompeius) qui mare teneat, eum necesse rerum potiri—itaque navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, lib. 10. 8.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 2d. Cons.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crassus.

fail of success; and we must admire rather the fortune, than the conduct of Caesar, for carrying him safe through all these difficulties to the possession of the empire.

Cicero seldom speaks of his attempt, but as a kind of madness; and seemed to retain some hopes, to the last, that he would not persist in it: the same imagination made Pompey and the senate so resolute to defy, when they were in no condition to oppose him. Caesar, on the other hand, might probably imagine, that their stiffness proceeded from a vain conceit of their strength, which would induce them to venture a battle with him in Italy; in which case he was sure enough to beat them: so that both sides were drawn farther, perhaps, than they intended, by mistaking each other's views. Caesar, I say, might well apprehend, that they designed to try their strength with him in Italy: for that was the constant persuasion of the whole party, who thought it the best scheme which could be pursued: Pompey humored them in it, and always talked big to keep up their spirits; and though he saw, from the first, the necessity of quitting Italy, yet he kept the secret to himself, and wrote word, at the same time to Cicero, that he should have a firm army in a few days, with which he would march against Caesar into Picenum, so as to give them an opportunity of returning to the city†. The plan of the war, as it was commonly understood, was to possess themselves of the prin-

* Cum Caesar amentia quadam raperetur—Ep. Fam. 16. 12.
† Omnes nos *aggressores*, expertes sui tanti & tam inusitati con-
siliu relinquebat. Ad Alt. 8. 8.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 38. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

cipal posts of Italy, and act chiefly on the defensive, in order to distress Caesar, by their different armies, cut off his opportunities of forage, hinder his access to Rome, and hold him continually employed, till the veteran army from Spain, under Pompey's lieutenants, Afranius, Petreus, and Varro, could come up to finish his overthrow*. This was the notion which the senate entertained of the war; they never conceived it possible, that Pompey should submit to the disgrace of flying before Caesar, and giving up Italy a prey to his enemy. In this confidence Domitius, with a very considerable force, and some of the principal senators, threw himself into Corinium, a strong town at the foot of the Apennine, on the Adriatic side; where he proposed to make a stand against Caesar, and stop the progress of his march; but he lost all his troops in the attempt, to the number of three legions, for want of knowing Pompey's secret. Pompey, indeed, when he saw what Domitius intended, pressed him earnestly, by several letters, to come away and join with him, telling him, that it was

Pompeius—ad me scribit, paucis diebus se firmum exercitum habiturum, speique affert, si in Picenum agrum ipse venerit, nos Romanos reddituros esse. Ib. 7. 16.

* Suscepit autem bello, aut tenenda sit urbs, aut ea relicta, ille commineatur & reliquis copiis intercludendus—Ad Att. 7. 9.

Sin autem ille suis conditionibus stare noluerit, bellum paratum est: tantummodo ut eum intercludamus, ne ad urbem possit accedere: quod sperabamus fieri posse: illeclus enim magnos habebamus—ex Hispaniisque sex legiones & magna auxilia, Afranio & Petreio ducibus, habet a tergo. Videtur, si insaniet, posse opprimi, modo ut urbe salva—Ep. Fam. 16. 12.

Summa autem spes Afranium cum magnis copiis advenire—Ad Att. 8. 3.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 53. Coz.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

impossible to make any opposition to Caesar, till their whole forces were united; and that, as to himself, he had with him only the two legions, which were recalled from Caesar, and were not to be trusted against him; and if Domitius should entangle himself in Corninium, so as to be precluded by Caesar from a retreat, that he could not come to his relief with so weak an army, and bade him, therefore, not to be surprised to hear of his retiring, if Caesar should persist to march towards him*: yet Domitius, prepossessed with the opinion, that Italy was to be the seat of the war, and that Pompey would never suffer so good a body of troops, and so many of his best friends to be lost, would not quit the advantageous post of Corninium, but depended still on being relieved; and when he was actually besieged, sent Pompey word, how easily Caesar might be intercepted between their two armies†.

Cicero was as much disappointed as any of the rest; he had never dreamt of their being obliged to quit Italy, till, by Pompey's motions he perceived, at last, his intentions; of which he speaks, with great severity, in several of his letters, and begs Atticus's advice upon that new face of their

* Nos disjecta manu pares adversariis esse non possumus.

Quamobrem nostro commoveri, si audieris me regredi, si forte Caesar ad me veniet.—etiam atque etiam te hortor, ut cum omni copia quam primum ad me venias.—Vid, Epist. Pomp. ad Do-

mit. Ad. Att. 8. 12.

† Domitius ad Pompeium—mittit, qui petant atque orent, ut sibi

subveniat: Caesarem duobus exercitiis, & locorum angustiis inter-

cludi posse, frumentisque prohiberi, &c.

Cez. Comment. de Bell. civ. l. 1.

affairs; and to enable Atticus to give it the more
 clearly, he explains to him, in short, what occurred
 to his own mind on the one side and the other.
 "The great obligations," says he, "which I am
 under to Pompey, and my particular friendship
 with him, as well as the cause of the Republic
 itself, seem to persuade me, that I ought to join
 my counsels and fortunes with his. Besides, if I
 stay behind, and desert that band of the best
 and most eminent citizens, I must fall under the
 power of a single person, who gives me many
 proofs, indeed, of being my friend, and whom,
 as you know, I had long ago taken care to make
 such, from a suspicion of this very storm, which
 now hangs over us; yet it should be well consi-
 dered, both how far I may venture to trust him,
 and supposing it clear that I may trust him, whe-
 ther it be consistent with the character of a firm
 and honest citizen to continue in that city, in
 which he has borne the greatest honors, and
 performed the greatest acts, and where he is now
 invested with the most honorable priesthood,
 when it is to be attended with some danger, and
 perhaps with some disgrace, if Pompey should
 ever restore the Republic. These are the diffi-
 culties on the one side; let us see what there are
 on the other: nothing has hitherto been done by
 our Pompey, either with prudence, or courage;
 I may add, also, nothing but what was contrary
 to my advice and authority: I will omit those
 old stories; how he first nursed, raised, and arm-
 ed this man against the Republic; how he sup-

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 56. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus, L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

"ported him in carrying his laws by violence; and
 "without regard to the auspices; how he added
 "the farther Gaul to his government, made him-
 "self his son-in-law, assisted as augur in the adop-
 "tion of Clodius, was more zealous to restore me,
 "than to prevent my being expelled, enlarged the
 "term of Caesar's command, served him in all his
 "affairs in his absence, nay, in his third consul-
 "ship, after he began to espouse the interests of the
 "Republic, how he insisted, that the ten tribunes
 "should jointly propose a law to dispense with
 "his absence in suing for the consulship, which
 "he confirmed afterwards by a law of his own,
 "and opposed the consul Marcellus, when he
 "moved to put an end to his government on the
 "first of March: but to omit, I say, all this, what
 "can be more dishonorable, or shew a greater
 "want of conduct, than this retreat, or rather
 "shameful flight from the city? what conditions
 "were not preferable to the necessity of abandon-
 "ing our country? the conditions, I confess, were
 "bad; yet what can be worse than this? but
 "Pompey, you'll say, will recover the Republic:
 "when? or what preparation is there for it? is not
 "all Picenum lost? is not the way left open to the
 "city? is not all our treasure, both public and
 "private, given up to the enemy? In a word, there
 "is no party, no forces, no places of rendezvous for
 "the friends of the Republic to resort to; Apulia
 "is chosen for our retreat; the weakest and re-
 "most part of Italy, which implies nothing but
 "despair, and a design of flying by the opportu-

A. U. B. 701. Cic. 66. C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus, L. Corn. Lentulus Crens.

"nity of the sea, &c. In another letter, "there
 "is but one thing wanting," says he, "to complete
 "our friend's disgrace; his failing to succour Do-
 "mitius: no body doubts but that he will come
 "to his relief; yet I am not of that mind. Will
 "he then desert such a citizen, and the rest, whom
 "you know to be with him? especially when he
 "has thirty cohorts in the town: yes, unless all
 "things deceive me, he will desert him: he is
 "strangely frightened; means nothing but to fly;
 "yet you, for I perceive what your opinion is,
 "think that I ought to follow this man. For my
 "part, I easily know, whom I ought to fly, not
 "whom I ought to follow. As to that saying of
 "mine, which you extol, and think worthy to be
 "celebrated, that I had rather be conquered with
 "Pompey, than conquer with Caesar; it is true, I
 "still say so; but with such a Pompey as he then
 "was, or as I took him to be; but as for this man,
 "who runs away, before he knows from whom, or
 "whither, who has betrayed us and ours, given
 "up his country, and is now leaving Italy; if I
 "had rather be conquered with him, the thing is
 "over. I am conquered, &c. There was a notion, in the mean while, that uni-
 "versally prevailed through Italy, of Caesar's cruel and
 "revengeful temper, from which horrible effects were
 "apprehended: Cicero himself was strongly possessed
 "with it, as appears from many of his letters, where
 "he seems to take it for granted, that he would be
 "a second Phalaris, not a Pisistratus; a bloody, not

* Ad Att. 8. 3.

† Ad Att. 8. 2.

a gentle tyrant. This he inferred from the violence of his past life; the nature of his present enterprise; and, above all, from the character of his friends and followers; who where, generally speaking, a needy, profligate, and vicious crew; prepared for every thing that was desperate. It was affirmed, likewise, with great confidence, that he had openly declared, that he was now coming to revenge the deaths of Cn. Carbo, M. Brutus, and all the other Marian chiefs, whom Pompey, when acting under Sulla, had cruelly put to death for their opposition to the Syllan cause. But there was no real ground for any of these suspicions: for Caesar, who thought tyranny, as Cicero says, the greatest of goddeses, and whose sole view, it had been through life, to bring his affairs to this crisis, and to make a bold push for empire, had, from the observation of past times, and the fate of former tyrants, laid it down, for a maxim, that clemency in victory was the best means of securing the stability of it. Upon the surrender, therefore, of Corbium, where he had the first opportunity of giving a public specimen of himself, he shewed a noble example of moderation; by the ge-

* Istum cuius Caesaris timor, omnia letissime facturum puto. Ad Alt. 7. 12.

Incertum est Plutarcho an Pistratum sit imitatus—Ib. 20.

Nam eadem video si vicerit—de regnum non modo Romanum imini sed ne Persæ quidem tolerabile—Ib. 10. 8.

Qui hic potest se gerere non perdit? viti, mores, ante facta, ratio suscepit negotii, socii—Ib. 9. 2. it. 9. 19.

+ Alique eum loqui quidam ætate narrabant; Cn. Carbonis, M. Bruti se poenas persequi, &c. Ad Alt. 9. 14.

† et sic patitur ut tyranus regeret—Ad Alt. 7. 11.

nerous dismissal of Domitius, and all the other senators who fell into his hands; among whom was Lentulus Sпинther, Cicero's particular friend*. This made a great turn in his favor, by easing people of the terrors, which they had before conceived of him, and seemed to confirm what he affected every where to give out, that he sought nothing by the war but the security of his person and dignity. Pompey, on the other hand, appeared every day more and more despicable, by flying before an enemy, whom his pride and perverseness was said to have driven to the necessity of taking arms—"Tell me, I beg of you," says Cicero, "what can be more wretched, than for the one to be gathering applause from the worst of causes, the other giving offence in the best? the one to be reckoned the preserver of his enemies, the other the destroyer of his friends? and, in truth, though I have all the affection which I ought to have for our friend Cneus, yet, I cannot excuse his not coming to the relief of such men: for if he was afraid to do it, what can be more paltry? or if, as some think, he thought to make his cause the more popular, by their destruction, what can be more unjust? &c.†." From this first experiment

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

Tentemus hoc modo, si possumus, omnium voluntates recuperare, & diuturna victoria uti: quoniam reliqui crudelitate odium elingere non poterunt, neque victoriam diutius tenere, præter unum L. Syllam, quem imitatus non sum. Hac nova sit ratio vincendi; ut miser cordia & liberalitate nos muniamus.—Ep. Cæs. ad Opp. Alt. 9. 7.

* Cæs. Comment. l. i. Plut. in Cæs.—

† Sed obsecro te, quid hoc miscuit, quam alterum plausus in foedissima causa querere; alterum offensiones in optima? alterum ex-istimari conservatorem inimicorum, alterum de-errorem amicorum?

A. Vrb. 701. Cio. 50. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus, L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

of Caesar's clemency, Cicero took occasion to send him a letter of compliment, and to thank him particularly for his generous treatment of Lentulus, who, when consul, had been the chief author of his restoration: to which Caesar returned the following answer.

CÆSAR, EMPEROR, TO CICERO, EMPEROR.

"You judge rightly of me, for I am thoroughly known to you, that nothing is further removed from me than cruelty; and, as I have a great pleasure from the thing itself, so I rejoice and triumph to find my act approved by you: nor does it at all move me, that those, who were dismissed by me, are said to be gone away to renew the war against me; for I desire nothing more, than that I may always act like myself; they like themselves. I wish that you would meet me at the city, that I may use your counsel and assistance, as I have hitherto done in all things. Nothing, I assure you, is dearer to me than Do-
 "labella; I will owe this favor therefore to him: nor is it possible for him, indeed, to behave otherwise, such is his humanity, his good sense, and his affection to me. Adieu *."

When Pompey, after the unhappy affair of Cor-

& mæhercule quamvis amemus Cæcæum nostrum, ut & facinus & debemus, tamen hoc, quod talibus viris non subvenit, laudare non possum. Nam sive timuit quid ignavus? sive, ut quidam putant, meliorem suam causam illorum cæde fore putavit, quid injustus? Ad Att.

him, found himself obliged to retire to Brundisium, and to declare, what he had never before directly owned, his design of quitting Italy, and carrying the war abroad*. He was very desirous to draw Cicero along with him, and wrote two letters to him at Formis, to press him to come away directly; but Cicero, already much out of humor with him, was disgusted still the more by his short and negligent manner of writing, upon an occasion so important: the second of Pompey's letters, with Cicero's answer, will explain the present state of their affairs, and Cicero's sentiments upon them.

CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS, PROCONSUL, TO
M. CICERO, EMPEROR.

"If you are in good health, I rejoice: I read
"your letter with pleasure: for I perceived in it
"your ancient virtue, by your concern for the
"common safety. The consuls are come to the
"army, which I had in Apulia: I earnestly exhort
"you, by your singular and perpetual affection to
"the Republic, to come also to us, that, by our
"joint advice, we may give help and relief to the
"afflicted state. I would have you make the Ap-
"pian way your road, and come in all haste to
"Brundisium. Take care of your health."

* Qui amisso Cornio denique me certiorum consilii sui fecit. Ib.
9. 2.

† Epistolarum Pompeii duarum, quas ad me misit, negligentiam
meamque in scribendo diligentiam, volui tibi notam esse: ceterum ex
empla ad te misi. Ib. 8. 11.

"When I sent that letter, which was delivered
 "to you at Canusium, I had no suspicion of your
 "crossing the sea for the service of the Republic,
 "and was in great hopes, that we should be able,
 "either to bring about an accommodation, which
 "to me seemed the most useful, or to defend the
 "Republic with the greatest dignity in Italy. In
 "the mean time, before my letter reached you,
 "being informed of your resolution, by the in-
 "structions which you sent to the consuls, I did
 "not wait till I could have a letter from you, but
 "set out immediately towards you with my bro-
 "ther and our children for Apulia. When we
 "were come to Theanum, your friend C. Messius,
 "and many others told us, that Caesar was on the
 "road to Capua, and would lodge that very night
 "at Aescania: I was much disturbed at it, because,
 "if it was true, I not only took my journey to be
 "precluded, but myself also to be certainly a pri-
 "soner. I went on, therefore, to Cales, with in-
 "tent to stay there, till I could learn from Aescania
 "the certainty of my intelligence: at Cales there
 "was brought to me a copy of the letter, which
 "you wrote to the consul Lentulus, with which
 "you sent the copy also of one that you had re-
 "ceived from Domitius, dated the eighteenth of
 "February, and signified, that it was of great im-
 "portance to the Republic, that all the troops
 "should be drawn together, as soon as possible to

PROCONSUL.

M. CICERO, EMPEROR, TO C. M. MAGNUS,

A. VET. 201. CIC. 54. C. C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Clodius.

“one place; yet, so as to leave a sufficient garrison
 “in Capua. Upon reading these letters, I was of
 “the same opinion with all the rest, that you were
 “resolved to march to Corninium with all your
 “forces, whither, when Caesar lay before the town,
 “I thought it impossible for me to come. While
 “this affair was in the utmost expectation, we
 “were informed, at one and the same time, both
 “of what had happened at Corninium, and that you
 “were actually marching towards Brundisium: and
 “when I and my brother resolved, without hesi-
 “tation, to follow you thither, we were advertised
 “by many, who came from Samnium, and Apulia,
 “to take care that we did not fall into Caesar’s
 “hands, for that he was upon his march to the
 “same places where our road lay, and would reach
 “them sooner than we could possibly do. This
 “being the case, it did not seem advisable to me,
 “or my brother, or any of our friends, to run the
 “risk of hurting, not only ourselves, but the Re-
 “public, by our rashness; especially when we
 “could not doubt, but that, if the journey had
 “been safe to us, we should not then be able to
 “overtake you. In the mean while, I received
 “your letter, dated from Canusium, the twenty-
 “first of February, in which you exhort me to
 “come in all haste to Brundisium: but as I did not
 “receive it till the twenty-ninth, I made no ques-
 “tion but that you were already arrived at Brun-
 “disium, and all that road seemed wholly shut up
 “to us, and we ourselves as surely intercepted as
 “those who were taken at Corninium: for we did

" for the sake of the Republic, of which I de-
 " have been followed: I followed yours; nor that
 " upon myself to think, that my advice ought to
 " mated a title to me about it: but I do not take
 " ing the city; for as to Italy, you never inti-
 " peace, even on bad conditions; then about leave-
 " what my opinion always was; first, to preserve
 " the greatest reason. You remember, I believe,
 " persuaded, that you have done nothing, but with
 " which you have followed, yet, I am not the less
 " and though I cannot comprehend what it is
 " conduct, but lament the fate of the Republic;
 " our ground in Italy: nor do I now blame your
 " a leader as you, we should not be able to stand
 " that, for the good of the Republic, under such
 " and should sooner have believed any thing, than
 " your counsels; for I could not possibly suspect,
 " with you, I wish that I had been made privy to
 " him: but since it has not been my lot to be
 " pended to some of our bravest citizens at Corn-
 " happen to me, which, to my sorrow, has hap-
 " and was unwilling that the same accident should
 " the town could not be held without an army,
 " sake of avoiding trouble, but because I saw that
 " command of Capua, which I did not do for the
 " you, as I then told you when I relinquished the
 " in the first place, that I had always been with
 " same. Shure this is our case. I heartily wish
 " within the quarters and garrison of their adver-
 " too, not less so, who happen to be enclosed
 " actually fallen into the enemy's hands; but those
 " not reckon them only to be prisoners, who were

"spared, and which is now overturned, so as not
 "to be raised up again without a civil and most
 "pernicious war: I sought you; desired to be
 "with you; nor will I omit the first opportunity
 "which offers of effecting it. I easily perceived,
 "through all this affair, that I did not satisfy
 "those who are fond of fighting: for I made no
 "scruple to own, that I wished for nothing so
 "much as peace; not but that I had the same ap-
 "prehensions from it as they; but I thought them
 "more tolerable than a civil war: then, after the
 "war was begun, when I saw that conditions of
 "peace were offered to you, and a full and honor-
 "able answer given to them, I began to weigh
 "and deliberate well upon my own conduct,
 "which, considering your kindness to me, I fan-
 "cied that I should easily explain to your satis-
 "faction: I recollected that I was the only man,
 "who, for the greatest services to the public, had
 "suffered a most wretched and cruel punishment:
 "that I was the only one, who, if I offended him,
 "to whom, at the very time when we were in
 "arms against him, a second consulship and most
 "splendid triumph was offered, should be involved
 "again in all the same struggles; so that my per-
 "son seemed to stand always exposed, as a public
 "mark, to the insults of profligate citizens: nor
 "did I suspect any of these things till I was
 "openly threatened with them: nor was I so much
 "afraid of them, if they were really so great, as
 "as I judged it prudent to decline them, if they
 "could honestly be avoided. You see, what I did

A. Vrb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

"the state of my conduct while we had any hopes
 "of peace; what has since happened deprived me
 "of all power to do any thing: but to those
 "whom I do not please, I can easily answer, that
 "I never was more a friend to C. Caesar than
 "they, nor they ever better friends to the Re-
 "public than myself: the only difference between
 "me and them, is, that as they are excellent citi-
 "zens, and I not far removed from that character,
 "it was my advice to proceed by way of treaty,
 "which I understood to be approved also by you;
 "thems by way of arms; and since this method
 "has prevailed, it shall be my care to behave my-
 "self so, that the Republic may not want in me
 "the spirit of a true citizen, nor you of a friend.

"Adieu."

The disgust, which Pompey's management had
 given him, and which he gently intimates in this
 letter, was the true reason why he did not join
 him at this time: he had a mind to deliberate a
 while longer, before he took a step so decisive:
 this he owns to Atticus, where, after recounting
 all the particulars of his own conduct, which were
 the most liable to exception, he adds, "I have
 "neither done nor omitted to do any thing, which
 "has not both a probable and prudent excuse—
 "and, in truth, was willing to consider a little
 "longer what was right and fit for me to do."

* Ad Att. 8. 11.

† Nihil pretermisissimum est, quod non habeat sapientem excusatio-
 nem—&c plane quid rectum, & quid faciendum mihi esset, diutius
 cogitare malui—Ib. 8. 12.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

The chief ground of his deliberation was, that he still thought a peace possible, in which case Pompey and Caesar would be one again, and he had no mind to give Caesar any cause to be an enemy to him, when he was become a friend to Pompey.

While things were in this situation, Caesar sent young Balbus after the consul Lentulus, to endeavour to persuade him to stay in Italy, and re-turn to the city, by the offer of every thing that could tempt him: he called upon Cicero on his way, who gives the following account of it to Atticus: “Young Balbus came to me on the twenty-fourth in the evening, running in all haste, by private roads, after Lentulus, with letters and instructions from Caesar, and the offer of any government, if he will return to Rome: but it will have no effect, unless they happen to meet: he told me that Caesar desired nothing so much as to overtake Pompey; which I believe; and to be friends with him again; which I do not believe; and begin to fear, that all his clemency means nothing else, at last, but to give that one cruel blow. The elder Balbus writes me word, that Caesar wishes nothing more than to live in safety, and yield the first rank to Pompey. You take him, I suppose, to be in earnest*.”

Cicero seems to think, that Lentulus might have been persuaded to stay, if Balbus and he had met

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 58. Cons.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

together; for he had no opinion of the firmness of these consuls, but says of them both, on another occasion, that they were more easily moved by every wind, than a feather or a leaf. He received another letter, soon after, from Balbus, of which he sent a copy to Atticus, that he might pity him, he says, to see what a dupe they thought to make of him*.

BALBUS TO CICERO, EXETEROR.

"I CONJURE you, Cicero, to think of some method of making Caesar and Pompey friends again, who, by the perfidy of certain persons, are now divided: it is a work highly worthy of your virtue: take my word for it, Caesar will not only be in your power, but think himself infinitely obliged to you, if you would charge yourself with this affair. I should be glad if Pompey would do so too; but, in the present circumstances, it is what I wish rather than hope, that he may be brought to any terms: but whenever he gives over flying and fearing Caesar, I shall not despair, that your authority may have its weight with him. Caesar takes it kindly, that you were for Lentulus's staying in Italy, and it was the greatest obligation which you could confer upon me: for I love him as much as I do Caesar himself: if he had suffered me to talk to him as freely as we used to do,

* Nec me Consules movent, qui ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur—ut vicem meam doleres, eum me derideri videres. Ib. s. 15.

“and not so often shunned the opportunities which I sought of conferring with him, I should have been less unhappy than I now am : for assure yourself, that no man can be more afflicted than I, to see one, who is dearer to me than myself, acting his part so ill in his consulship, that he seems to be any thing rather than a consul : but should he be disposed to follow your advice, and take your word for Caesar’s good intentions, and pass the rest of his consulship at Rome, I should begin to hope, that, by your authority, and at his motion, Pompey and Caesar may be made one again, with the approbation even of the senate. Whenever this can be brought about, I shall think that I have lived long enough : you will entirely approve, I am sure, what Caesar did at Corfinium : in an affair of that sort, nothing could fall out better, than that it should be transacted without blood. I am extremely glad, that my nephew’s visit was agreeable to you : as to what he said on Caesar’s part, and what Caesar himself wrote to you, I know Caesar to be very sincere in it, whatever turn his affairs may take*.”

Caesar, at the same time, was extremely solicitous, not so much to gain Cicero, for that was not to be expected, as to prevail with him to stand neuter. He wrote to him several times to that effect, and employed all their common friends

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

to press him with letters on that head*: who, by his keeping such a distance, at this time, from Pompey, imagining that they had made some impression, began to attempt a second point with him, viz. to persuade him to come back to Rome, and assist in the councils of the senate, which Caesar designed to summon at his return from following Pompey: with this view, in the hurry of his march towards Brundisium, Caesar sent him the following letter.

CÆSAR, EMPEROR, TO CICERO, EMPEROR.

“When I had but just time to see our friend Furnius, nor could conveniently speak with, or hear him, was in haste, and on my march, having sent the legions before me, yet I could not pass by without writing, and sending him to you with my thanks: though I have often paid this duty before, and seem likely to pay it oftener, you deserve it so well of me. I desire of you, in a special manner, that as I hope to be in the city shortly, I may see you there, and have the benefit of your advice, your interest, your authority, your assistance in all things. But to return to the point: you will pardon the haste and brevity of my letter, and learn the rest from Furnius.” To which Cicero answered.

* Quod quæris quid Cæsar ad me scripserit. Quod sæpe: gratissimum sibi esse quod quærim: oratique ut in eo perseverem. Balbus minor hac eadem mandata. Ib. s. 11.

CICERO, EMPEROR, TO CÆSAR, EMPEROR.

" Upon reading your letter, delivered to me by
 " Furnius, in which you pressed me to come to the
 " city, I did not so much wonder at what you
 " there intimated, of your desire to use my ad-
 " vice and authority, but was at a loss to find out
 " what you meant by my interest and assistance;
 " yet I flattered myself into a persuasion, that, out
 " of your admirable and singular wisdom, you were
 " desirous to enter into some measures for establish-
 " ing the peace and concord of the city; and, in
 " that case, I looked upon my temper and charac-
 " ter as fit enough to be employed in such a deli-
 " beration. If the case be so, and you have any
 " concern for the safety of our friend Pompey, and
 " of reconciling him to yourself, and to the Re-
 " public, you will certainly find no man more pro-
 " per for such a work than I am, who, from the
 " very first, have always been the adviser of peace,
 " both to him and the senate; and, since this re-
 " course to arms, have not meddled with any part
 " of the war, but thought you to be really injured
 " by it, while your enemies and enviers were at-
 " tempting to deprive you of those honors, which
 " the Roman people had granted you. But as, at
 " that time, I was not only a favorer of your dig-
 " nity, but an encourager also of others to assist
 " you in it; so now the dignity of Pompey greatly
 " affects me: for, many years ago, I made choice
 " of you two, with whom to cultivate a particular

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

“friendship, and to be, as I now am, most strictly united. Wherefore I desire of you, or rather beg and implore, with all my prayers, that, in the hurry of your cares, you would indulge a moment to this thought, how, by your generosity, I may be permitted to shew myself an honest, grateful, pious man, in remembering an act of the greatest kindness to me. If this related only to myself, I should hope still to obtain it from you: but it concerns, I think, both your honor and the Republic, that, by your means, I should be allowed to continue in a situation the best adapted to promote the peace of you two, as well as the general concord of all the citizens. After I had sent my thanks to you before, on the account of Lentulus, for giving safety to him who had given it to me; yet, upon reading his letter, in which he expresses the most grateful sense of your liberality, I took myself to have received the same grace from you, which he had done: towards whom, if by this you perceive me to be grateful, let it be your care, I beseech you, that I may be so too towards Pompey.”

Cicero was censured for some passages of this letter, which Caesar took care to make public, viz. the compliment on Caesar's admirable wisdom: and, above all, the acknowledgment of his being injured by his adversaries in the present war: in excuse of which, he says, that he was not sorry for the pub-

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

lication of it, for he himself had given several copies of it; and, considering what had since happened, was pleased to have it known to the world how much he had always been inclined to peace; and that, in urging Caesar to save his country, he thought it his business to use such expressions as were the most likely to gain authority with him, without fearing to be thought guilty of flattery, in urging him to an act for which he would gladly have thrown himself even at his feet*.

He received another letter, on the same subject, and about the same time, written jointly by Balbus and Cyprius, two of Caesar's chief confidants.

BALBUS AND CYPRIUS TO M. CICERO.

“THE advice, not only of little men, such as we are, but even of the greatest, is generally weighed, not by the intention of the giver, but the event; yet, relying on your humanity, we will give you what we take to be the best, in the case about which you wrote to us; which, though it should not be found prudent, yet certainly flows from the utmost fidelity and affection to you. If we did not know from Caesar himself, that, as soon

* Epistolam meam quod pervulgatam scribis esse non fero moleste. Quin etiam ipse multis dedi describendam. Ea enim & acciderunt jam & impendunt, ut testatum esse velim de pace quid senserim. Cum autem eum hortarer, eum prorsus hominem, non videbar ulla modo facilius moturus, quam si id, quod eum hortarer, convenire ejus sapientiæ dicerem. Eam si admirabilem dixi, cum eum ad salutem patriæ hortarer, non sum veritus, ne viderer assensum, cui tali in re lubenter me ad pedes abjecissem, &c. Ib. 3. 9.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Cass.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crus.

“as he comes to Rome, he will do what in our judgment we think he ought to do, treat about a reconciliation between him and Pompey, we should give over exhorting you to come and take part in those deliberations; that, by your help, who have a strict friendship with them both, the whole affair may be settled with ease and dignity; or if, on the contrary, we believed that Caesar would not do it, and knew that he was resolved upon a war with Pompey, we should never try to persuade you to take arms against a man to whom you have the greatest obligations, in the same manner as we have always entreated you not to fight against Caesar. But since, at present, we can only guess rather than know what Caesar will do, we have nothing to offer but this, that it does not seem agreeable to your dignity, or your fidelity, so well known to all, when you are intimate with them both, to take arms against either: and this we do not doubt but Caesar, according to his humanity, will highly approve: yet if you judge proper, we will write to him, to let us know what he will really do about it; and if he returns us an answer, will presently send you notice, what we think of it, and give you our word, that we will advise only what we take to be most suitable to your honor, not to Caesar’s views; and are persuaded, that Caesar, out of his indulgence to his friends, will be pleased with it.*” This joint letter was followed by a separate one from Balbus.

"them both: yet, in truth, I do not take the
 "discharge my duty, my fidelity, my piety, to
 "I now manage all Lentulus's affairs at Rome, and
 "perform also to them if I thought fit: wherefore,
 "him in the city and the gown, which I might
 "enough," he said, "if I performed my part to
 "have received the greatest obligations: 'it was
 "against Lentulus and Pompey, from whom I
 "found in that camp, which is likely to be formed
 "splendor, but has allowed it even to me, not to be
 "not only from you, a person of such dignity and
 "to his adversaries: this he will think sufficient,
 "part in the war against him, nor joining yourself
 "that you will perfectly satisfy him, by taking no
 "tainly know, from his singular humanity; and
 "that Caesar will approve this resolution, I cer-
 "whom you declare yourself so greatly obliged:
 "character and duty, bear arms against a man to
 "you, that you cannot, consistently with your
 "tired of the same mind, my dear Cicero, with
 "yourself, your fidelity, and your piety, I am en-
 "to do, to see him, in these sentiments. As to
 "It gives me an extreme joy, as it certainly ought
 "how far removed from all thoughts of cruelty.
 "peace, and to be reconciled with Pompey, and
 "whence you will perceive how desirous he is of
 "from Caesar, of which I have sent you a copy;
 "letter from Oppius and myself, I received one
 "IMMEDIATELY after I had sent the common

BALBUS TO CICERO, EMPEROR.

take part against them. What gave him a more immediate uneasiness, was the daily expectation of an interview with Caesar himself, who was now returning from Brundisium by the road of Formia, where he then resided: for though he would gladly have avoided him, if he could have contrived to do it decently, yet, to leave the place just when Caesar was coming to it, could not fail of being interpreted as a particular affront: he resolved, therefore, to wait for him, and to act on the occasion with a firmness and gravity, which became his rank and character.

They met, as he expected, and he sent Atticus the following account of what passed between them: "My discourse with him," says he, "was such, as would rather make him think well of me than thank me. I stood firm in refusing to go to Rome, but was deceived in expecting to find him easy; for I never saw any one less so: he was condemned, he said, by my judgment; and, if I did not come, others would be the more backward: I told him that their case was very different from mine. After many things said, on both sides, he bade me come, however, and try to make peace: 'Shall I do it,' says I, 'in my own way?' 'Do you imagine,' replied he, 'that I will prescribe to you?' 'I will move the senate then,' says I, 'for a decree against your going to Spain, or transporting your troops into Greece, and say a great deal besides, in bewailing the case of Pompey: 'I will not allow,' replied he, 'such things to be said: 'So I thought,' says I, 'and

A. VIB. TELL. COS.—C. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, L. TRON. TULLIUS CICERO.

"for that reason will not come; because I must either say them, and many more, which I cannot help saying, if I am there, or not come at all." The result was, that, to shift off the discourse, he wished me to consider of it; which I could not refuse to do, and so we parted. I am persuaded, that he is not pleased with me; but I am pleased with myself; which I have not been before of a long time. As for the rest, good gods, what a crew he has with him! what a helpless band, as you call them!—what a deplorable affair! what desperate troops! what a lamentable thing, to see Scervius's son, and Trinius, with many more of their rank, in that camp, which besieged Pompey! He has six legions; wakes at all hours; tears nothing; I see no end of this calamity. His declaration, at the last, which I had almost forgot, was odious; that if he was not permitted to use my advice, he would use such as he could get from others, and pursue all measures which were for his service." From this conference, Cicero went directly to Africum, and there invested his son, at the age of sixteen, with the manly gown: he resolved to carry him along with him to Pompey's camp, and thought it proper to give him an air of manhood before he enlisted him into the war; and since he could not perform that ceremony at Rome, chose to oblige his countrymen, by celebrating this festival in his native city †.

* Ad Alt. 9. 18.

† Ego meo Cicero, quoniam Romæ carceris, Arpini possimum togam puram dedi, idque municipibus nostris fuit gratum—ib. 19.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Cos.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

While Caesar was on the road towards Rome, young Quintus Cicero, the nephew, a fiery, giddy youth, privately wrote to him to offer his service, with a promise of some information concerning his uncle; upon which, being sent for, and admitted to an audience, he assured Caesar, that his uncle was utterly disaffected to all his measures, and determined to leave Italy and go to Pompey. The boy was tempted to this rashness by the hopes of a considerable present, and gave much uneasiness by it, both to the father and the uncle, who had reason to fear some ill consequence from it*: but Caesar, desiring still to divert Cicero from declaring against him, and to quiet the apprehensions which he might entertain for what was past, took occasion to signify to him, in a kind letter from Rome, that he retained no resentment of his refusal to come to the city, though Tullus and Servius complained, that he had not shewn the same indulgence to them:—ridiculous men, says Cicero, who, after sending their sons to besiege Pompey, at Brundisium, pretend to be scrupulous about going to the senate†.

* Litteras ejus ad Casarem missas ita graviter tulimus, ut te quidem celaremus—tantum scito Hirtium conventum, arcessitum ab Casare; cum eo de meo animo ab suis consiliis alienissimo, & consilio relinquendi Italiam—Ib. 10. 4, 5, &c.

Quintum puerum accepi vehementer. Avaritiam video fuisse, & spem magni conglari. Magnum hoc malum est—Ib. 10. 7.

† Caesar mihi ignoscit per litteras, quod non Romanum venerim, seque in optimam partem id accipere dicit. Facile patior, quod scribit, secum Tullum & Servium questos esse, quia non idem sibi, quod mihi remisisset. Homines ridiculos, qui cum filios misissent ad Cn. Pompeium circumsidendum, ipsi in Senatum venire dubitarent. Ib. 10. 3.

Cicero's behaviour, however, and residence in those villas of his, which were nearest to the sea, gave rise to a general report, that he was waiting only for a wind to carry him over to Pompey; upon which, Caesar sent him another pressing letter, to try, if possible, to dissuade him from that step.

CÆSAR, EMPEROR, TO CICERO, EMPEROR.

“THOUGH I never imagined that you would do any thing rashly, or imprudently, yet, moved by common report, I thought proper to write to you, and beg of you, by our mutual affection, that you would not run to a declining cause, whether you did not think fit to go while it stood firm. For you will do the greatest injury to our friendship, and consult but ill for yourself, if you do not follow where fortune calls: for all things seem to have succeeded most prosperously for us, most unfortunately for them: nor will you be thought to have followed the cause, (since that was the same, when you chose to withdraw yourself from their counsels) but to have condemned some act of mine; than which you can do nothing that could affect me more sensibly, and what I beg, by the rights of our friendship, that you would not do. Lastly, what is more agreeable to the character of an honest, quiet man, and good citizen, than to retire from civil broils? from which some, who would gladly have done it, have been deterred by an appre-

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

“hension of danger: but you, after a full testi-
 “mony of my life, and trial of my friendship, will
 “find nothing more safe or more reputable, than
 “to keep yourself clear from all this contention.
 “The 16th of April, on the road*.”
 Antony also, whom Caesar left to guard Italy,
 in his absence, wrote to him to the same purpose,
 and on the same day.

ANTONIUS, TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE, AND PRO-
 PRÆTOR, TO CICERO, EMPEROR.

“If I had not a great esteem for you, and much
 “greater indeed than you imagine, I should not
 “be concerned at the report which is spread of
 “you, especially when I take it to be false. But,
 “out of the excess of my affection, I cannot dis-
 “semble, that even a report, though false, makes
 “some impression on me. I cannot believe that
 “you are preparing to cross the sea, when you
 “have such a value for Dolabella, and your daugh-
 “ter Tullia, that excellent woman, and are so
 “much valued by us all, to whom, in truth, your
 “dignity and honor are almost dearer than to
 “yourself; yet, I did not think it the part of a
 “friend, not to be moved by the discourse even
 “of ill-designing men, and wrote this with the
 “greater inclination, as I take my part to be the
 “more difficult on the account of our late cold-
 “ness, occasioned rather by my jealousy, than any
 “injury from you. For I desire you to assure

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 58. Cos.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crus.

“yourself, that nobody is dearer to me than you, excepting my Caesar, and that I know also, that Caesar reckons M. Cicero in the first class of his friends. Wherefore I beg of you, my Cicero, that you will keep yourself free and undetermined, and despise the fidelity of that man who first did you an injury, that he might afterwards do you a kindness; nor fly from him, who, though he should not love you, which is impossible, yet will always desire to see you in safety and splendor. I have sent Calpurnius to you with this, the most intimate of my friends, that you might perceive the great concern which I have for your life and dignity*.”

Cælius also wrote to him, on the same subject; but finding, by some hints in Cicero’s answer, that he was actually preparing to run away to Pompey, he sent him a second letter, in a most pathetic, or, as Cicero calls it, lamentable strain†, in hopes to work upon him, by alarming all his fears.

CÆLIUS TO CICERO.

“Bring in a consternation at your letter, by which you shew that you are meditating nothing but what is dismal, yet neither tell me directly what it is, nor wholly hide it from me, I presently wrote this to you. By all your fortunes, Cicero, by your children, I beg and beseech you, not to take any step injurious to your safety: for

* Ib. † M. Cæli epistolam scriptam miserabiliter.—Ib. x. 9.

" I call the gods and men, and our friendship, to
 " witness, that what I have told, and forewarned
 " you of, was not any vain conceit of my own, but
 " after I had talked with Caesar, and understood
 " from him, how he resolved to act after his vic-
 " tory, I informed you of what I had learnt. If
 " you imagine that his conduct will always be the
 " same, in dismissing his enemies, and offering con-
 " ditions, you are mistaken : he thinks, and even
 " talks, of nothing but what is fierce and severe,
 " and is gone away much out of humor with the
 " senate, and thoroughly provoked by the opposi-
 " tion which he has met with, nor will there be any
 " room for mercy. Wherefore, if you yourself, your
 " only son, your house, your remaining hopes, be
 " dear to you : if I, if the worthy man, your son-
 " in-law, have any weight with you, you should
 " not desire to overturn our fortunes, and force us
 " to hate or to relinquish that cause in which our
 " safety consists, or to entertain an impious wish
 " against yours. Lastly, reflect on this, that you
 " have already given all the offence which you can
 " give, by staying so long behind ; and now to de-
 " clare against a conqueror, whom you would not
 " offend, while his cause was doubtful, and to fly
 " after those who run away, with whom you
 " would not join, while they were in condition to
 " resist, is the utmost folly. Take care, that while
 " you are ashamed not to approve yourself one of
 " the best citizens, you be not too hasty in deter-
 " mining what is the best. But if I cannot wholly
 " prevail with you, yet wait, at least, till you know

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Cons.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Cors.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

“how we succeed in Spain, which, I now tell you, will be ours as soon as Cæsar comes thither; What hopes they may have when Spain is lost; I know not; and what your view can be in acceding to a desperate cause, by my faith I cannot find out. As to the thing, which you discover to me by your silence about it, Cæsar has been informed of it; and, after the first salutation, told me, presently, what he had heard of you: I denied that I knew any thing of the matter, but begged of him to write to you in a manner the most effectual to make you stay. He carries me with him into Spain; if he did not, I would run away to you wherever you are, before I came to Rome, to dispute this point with you in person, and hold you fast even by force. Consider, Cicero, again and again, that you do not utterly ruin both you and yours: that you do not, knowingly and willingly, throw yourself into difficulties, whence you see no way to extricate yourself. But if either the reproaches of the better sort touch you, or you cannot bear the insolence and haughtiness of a certain set of men, I would advise you to chuse some place remote from the war, till these contests be over, which will soon be decided: if you do this, I shall think that you have done wisely, and you will not offend Cæsar*.”

Cælius’s advice, as well as his practice, was grounded upon a maxim, which he had before advanced, in a letter to Cicero, “that in a public dissension, as long as it was carried on by civil me-

“thods, one ought to take the honest side; but
 “when it came to arms, the stronger; and to judge
 “that the best which was the safest*.” Cicero was
 not of his opinion, but governed himself in this, as
 he generally did, in all other cases, by a contrary
 rule; that where our duty and our safety inter-
 fere, we should adhere always to what is right,
 whatever danger we incur by it.

Cicero paid Cicero a friendly visit of two days,
 about this time, on his way towards Sicily, the
 command of which Caesar had committed to him.
 Their conversation turned on the unhappy condi-
 tion of the times, and the impending miseries of the
 war, in which Curio was open, and without any re-
 serve, in talking of Caesar's views: He exhorted
 Cicero to chuse some neutral place for his retreat;
 assured him, that Caesar would be pleased with it;
 offered him all kind of accommodation and safe
 passage through Sicily: made not the least doubt,
 but that Caesar would soon be master of Spain, and
 then follow Pompey with his whole force; and that
 Pompey's death would be the end of the war: but
 confessed withal, that he saw no prospect or glim-
 mering of hope for the Republic; said, that Caesar
 was so provoked by the tribune Metellus, at Rome,
 that he had a mind to have killed him, as many of
 his friends advised; that if he had done it, a great
 slaughter would have ensued; that his clemency

* Illud te non arbitror fugere; quin homines in dissensione domes-
 tica debeant, quando civiliter sine armis cernetur, honestiorem sequi
 partem: ubi ad bellum & castra ventum sit, firmiter; & id melius
 statuere, quod tutius sit. Ep. Fam. 8. 14.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

A. Urb. 101. Cic. 58. Co. 3.—C. Claudius Marcellus, L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

flowed, not from his natural disposition, but because he thought it popular; and if he once lost the affections of the people, he would be cruel: that he was disturbed to see the people so disgusted by his seizing the public treasure; and though he had resolved to speak to them before he left Rome, yet he durst not venture upon it, for fear of some affront; and went away, at last, much disappointed*.

The leaving the public treasure at Rome a prey

to Caesar, is censured, more than once, by Cicero, as one of the blunders of his friends†: but it is a common case, in civil dissensions, for the honest side, through the fear of discrediting their cause, by any irregular act, to ruin it by an unseasonable moderation. The public money was kept in the temple of Saturn; and the consuls contented themselves with carrying away the keys, fancying, that the sanctity of the place would secure it from violence; especially when the greatest part of it was a fund of a sacred kind, set apart by the laws for occasions only of the last exigency, or the terror of a Gallic invasion‡. Pompey was sensible of the mistake, when it was too late, and sent instructions to the consuls to go back and fetch away this sacred treasure: but Caesar was then so far advanced, that they durst not venture upon it; and Lentulus coldly sent him word, that he himself should first march against Caesar into

* Ad Att. x. 4.

† Dio, p. 161.

‡ Ib. 7. 12. 15.

Picenum, that they might be able to do it with safety*. Caesar had none of these scruples; but, as soon as he came to Rome, ordered the doors of the temple to be broken open, and the money to be seized for his own use; and had like to have killed the tribune Metellus, who, trusting to the authority of his office, was silly enough to attempt to hinder him. He found there an immense treasure, both in coin and wedges of solid gold, reserved from the spoils of conquered nations, from the time even of the Punic war: "for the Republic," as Pliny says, "had never been richer than it was at this day†."

Cicero was now impatient to be gone, and the more so, on account of the inconvenient pomp of his laurel, and victors, and style of emperor; which, in a time of that jealousy and distraction, exposed him too much to the eyes of the public, as well as to the taunts and railery of his enemies†. He resolved to cross the sea to Pompey; yet, knowing all his motions to be narrowly watched, took pains to conceal his intention, especially from Antony, who resided, at this time, in his neighborhood, and kept a strict eye upon him. He sent him word, therefore, by letter, that he had no design against Caesar; that he remembered

* C. Cassius—attulit mandata ad Consules, ut Romam venirent, pecuniam de sanctiore avario auferrent—Consul rescipit, ut prius ipse in Picenum—Ad Att. 7. 21.
† Nec fuit aliis temporibus Respub. locupletior. Plin. Hist. 33. 3.
‡ Accedit etiam inolesta hæc pompa victorum meorum, nomenque imperii quo appello—sed incurrit hæc nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum—Ep. Fam. 2. 16.

A. Urb. 701. (Ic. 59. Cons.—C. Claudius Marcellus. In Com. Lentulus Cras.

his friendship, and his son-in-law Dolabella; that if he had other thoughts, he could easily have been with Pompey; that his chief reason for retreating, was to avoid the uneasiness of appearing in public with the formality of his liors*. But Antony wrote him a surly answer; which Cicero calls a laconic mandate, and sent a copy of it to Atticus, to let him see, he says, how tyrannically it was drawn.

"How sincere is your way of acting? for he, who has a mind to stand neuter, stays at home; he, who goes abroad, seems to pass a judgment on the one side or the other. But it does not belong to me to determine, whether a man may go abroad or not. Caesar has imposed this task upon me, not to suffer any man to go out of Italy. Wherefore, it signifies nothing for me to approve your resolution, if I have no power to indulge you in it. I would have you write to Caesar, and ask that favor of him: I do not doubt but you will obtain it; especially since you promise to retain a regard for our friendship."

After this letter, Antony never came to see him, but sent an excuse, that he was ashamed to do it, because he took him to be angry with him, giving him to understand, at the same time, by

* Cum ego sapissime scripsissem, nihil me contra Cæsaris rationes cogitare; meminisse me generi mei, meminisse amicitia, poluisse si aliter sentirem, esse cum Pompeio, me autem, quia cum hictoribus invitus curarem, abesse velle—Ad Alc. x. 19.—
† Ad Alc. x. 10.

Trebatius, that he had special orders to observe his motions.*

These letters give us the most sensible proof of the high esteem and credit in which Cicero flourished, at this time, in Rome: when, in a contest for empire, which force alone was to decide, we see the chiefs on both sides so solicitous to gain a man to their party, who had no peculiar skill in arms or talents for war: but his name and authority was the acquisition which they sought; since, whatever was the fate of their arms, the world, they knew, would judge better of the cause which Cicero espoused. The same letters will confute, likewise, in a great measure, the common opinion of his want of resolution: in all cases of difficulty, since no man could shew a greater than he did on the present occasion, when, against the importunities of his friends, and all the invitations of a successful power, he chose to follow that cause which he thought the best, though he knew it to be the weakest.

During Caesar's absence in Spain, Antony, who had nobody to control him at home, gave a free course to his natural disposition, and indulged himself, without reserve, in all the excess of lewdness and luxury. Cicero, describing his usual equipage in travelling about Italy, says, "he carries with him, in an open chaise, the famed actress Cythe-

* Nominatum de me sibi imperatum dicit Antonius, nec me tamen ipse adhuc viderat, sed hoc Trebatius narravit. Ib. x. 12. Antonius—ad me misit, se pudore deterritum ad me non venisse, quod me sibi succensere putaret—Ib. x. 15.

M. Ulp. Tit. Liv. (Cicero) C. Claudius Marcellus. In Corp. Leonianum Graec.

"his; his wife follows in a second, with seven
 "other close hitters, full of his whores and boys.
 "See by what base hands we fall; and doubt, if
 "you can, whether Caesar, let him come vanquish-
 "ed or victorious, will not make cruel work
 "amongst us at his return. For my part, if I can-
 "not get a ship, I will take a boat, to transport
 "myself out of their reach; but I shall tell you
 "more after I have had a conference with Antony."
 Among Antony's other extravagancies, he had the
 insolence to appear sometimes in public, with his
 mistress Cythra, in a chariot drawn by lions.
 Cicero, alluding to this, in a letter to Atticus,
 tells him jocosely, that he need not be afraid of
 Antony's lions; for though the beasts were so
 fierce, the master himself was very tame.
 Pliny speaks of this fact, as a designed insult on
 the Roman people; as if, by the emblem of the
 lions, Antony intended to give them to understand,
 that the fiercest spirits of them would be forced to
 submit to the yoke. Plutarch also mentions it;
 but both of them place it after the battle of Pharsa-
 lia, though it is evident, from this hint of it given
 by Cicero, that it happened long before.

* Hic tamen Cytheridem secum lectica aperta portat, altera ux-
 orem: septem praeterea conjunctae lecticae sunt amicarum, an am-
 icorum? vide quam turpi lecto percamus: & dubita, si potes, quin ille
 seu victus, seu victor redierit, eadem facturus sit. Ego vero vel in-
 triculo, si navis non erit, eripiam me ex istorum periculo. Sed plura
 scribam cum illum convenero—Ib. x. 10.
 † Tu Antoni leones pertimescas, cave. Nihil est illo homine ju-
 cundius. Ib. x. 13.
 ‡ Jugo subdidit eos, primusque Romae ad curium junxit Anto-
 nius; & quidem civili bello cum dimicatum esset in Pharsalica.

A. URB. 704. CIC. 58. COS.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

Whilst Cicero continued at Formiæ, deliberating on the measures of his conduct, he formed several political theses, adapted to the circumstances of the times, for the amusement of his solitary hours: Whether a man ought to stay in his country, when it was possessed by a tyrant? whether one ought not, by all means, to attempt the dissolution of the tyranny, though his city, on that account, was exposed to the utmost hazard? whether there was not cause to be afraid of the man who should dissolve it, lest he should advance himself into the other's place? whether we should not help our country by the methods of peace, rather than war? whether it be the part of a citizen to sit still in a neutral place, while his country is oppressed, or to run all hazards for the sake of the common liberty? whether one ought to bring a war upon his city, and besiege it, when in the hands of a tyrant? whether a man, not approving the dissolution of a tyranny by war, ought not to join himself, however, to the best citizens? whether one ought to act with his benefactors and friends, though they do not, in his opinion, take right measures for the public interest? whether a man, who has done great services to his country, and, for that reason, has been envied and cruelly treated, is still bound to expose himself to fresh dangers for it, or may not be permitted, at last, to take care of himself and his family, and give up all political matters to the

campis; non sine ostento quadam temporum, generosos spiritus jugum subire illo prodigio significante: nam quod ita vectus est cum minima Cythereide, supra monstræ etiam illarum calamitatum fuit.—Plin. Hist. 8. 16.

A. Vrl. 701. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

men of power?—"By exercising myself," says he, "in these questions, and examining them on the one side and the other, I relieve my mind from its present anxiety, and draw out something "which may be of use to me."

From the time of his leaving the city, together with Pompey and the senate, there passed not a single day in which he did not write one or more letters to Atticus†, the only friend whom he trusted with the secret of his thoughts. From these letters it appears that the sum of Atticus's advice to him agreed entirely with his own sentiments, that, if Pompey remained in Italy, he ought to join with him; if not, should stay behind, and expect what fresh accidents might produce. This was what Cicero had hitherto followed: and as to his future conduct, though he seems sometimes to be a little wavering and irresolute, yet the result of his deliberations constantly turned in favor of Pompey. His personal affection for the man, preference of his cause, the reproaches of the better sort, who began to censure his tardiness, and, above all, his gratitude for favors received, which had ever the greatest weight with him, made him resolve, at all

* In his ego me consultationibus exerceus, disserens in utramque partem, tum Græce tum Latine, abduco parumper animum a molestiis & *τὴν ἀσφάλειαν* τὴν διελίβο. Ad Att. 9. 4.
† Hujus autem epistolæ non solum ea causa est, ut ne quis a me dies intermitteretur, quin deum at te litteras, sed—ib. 8. 12.
‡ Alteram tibi eodem die hanc epistolam dictavi, & pridie dederam mea manu longiorem—ib. x. 3.

§ Ego quidem tibi non sum auctor, si Pompeius Italiam relinquat, te quoque profugere, summo enim periculo facies, nec Reipub. proderis: cui quidem posterius poteris prodesse, si manseris—&c. ib. 9. 10.

A. Urb. 701. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crispus.

adventures, to run after him; and, though he was displeased with his management of the war, and without any hopes of his success*; though he knew him before to be no politician, and now perceived him, he says, to be no general; yet, with all his faults, he could not endure the thought of deserting him, nor hardly forgive himself for staying so long behind him: "For, as in love," says he "any thing dirty and indecent in a mistress will stifle it for the present, so the deformity of Pompey's conduct put me out of humor with him; but now that he is gone, my love revives, and I cannot bear his absence, &c. &c.†."

What held him still a while longer, was the tears of his family, and the remonstiances of his daughter Julia, who entreated him to wait only the issue of the Spanish war, and urged it as the advice of Atticus†. He was passionately fond of this daughter, and with great reason; for she was a woman of singular accomplishments, with the utmost affection and piety to him. Speaking of her to Atticus, "How admirable," says he, "is her virtue? how does she bear the public calamity? how

* Ingrati animi crimen horreo—ib. 9. 2. 5. 7.—

Nec melhercule hoc facio Reipub. causa, quam funditus deletam puto, sed nequis me putet ingratum in eum, qui me levavit his incommodis, quibus ipse affecerat—ib. 9. 19—

Fortunæ sunt committenda omnia. Sine spe cohamur ulla. Si melius quid acciderit mirabimur—ib. x. 2.

† Sicut et totis fortissimè, alienant immundæ, insulsæ, indecoræ; sic me illius fugæ, negligentiaque deformitas averit ab amore—nunc emerit amor, nunc desiderium terre non possum. Ib. 9. 10.

† Sed cum ad me mea Tullia scribat, orans ut quid in Hispania geratur expectem, & semper adscribat idem videri tibi—ib. x. 8.

Lacrymæ meorum me interdum molliunt, precantium, ut de Hispaniis expectemus—ib. x. 9.

"her domestic disgusts? what a greatness of mind

"did she shew at my parting from them? in spite
"of the tenderness of her love, she wishes me to
"do nothing but what is right, and for my ho-
"nor?" But, as to the affair of Spain, he answer-

ed, that, whatever was the fate of it, it could not
alter the case with regard to himself; for if Caesar
should be driven out of it, his journey to Pompey
would be less welcome and reputable, since Curio
himself would run over to him; or if the war was
drawn into length, there would be no end of wait-
ing; or, lastly, if Pompey's army should be beaten,
instead of sitting still, as they advised, he thought
just the contrary, and should chuse the rather to
run away from the violence of such a victory. He
resolved, therefore, he says, to act nothing crafti-
ly: but, whatever became of Spain, to find out
Pompey as soon as he could, in conformity to So-
lon's law, who made it capital for a citizen not to
take part in a civil dissention.

Before his going off, Servius Sulpicius sent him
word, from Rome, that he had a great desire to
have a conference with him, to consult in common

* Cujus quidem virtus mihi fca. Quomodo illa fert publicam cla-
dem? quomodo domesticas tricas? quantus autem animus in discessu
nostro? sit *regis*, sit *summa civis*; tamen nos recte fovere & bene
audire vult. *ib. x. 8.*
† Si pellectur, quam gratus aut quam honestus tui erit ad Pom-
peium noster adventus, cum ipsum Curionem ad ipsum transisturum
putem? si trahitur bellum, quid expectem, aut quam diu? relinqui-
tur, ut si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus. Id ego contra puto: istum
enim victorem relinquendum magis puto, quam victum—*ibid.*
Astate nihil sum acturus; sed in Hispania quidlibet. *ib. x. 6.*
Ego vero Solonis—legem negligam, qui capite sauxit, si qui in se-
ditione non alterius vitius partis fuisset—*ib. x. 1.*

A-Urb.-701-Cic-58-Coss.-C.-Claudius-Marcellus-L-Corn-Tentulus-Crus.

what measures they ought to take. Cicero consented to it, in hopes to find Servius in the same mind with himself, and to have his company to Pompey's camp: for, in answer to his message, he intimated his own intention of leaving Italy; and, if Servius was not in the same resolution, advised him to save himself the trouble of the journey, though, if he had any thing of moment to communicate, he would wait for his coming *. But, at their meeting, he found him so timorous and desponding, and so full of scruples upon every thing which was proposed, that, instead of pressing him to the same conduct with himself, he found it necessary to conceal his own design from him. "Of all the men," says he, "whom I have met with, he is alone a greater coward than C. Marcellus, who laments his having been consul, and urges Antony to hinder my going, that he himself may stay with a better grace."

Cato, whom Pompey had sent to possess himself of Sicily, thought fit to quit that post, and yield up the island to Curio, who came likewise to seize it, on Caesar's part, with a superior force. Cicero was much scandalized at Cato's conduct,

* Sin autem tibi homini prudentissimo videtur utile, esse, nos colloqui, quamquam longius etiam cogitabant ab urbe discedere, cuius jam etiam nomen invitus audio, tamen propius accedam—Ep. fam. 4. 1. Restat ut discedendum putem; in quo reliqua videtur esse deliberatio, quod consilium in discessu, quæ loca sequamur—si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, in quo non sit conjunctum consilium tuum cum meo, supersedeas hoc labore itineris—ib. 4. 2. † Servii consilio nihil expeditur. Omnes captiones in omni sententia occurrunt. Unum C. Marcello cognovi timidiorum, quem Comptulensem fuisse pauciter—qui etiam Antonium committasse dicitur, ut impedit, quo ipse, honestus.—Ad Att. x. 15.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Crispus.

apprehensive that it was designed only as a trap for him*.

Thus, pursuing at last the result of all his deliberations, and preferring the consideration of duty to that of his safety, he embarked to follow Pompey: and though, from the nature of the war, he plainly saw, and declared, that it was a contention only for rule; yet he thought Pompey the modester, honest, and juster king of the two; and if he did not conquer, that the very name of the Roman people would be extinguished; or if he did, that it would still be after the manner and pattern of Sylla, with much cruelty and blood: With these melancholy reflections, he set sail on the eleventh of June†, rushing, as he tells us, knowingly and

* Cum ad villam venissem, ventum est ad me, Centuriones trium cohortium, quæ Pompeii sunt, me velle postidie; hæc mecum Ninius noster, velle eos mihi se, & oppidum tradere. At ego tibi postidie a villa ante lucem, ut me omnino illi non viderent. Quid enim erat in tribus cohortibus? quid si plures, quo apparatu?—&c. simul fieri poterat, ut tentaremur. Omnem igitur suspicionem sustuli—ibid.

† Dominatio quæsitæ ab utroque est. Ib. 8. 11.
Regnandi contentio est; in qua paucius est modestior Rex & probior & integrior; & is, qui nisi vincit, nomen populi Romani debetur necesse est: sin autem vincit, Syllano more, exemplumque vincet—ib. x. 7.

‡ a. d. III. Id. Jun. Ep. Fam. 14. 7. It is remarkable, that, among the reasons which detained Cicero in Italy longer than he intended, he mentions the tempestuous weather of the Equinox, and the calm that succeeded it; yet this was about the end of May [ad Alt. x. 17, 18.] which shews what a strange confusion there was at this time in the Roman Calendar; and what necessity for that reformation of it, which Cæsar soon after effected, in order to reduce the computation of their months to the regular course of the seasons, from which they had so widely varied. Some of the commentators, for want of attending to this cause, are strangely puzzled to account for the difficulty; and one of them ridiculously imagines, that, by the

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 58. Cons.—C. Claudius Marcellus. D. Corn. Lentulus Crass.

willingly into voluntary destruction, and doing just what cattle do when driven by any force, running after those of his own kind; "For, as the ox," says he, "follows the herd, so I follow the honest, or those at least who are called so, though it be to certain ruin." As to his brother Quintus, he was so far from desiring his company in this fight, that he pressed him to stay in Italy, on account of his personal obligations to Caesar, and the relation that he had borne to him: yet Quintus would not be left behind; but declared that he would follow his brother whithersoever he should lead, and think that party right which he should choose for him.

What gave Cicero a more particular abhorrence of the war, into which he was entering, was, to see Pompey, on all occasions, affecting to imitate Sylla, and to hear him often say, with a superior air, "could Sylla do such a thing, and cannot I do it?" as if determined to make Sylla's victory the pattern of his own. He was now in much the

Figulinox, Cicero covertly means Antony, who used to make his days and nights equal, by sleeping as much as he waked.—

* *Ego prudens ac sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam tuum profectus*. Ep. Fam. 6. 6.

Prudens & sciens tanquam ad interitum tuam voluntarium. [pro M. Marcel. 5.] quid ergo acturus es? idem, quod pecudes, quæ dis-

puisæ sui generis sequuntur greges. Ut bos armenta, sic ego bonos viros, aut eos, quicunque dicuntur boni, sequar, etiam si ruent—Ad

Att. 7. 7.

+ *Fratrem*—socium hujus fortunæ esse non erat æquum: cui magis etiam Cæsar irascetur. Sed impetrare non possum, ut moneat.

[Lib. 9. 1.] *frater*, quicquid mihi placeret, id rectum se putare aiebat.

Ib. 9. 6.

same circumstances in which that conqueror had
arms, and treated as an enemy by those who pos-
sessed Italy; and, as he flattered himself with the
same good fortune, and threatening the same
kind of return, and threatening ruin and proscrip-
tion to all his enemies: This frequently shocked
Cicero, as we find from many of his letters, to con-
sider with what cruelty and effusion of civil blood
the success, even of his own friends, would cer-
tainly be attended.

We have no account of the manner and circum-
stances of his voyage; or by what course he steered
towards Dyrrhacium: for, after his leaving Italy,
we cut off, so that from June, in which he sailed,
we find an intermission of about nine months in the
series of his letters, and not more than four of
them written to friends during the continuance of
his war! He arrived, however, safely in Por-
tus camp with his son, his brother, and nephew,
committing the widows of the whole family to the
care of that cause: either he might make some
endeavour for coming to him, and gain the greatest
authority with his party, he founded a party;
and was in great want of money, with a large
sum of his own ready for the public service.

THE LIFE OF CICERO.
SECT. VII. THE LIFE OF CICERO.
A. Urb. 701. Cic. 58. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus. Crass.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 51. Coss.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

But, as he entered into the war with reluctance, so he found nothing in it but what increased his disgust: he disliked every thing which they had done, or designed to do; saw nothing good amongst them but their cause; and that their own counsels would ruin them: for all the chiefs of the party, trusting to the superior fame and authority of Pompey, and dazzled with the splendor of the troops, which the princes of the east had sent to their assistance, assured themselves of victory; and, without reflecting on the different character of the two armies, would hear of nothing but fighting. It was Cicero's business, therefore, to discourage this wild spirit, and to represent the hazard of the war, the force of Caesar, and the probability of his beating them, if ever they ventured a battle with him: but all his remonstrances were slighted, and he himself reproached as timorous and cowardly by the other leaders: though nothing afterwards happened to them, but what he had often foretold*. This soon made him repent of embarking in a cause so imprudently conducted; and it added to his discontent, to find himself even blamed by Cato for coming to them at all, and deserting that neutral post, which might

sumus, cui magnam dedimus pecuniam mutuatam, optantes nobis, constitutis rebus, eam rem etiam honoris fore. [Ib. xi. 3.] si quas habuimus facultates, eas Pompeio tum, cum id videbamus sapienter facere, deluimus. Ib. 13.

* Quippe mihi nec quæ accidunt, nec quæ aguntur, ullo modo probantur. [Ib. xi. 4.] nihil boni præter causam. [Erg. Fam. 7. 3.] itaque ego, quem tum fortes illi viri, Domitii & Lentuli, timidum esse dicebant, &c. [Ib. 6. 21.] quo quidem in bello, nihil adversi accidit non prædicente me. Ib. 6.

-A. Urb. 701. Cic. 56. Coa.—C. Claudius Marcellus. L. Corn. Lentulus Cras.

have given him the better opportunity of bringing about an accommodation *

In this disagreeable situation he declined all employment, and finding his counsels wholly slighted, resumed his usual way of railery, and what he could not dissuade by his authority, endeavored to make ridiculous by his jests. This gave occasion, afterwards, to Antony, in a speech to the senate, to censure the levity of his behaviour in the calamity of a civil war, and to reflect not only upon his fears, but the unseasonableness also of his jokes: to which Cicero answered, that though their camp, indeed, was full of care and anxiety, yet, in circumstances the most turbulent, there were certain moments of relaxation, which all men, who had any humanity in them, were glad to lay hold on: but while Antony reproached him, both with deception and joking at the same time, it was a sure proof that he had observed a proper temper and moderation in them both.

* Cujus me mei facti poenituit, non tam propter periculum meum, quam propter vitia multa, quae ibi offendi, quo veneram. Ib. 7. 3.—
Plut. in Cic.

† Ipse fugi adhuc omne munus, eo magis, quod ita nihil poterat agi, ut mihi & meis rebus apium esset. [Alt. xi. 4.] Quod autem idem inestitiam ineam reprehendit, idem iocum: magno argumento est, me in utroque fuisse moderatum. Phil. 2. 16.

Some of Cicero's sayings on this occasion, are preserved by different writers. When Pompey put him in mind of his coming so late to them: "how can I come late," said he, "when I find nothing in readiness among you?"—and, upon Pompey's asking him, sarcastically, where his son-in-law Dolabella was: "he is with your father-in-law," replied he. To a person newly arrived from Italy, and informing them of a strong report, at Rome, that Pompey was blocked up by Caesar: "and you sailed hither, therefore," said he, "that you might see it with your own eye." And even after their defeat, when Antonius was exhorting them to courage, because there

NOTA. The original text of this section is in Latin.

Young Brutus was also in Pompey's camp, where he distinguished himself by a peculiar zeal: which Cicero mentions as the more remarkable, because he had always professed an irreconcilable hatred to Pompey, as to the murderer of his father. But he followed the cause, not the man: nothing all his resentment to the crime of his country, and looking now upon Pompey as the general of the Republic, and the defender of their common liberty.

During the course of this war, Cicero never speaks of Pompey's conduct, but as a perpetual succession of blunders. His first step of leaving Italy was condemned, indeed, by all, but particularly by Athens; yet to us, at this distance, it seems not only to have been prudent, but necessary. What shocked people so much as it was the discovery that it made of his weakness and want of preparation; and after the security, which he had all along affected, and the distance so oft declared against his adversary, it made him appear contemptible to run away at last on the first ap-

were seven eagles still left in Pompey's camp: "You encourage well," said he, "if we were to fight with Jackasses!" by the frequency of these epithets, he is said to have provoked Pompey, so far as to tell him, "I wish that you would go over to the other side, that you may begin to fear us." *Vid. Microb. Saturn. 2. 1. Plut. in Cic.*

"Brutus amicus in causa versatur activer. Ad Att. xi. 4.

Vid. Plut. in Brut. & Pomp.

+ *Quorum dux quam arguimus, in quoque animadvertis, cui ne Picens quidem nota sunt: quam autem sine consilio, res testis. Ad Att. 7. 13.*

Si sine Italiani relinquere, faciet omnino male, & ut ego existimo. Cicero, &c. Ib. 9. 10.

proach of Caesar: "Did you ever see," says Cælius, "a more silly creature than this Pompey of yours; who, after raising all this bustle, is found to be such a trifler? or did you ever read or hear of a man more vigorous in action, more temperate in victory, than our Caesar?"

Pompey had left Italy about a year before Caesar found it convenient to go after him; during which time he had gathered a vast fleet from all the maritime states and cities dependent on the empire, without making any use of it to distress an enemy who had no fleet at all: he suffered Sicily and Sardinia to fall into Caesar's hands without a blow; and the important town of Marseilles, after having endured a long siege for its affection to his cause: but his capital error was the giving up Spain, and neglecting to put himself at the head of the best army that he had, in a country devoted to his interests, and commodious for the operations of his naval force: when Cicero first heard of this resolution, he thought it monstrous; and, in truth, the committing that war to his lieutenant's against the superior genius and ascendent of Caesar, was the ruin of his best troops and hopes at once.

Some have been apt to wonder, why Caesar,

* *Ecquando tu hominem ineptiorem quam tuum Cn. Pompeium videris? qui tantas turbas, qui tam nuxax esset commoritur? ecquando autem Cesare nostro acriorum in rebus agendis, eodem in victoria temperatorem, aut legisti aut audisti? Ep. Fam. 8. 15.*
 † *Omnia hæc classis Alexandria, Colchis, Tyro, Sidone, Cipro, Pamphilia, Lycia, Rhodo, &c. ad intercludendos Italice commatus*
Nuntiant Ægyptum—cogitare; Hispaniam—abjecisse. Monstra
narrant—Ad Alc. 9. 11.

after forcing Pompey out of Italy, instead of crossing the sea after him, when he was in no condition to resist, should leave him for the space of a year to gather armies and fleets at his leisure, and strengthen himself with all the forces of the east. But Caesar had good reasons for what he did: he knew, that all the troops, which could be drawn together from those countries, were no match for his; that if he had pursued him directly to Greece, and driven him out of it, as he had done out of Italy, he should have driven him probably into Spain, where, of all places, he desired the least to meet him; and where, in all events, Pompey had a sure resource, as long as it was possessed by a firm and veteran army: which it was Cæsar's business, therefore, to destroy, in the first place, or he could expect no success from the war; and there was no opportunity of destroying it so favorable, as when Pompey himself was at such a distance from it. This was the reason of his marching back with so much expedition, to find, as he said, an army without a general, and return to a general without an army. The event shewed, that he judged right; for within forty days from the first sight of his enemy in Spain, he made himself master of the whole province.

* *Inter se ad exercitium sine duce, & inde reversurum ad ducem sine exercitu.* Sueton. J. Cæs. 34.
† Cæs. Comm. l. 2.

A. U. B. 705. Cic. 59. Coss.—C. Julius, Cæsar II. P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus.

After the reduction of Spain, he was created dictator by M. Lepidus, then prætor at Rome, and by his dictatorial power declared himself consul, with P. Servilius Isauricus; but he was no sooner invested with this office, than he marched to Brundisium, and embarked on the fourth of January, in order to find out Pompey. The carrying about in his person the supreme dignity of the empire, added no small authority to his cause, by making the cities and states abroad the more cautious of acting against him, or giving them a better pretence, at least, for opening their gates to the consul of Rome——*. Cicero, all this while despairing of any good from the war, had been using all his endeavors to dispose his friends to peace, till Pompey forbade any farther mention of it in council, declaring, that he valued neither life nor country, for which he must be indebted to Cæsar, as the world must take the case to be, should he accept any conditions in his present circumstances. He was sensible that he had hitherto been acting a contemptible part, and done nothing equal to the great name which he had acquired in the world; and was determined, therefore, to retrieve his honor before he laid down his arms, by the de-

* Illi se daturos negare, neque portas Consuli præclusuros. Cæs. Comm. I. 3. 590.

† Desperans victoriam, primum cepti suadere pacem, cujus iterum semper auctor; deinde cum ab ea sententia Pompeius valde abhorreret. Ep. Fam. 7. 3.

Vibullius—de Cæsaris mandatis agere instituit; cum ingressum in sermonem Pompeius interpellavit, & loqui plura prohibuit. Quid mihi, inquit, aut villa aut civitate opus est, quam beneficio Cæsaris habere videbor? Cæs. Comm. 3. 596.

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 59. Cons.—C. Julius Cæsar II. P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus.

struction of his adversary, or to perish in the attempt.

During the blockade of Dyrrhachium, it was

a current notion, in Cæsar's army, that Pompey

would draw off his troops into his ships, and re-

move the war to some distant place. Upon this

Dolabella, who was with Cæsar, sent a letter to

Cicero, into Pompey's camp, exhorting him, that

if Pompey should be driven from these quarters,

to seek some other country, he would sit down

quietly at Athens, or any city remote from the

war: that it was time to think of his own safety,

and be a friend to himself, rather than to others;

that he had now fully satisfied his duty, his friend-

ship, and his engagements to that party, which he

had espoused in the Republic: that there was no-

thing left, but to be where the Republic itself

now was, rather than by following that ancient

one to be in none at all—and that Cæsar would

readily approve this conduct*: but the war took a

quite different turn; and, instead of Pompey's

running away from Dyrrhachium, Cæsar, by an

unexpected defeat before it, was forced to retire

the first, and leave to Pompey the credit of pur-

suing him, as in a kind of flight, towards Mace-

donia.

While the two armies were thus employed,

* Illud autem a te peto, ut, si jam ille evitaverit hoc periculum, et se

abdiderit in classem, tu tuis rebus consulas: et aliquando tibi potius

quam cuivis sis amicus. Satis factum est jam a te vel officio, vel fami-

liaritati; satis factum etiam paribus, et ei Reipub. quam tu probabas,

Reliquum est, ubi nunc est Respub. ibi sinus potius, quam dum

vetèrem illam sequamur, sinus in nulla. Ep. Fam. 9. 9.

Cælius, now prætor at Rome, trusting to his power, and the success of his party, began to publish several violent and odious laws, especially one for the cancelling of all debts*. This raised a great flame in the city, till he was over-ruled and deposed from his magistracy by the consul Servilius and the senate: but, being made desperate by this affront, he recalled Milo, from his exile at Marseilles, whom Cæsar had refused to restore: and, in concert with him, resolved to raise some public commotion in favor of Pompey. In this disposition he wrote his last letter to Cicero; in which, after an account of his conversation, and the service which he was projecting, “you are asleep,” says he, “and do not know how open “and weak we are here: what are you doing? are “you waiting for a battle, which is sure to be “against you? I am not acquainted with your “troops; but ours have been long used to fight “hard, and to bear cold and hunger with ease.” But this disturbance, which began to alarm all Italy, was soon ended, by the death of the authors of it, Milo and Cælius, who perished in their rash attempt, being destroyed by the soldiers, whom they were endeavoring to debauch. They had both attached themselves very early to the interests and the authority of Cicero, and were

* Cas. Comm. 3. 600.

+ Vos dormitis, nec hæc adhuc mihi videmini intelligere, quam nos pateamus, & quam sinus imbecilli—quid istic facitis? prælium expectatis, quod formissimum est? vestras copias non novī. Nostis? valde depugnare, & facile aligere & esurire consueverunt. Eg.

Fam. 8. 17.

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A. Urb. 705. Cic. 59. Cor.—C. Julius: Caesar II. P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus.

qualified, by their parts and fortunes, to have made a principal figure in the Republic, if they had continued in those sentiments, and adhered to his advice; but their passions, pleasures, and ambition got the ascendant; and, through a factious and turbulent life, hurried them on to this wretched fate.

All thoughts of peace being now laid aside, Cicero's next advice to Pompey was to draw the war into length, nor ever to give Caesar the opportunity of a battle. Pompey approved this counsel, and pursued it for some time, till he gained the advantage abovementioned before Dyrrachium; which gave him such a confidence in his own troops, and such a contempt of Caesar's, that "from this moment," says Cicero, "this great man ceased to be a general; opposed a raw, new-raised army to "the most robust and veteran legions; was shamefully beaten; and, with the loss of his camp, "forced to fly away alone*."

Had Cicero's advice been followed, Caesar must inevitably have been ruined; for Pompey's fleet would have cut off all supplies from him by sea; and it was not possible for him to subsist long at land, while an enemy, superior in number of troops, was perpetually harassing him, and wasting the country: and the report every where spread, of his flying from Dyrrachium, before a victorious army,

* Cum ab ea sententia Pompeius valde abhorreret, suadere instituit, ut bellum duceret: hoc interdum probabat & in ea sententia videbatur fore, & fuisset fortasse, nisi quadam ex pugna cepisset militibus suis considerare. Ex eo tempore vir ille summus nullus Imperator fuit: victus turpissime, amissis etiam castris, solus fugit. Ep. Fam. 7. 3.

A. U. b. 705. Cic. 59. Coss.—C. Julius Cæsar II. P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus.

which was pursuing him, made his march every way the more difficult, and the people of the country more shy of assisting him; till the despicable figure that he seemed to make, raised such an impatience for fighting, and assurance of victory, in the Pompeian chiefs, as drew them to the fatal resolution of giving him battle at Pharsalia. There was another motive, likewise, suggested to us by Cicero, which seems to have had no small influence in determining Pompey to this unhappy step; his superstitious regard to omens, and the admonitions of diviners; to which his nature was strongly addicted. The Haruspices were all on his side, and flattered him with every thing that was prosperous; and, besides those in his own camp, the whole fraternity of them at Rome were sending him perpetual accounts of the fortunate and auspicious significations which they had observed in the entrails of their victims*.

But, after all, it must needs be owned, that Pompey had a very difficult part to act, and much less liberty of executing what he himself approved, than in all the other wars in which he had been engaged. In his wars against foreign enemies, his power was absolute, and all his motions depended on his own will; but in this, besides several kings and princes of the east, who attended him in person, he had with him, in his camp, almost all the chief magistrates and senators of Rome; men of

* Hoc civili bello, Dii immortales!—quæ nobis in Græciam Roma responsa Haruspicum missa sunt? quæ dicta Pompeio?—etenim ille admodum exilis & ostentis movebatur. De Divin. 2. 24.

at the head of one of the wings of horse, of which Pompey had given him the command*. Cato staid behind, also, in the camp at Dyrrhachium, which he commanded with fifteen cohorts, when Labienus brought them the news of Pompey's defeat; upon which Cato offered the command to Cicero, as the superior in dignity; and, upon his refusal of it, as Plutarch tells us, young Pompey was so enraged, that he drew his sword, and would have killed him upon the spot, if Cato had not prevented it. This fact is not mentioned by Cicero, yet seems to be referred to in his speech for Marcellus, where he says, that in the very war he had been a perpetual assertor of peace, to the hazard even of his life†. But the wretched news from Pharsalia threw them all into such a consternation, that they presently took shipping, and dispersed themselves, severally, as their hopes or inclinations led them, into the different provinces of the empire‡. The greatest part, who were determined to renew the war, went directly into Afric, the general rendez-vous of their scattered forces: whilst others, who were disposed to expect the further issue of things, and take such measures as fortune offered, retired to Achaia: but Cicero was resolved to make this the end of the war to himself, and recommended

* Quo tamen in bello cum te Pompeius alie alteri prefecisset, magnam laudem & a summo viro & ab exercitu consequabar, equitibus laus pariter cum Reipub. cecidit. De Offic. 2. 13.
 † Multa de pace dixi, & in ipso bello, eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. Pro Marcell. 5.
 ‡ Paucis sane post diebus ex Pharsalica fuga venisse Labienum: qui cum interitum exercitus nunciavisset—naves subito perterriti conscendistis. De Divin. 1. 32.

the same conduct to his friends, declaring, that as they had been no match for Cæsar when entire they could not hope to beat him, when shattered and broken: and so, after a miserable campaign of about eighteen months, he committed himself without hesitation, to the mercy of the conqueror, and landed again at Brundisium about the end of October.

* Have eyes both with him and heart not false, can I myself see non timemus, fractos, superbo non timet, ego, Tit. Liv. l. 5.

SECTION VIII.

a. Urb. 706. Cic. 60. Coss.—C. Jul. Caesar Dictat. II. M. Antonius Mag. Equit.

CICERO no sooner returned to Italy, than he began to reflect, that he had been too hasty in coming home, before the war was determined, and without any invitation from the conqueror; and in a time of that general licence, had reason to apprehend some insult from the soldiers, if he ventured to appear in public with his fasces and laurel; and yet to drop them, would be a diminution of that honor, which he had received from the Roman people, and the acknowledgment of a power superior to the laws: he condemned himself, therefore, for not continuing abroad, in some convenient place of retirement, till he had been sent for, or things were better settled*. What gave him the greater reason to repent of this step, was a message which he received from Antony, who governed all in Caesar's absence, and, with the same churlish spirit with which he would have held him before in Italy against his will, seemed now disposed to drive him out of it; for he sent him the copy of a letter

* Ego vero & incaute, ut scribis, celerius quam oportuit, feci, &c. Ad Att. xi. 9.

Quare voluntatis me mee nunquam poenitebit, consilii poenitet. In oppido aliquo mallem resedisse, quoad arcesceret. Alius sermonis subissem: minus accepissem doloris: ipsum hoc non me angere. Brundisii jacere in omnes partes est molestum. Propius accedere, ut suades, quomodo sine flictoribus, quos populus dedit, possum? qui mihi incolumi adimi non possunt. Ad Att. xi. 6.

where he had been treated by him with great generosity; so that Cicero himself would have dissuaded him from going over to Pompey, but could not prevail: yet, in this common calamity, Quintus, in order to make his own peace the more easily, resolved to throw all the blame upon his brother, and, for that purpose, made it the subject of all his letters and speeches to Caesar's friends, to rail at him in a manner the most inhuman.

Cicero was informed of this from all quarters, and that young Quintus, who was sent before towards Caesar, had read an oration to his friends, which he had prepared to speak to him against his uncle. Nothing, as Cicero says, ever happened more shocking to him; and though he had no small diffidence of Caesar's inclination, and many enemies laboring to do him ill offices, yet his greatest concern was, lest his brother and nephew should hurt themselves rather than him, by their perfidy*: for, under all the sense of this provocation, his behavior was just the reverse of theirs; and having been informed that Caesar, in a certain conversation, had charged his brother with being the author of their going away to Pompey, he

* Quintus misit filium non solum sui deprecatorem, sed etiam accusatorem mei—neque vero desistet, ubicunque est omnia in me maledicta conferre. Nihil mihi unquam tam incredibile accidit, nihil in his malis tam acerbum.—Ib. 8.

Epistolas mihi legunt plenas omnium in me proborum—ipsi enim illi putavi perniciosum fore, si ejus hoc tantum scelus perccebuisset—

Quintum filium—volumen sibi ostendisse orationis, quam apud Caesarem contra me esset habiturus—multa postea Patris, consimili sceleris Patrem esse locutum, ib. 10.

took occasion to write to him in the following

terms :

"As for my brother, I am not less sollicitous for his safety, than my own; but, in my present situation, dare not venture to recommend him to you : all that I can pretend to, is, to beg that you will not believe him to have ever done any thing towards obstructing my good office, and affection to you; but rather, that he was always the subject of our union, and the companion, not the leader of my voyage : wherefore, in all other respects, I leave it to you to treat him, as your own humanity, and his friendship with you, require; but I entreat you, in the most pressing manner, that I may not be the cause of hurting him with you, on any account whatsoever."

He found himself, likewise, at this time, in some distress for want of money, which, in that season of public distraction, it was very difficult to procure, either by borrowing or selling : the sum which he advanced to Pompey, had drained him; and his wife, by her indulgence to stewards, and favorite servants, had made great waste of what was left at home; and, instead of saving any thing from their rents, had plunged him deeply into debt; so that Atticus's purse was the chief fund which he had to trust to for his present support.

* Cum mihi litteræ a Balbo minore missæ essent, Casarem existimare, (Quintum hacten huium meæ protectionis fuisse, sic enim scripsit—Ad Att. xl. 1.)
 † Velim consideres ut sit, unde nobis suppeditentur sumtus necessarii. Si quas habuimus facultates, eas Pompeio, tum, cum id videretur sapienter facere, detulimus. Ib. 13, 2, 22, &c.

A. Urb. 706. Cic. 60. Cos.—C. Julius Cæsar Dictat. II. M. Antonius Mag. Equit.

The conduct of Dolabella was a farther mortification to him; who, by the fiction of an adoption into a plebeian family, had obtained the tribunate this year, and was raising great tumults and disorders in Rome, by a law, which he published, to expunge all debts. Laws of that kind had been often attempted by desperate or ambitious magistrates; but were always detested by the better sort, and particularly by Cicero, who treats them as pernicious to the peace and prosperity of states, and sapping the very foundations of civil society, by destroying all faith and credit among men. No wonder, therefore, that we find him taking this affair so much to heart, and complaining so heavily, in many of his letters to Atticus, of the famed acts of his son-in-law, as an additional source of affliction and disgrace to him. Dolabella was greatly embarrassed in his fortunes, and while he was with Cæsar abroad, seems to have left his wife destitute of necessaries at home, and forced to recur to her father for her subsistence; Cicero, likewise, either through the difficulty of the times, or for want of a sufficient settlement on Dolabella's part, had not yet paid all her fortune; which it was usual to do at three different pay-

* Nec enim ulla res vehementius Rempub. continet, quam fides; quæ esse nulla potest, nisi erit necessaria solutio rerum creditarum, &c. de Offic. 2. 24.

† Quod me audis fractorum esse animo; quid putas, cum videas accessisse ad superiores aggritudines, præclaras generi actiones?—Ad

Att. xi. 12.

‡ Isti omnium conspectum horreo, præsertim hoc genero.—Ib. 14.

15, &c.

At Brundisium he received the news of Pompey's death, which did not surprise him, as we find from the short reflection that he makes upon it.—“As to Pompey's end,” says he, “I never had any doubt about it: for the lost and desperate state of his affairs had so possessed the minds of all the kings and states abroad, that whithersoever he went, I took it for granted that this would be his fate: I cannot, however, help grieving at it; for I knew him to be an honest, grave, and worthy man.”

This was the short and true character of the man, from one who perfectly knew him; not heightened, as we sometimes find it, by the shining colours of his eloquence; nor depressed by the darker strokes of his resentment. Pompey had early acquired the surname of the GREAT, by that sort of merit, which, from the constitution of the Republic, necessarily made him great; a fame and success in war, superior to what Rome had ever known in the most celebrated of her generals. He had triumphed at three several times over the three different parts of the known world, Europe, Asia, Africa; and, by his victories, had almost doubled the extent, as well as the revenues, of the Roman dominion; for, as he declared to the people

capere ex singulari illa debui, sed etiam incredibili sum dolore affectus, tale ingenium in tam misera fortuna versari.—Ib. xi. 17. Ep. Fam. 14. 11.

* De Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit: tanta enim desperatio rerum ejus omnia Regum et populorum animos occuparat, ut quocunque venisset, hoc putarem futurum. Non possum ejus casum non dolere: hominem enim integrum & castum & gravem cognovi. Ad Alt. xi. 6.

on his return from the Mithridatic war, he had found the lesser Asia the boundary, but left it the middle of their empire. He was about six years older than Caesar; and while Caesar, immersed in pleasures, oppressed with debts, and suspected by all honest men, was hardly able to shew his head, Pompey was flourishing in the height of power and glory, and, by the consent of all parties, placed at the head of the Republic. This was the post that his ambition seemed to aim at, to be the first man in Rome; the leader, not the tyrant of his country; for he more than once had it in his power to have made himself the master of it, without any risk, if his virtue, or his pliegm at least, had not restrained him: but he lived in a perpetual expectation of receiving, from the gift of the people, what he did not care to seize by force; and, by fomenting the disorders of the city, hoped to drive them to the necessity of creating him dictator. It is an observation of all the historians, that while Caesar made no difference of power, whether it was conferred or usurped: whether over those who loved, or those who feared him: Pompey seemed to value none but what was offered; nor to have any desire to govern, but with the good will of the governed. What leisure he found from his wars, he employed in the study of polite letters, and especially of eloquence, in which he would have acquired great fame, if his genius had not drawn him to the more dazzling glory of arms: yet he pleaded several causes with applause, in the defence of his friends and clients; and some of them

in conjunction with Cicero. His language was copious and elevated; his sentiments just; his voice sweet; his action noble and full of dignity. But his talents were better formed for arms than the gown: for though, in both, he observed the same discipline; a perpetual modesty, temperance, and gravity of outward behavior; yet, in the licence of camps, the example was more rare and striking. His person was extremely graceful, and imprinting respect; yet, with an air of reserve and haughtiness, which became the general better than the citizen. His parts were plausible, rather than great; specious, rather than penetrating; and his view of politics but narrow; for his chief instrument of governing was dissimulation; yet he had not always the art to conceal his real sentiments. As he was a better soldier than a statesman, so what he gained in the camp, he usually lost in the city; and though adored, when abroad, was often affronted and mortified at home; till the imprudent opposition of the senate drove him to that alliance with Crassus and Caesar, which proved fatal both to himself and the Republic. He took in these two, not as the partners, but the ministers rather of his power; that, by giving them some share with him, he might make his own authority uncontrollable: he had no reason to apprehend that they could ever prove his rivals; since neither of them had any credit or character of that kind, which alone could raise them above the laws; a superior fame and experience in war, with the militia of the empire at their devotion. All this was

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purely his own, till, by cherishing Caesar, and throwing into his hands the only thing which he wanted, arms, and military command, he made him, at last, too strong for himself, and never began to fear him till it was too late. Cicero warmly dissuaded both his union and his breach with Caesar; and, after the rupture, as warmly still, the thought of giving him battle: if any of these counsels had been followed, Pompey had preserved his life and honor, and the Republic its liberty. But he was urged to his fate by a natural superstition, and attention to those vain auguries, with which he was flattered by all the Haruspices. He had seen the same temper in Marius and Sulla, and observed the happy effects of it: but they assumed it only out of policy, he out of principle. They used it to animate their soldiers, when they had found a probable opportunity of fighting; but he, against all prudence and probability, was encouraged by it to fight to his own ruin. He saw all his mistakes at last, when it was out of his power to correct them; and, in his wretched flight from Pharsalia, was forced to confess, that he had trusted too much to his hopes, and that Cicero had judged better, and seen farther into things than he. The resolution of seeking refuge in Egypt, finished the sad catastrophe of this great man: the father of the reigning prince had been highly obliged to him for his protection at Rome, and restoration to his kingdom; and the son had sent a considerable fleet to his assistance, in the present war: but, in this ruin of his fortunes, what grati-

A. Urb. 706. Cic. 60. Cons.—C. Jul. Caesar Dictat. II. M. Antonius Mag. Equit.

tude was there to be expected from a court go-
 verned by eunuchs and mercenary Greeks? all
 whose politics turned, not on the honor of the
 king, but the establishment of their own power;
 which was likely to be eclipsed by the admission
 of Pompey. How happy had it been for him to
 have died in that sickness, when all Italy was put-
 ting up vows and prayers for his safety; or if he
 had fallen, by the chance of war, on the plains of
 Pharsalia, in the defence of his country's liberty,
 he had died still glorious, though unfortunate: but,
 as if he had been reserved for an example of the
 instability of human greatness, he, who a few days
 before commanded kings and consuls, and all the
 noblest of Rome, was sentenced to die by a council
 of slaves; murdered by a base deserter; cast out
 naked and headless on the Egyptian strand; and
 "when the whole earth," as Velleius says, "had
 scarce been sufficient for his victories, could not
 find a spot upon it at last for a grave." His body
 was burnt on the shore by one of his freedmen, with
 the planks of an old fishing-boat; and his ashes
 being conveyed to Rome, were deposited, privately,
 by his wife Cornelia, in a vault of his Alban villa.
 The Egyptians, however, raised a monument to
 him on the place, and adorned it with figures of
 brass, which being defaced afterwards by time,
 and buried almost in sand and rubbish, was sought
 out and restored by the emperor Hadrian*.

* Hujus viri fastidium tantis auctibus fortuna exulit, ut primum ex Africa, iterum ex Europa, tertio ex Asia triumpharet: & quot partes terrarum Orbis sunt, totidem faceret monumenta victoris.

THE LIFE OF
A. URB. 706. CIC. 60. CASS—C. JUL. CAESAR DICT. II. XI. ANTONIUS, MAG. EGQUIT.

Vell. Pat. 2. 40.] Ut ipse in concione dixit.—Asiam ultimam provin-
ciarum accepisse mediam patriæ reddidisse. [Plin. Hist. 7. 20. Flor. 3.
5.] Potentiæ quæ honoris causâ ad eum deferretur, non ut ab eo occupa-
retur, cupidissimus. [Vell. Pat. 2. 29. Dio, p. 178.] Nec autem
gloriam habuisset, nisi eum maioris gloriæ cupiditas ad bellicas
laudes abstraxisset. Erat oratione satis amplus : rem prudenter vide-
bat : actio vero ejus habebat & in voce mignum splendorem, & in
motu summam dignitatem. [Brut. 354. vid. it. pro Balb. 1, 2.] Forma
excellens, non ea, qua nos commendatur ætatis, sed ex dignitate con-
stanti. [Vell. Pat. 2. 29.] Solec enim aliud sentire &
eximie frontis. [Plin. Hist. 7. 12.] Illud os probum, ipsumque honorem
adjutor—ille provinciar propagator, illæ absentis in omnibus adjutor.
[Ep. Fam. 8. 1.] Ille aluit, auxit, armavit—ille Galliae ultioris
loqui, neque tantum valere ingenio, ut non appareret quid cupiat.
[Ad Alt. 8. 3.] Aluerat Cæsarem, eundem repente timere coepert.
[Ep. Fam. 8. 1.] Ille aluit, auxit, armavit—idem ego, cum jam
Pompeium a Cæsaris conjunctione avocarem—idem ego, cum jam
omnes opes & suas & populi Romani Pompeius ad Cæsarem detru-
lisset, seroque ea sentire coëpisset, que ego ante multo provideram—
pacis, concordix, compositionis auctor esse non destiti ; meaue illa
vox est nota multis, consilia diremissis !—hec mea, Antoni, & de
nunquam cosses, aut nunquam fuernunt : quæ si valuissent, Respub.
si Pomepio & de Repub. Multis testes, me & initio ne conjungeret, &c.
cum Cæsare, monuisse Pompeium, & postea, ne se jungeret, &c.
[Ep. Fam. 6. 6.] Quid vero singularis fuga Paphum persecuti sunt :
senseri, sciunt, qui eum de Pharsalica fuga Paphum prosecuti sunt :

[Ib. 15.] Qui si mortem tuam obisset,
nunquam ab eo mentio de me nisi bonorum.—cui me videret plus
fateretur, se speravisse meliora. [Ib. 15.]

In amplissimis fortunis occidisset ; is propagatione vitæ quot, quantas,
quàm incredibiles hausit calamitates ? [Tusc. Disp. 1. 35.] In Peiu-
siaco litore, imperio villissimi Regis, consiliis spadonum, & ne quid
malis desit, Septimii desertoris sui gladio trucidator.

[Flor. 4. 2. 52.] In Petu-
Egyptum petere proposuit, memor beneficiorum quæ in Patrem ejus
Ptolemæi,—qui tum regnabat, contulerat.—Priaceps Romani nominis,
imperio, arbitrioque Egypti mancipii jugulatus est—in tantum in illo
viro a se discordantæ fortuna, ut cui modo ad victoriam terra defuerat,

deesset ad sepulturam. Vell. Pat. 2. 54. vid. Dio, p. 186. it. App-
pian. 2. 431.

in Italy. Cicero continued all the while at Brundisium, in a situation wholly disagreeable, and worse to him, he says, than any punishment: for the air of the place began to affect his health, and, to the uneasiness of mind, added an ill state of body*: yet, to move nearer towards Rome, without leave from his new masters, was not thought advisable; nor did Antony encourage it; being pleased rather, we may believe, to see him well mortified: so that he had no hopes of any ease or comfort, but in the expectation of Caesar's return, which made his stay in that place the more necessary, for the opportunity of paying his early compliments to him at landing.

But what gave him the greatest uneasiness was, to be held still in suspense, in what touched him the most nearly, the case of his own safety, and of Caesar's disposition towards him: for, though all Caesar's friends assured him not only of pardon, but of all kind of favor, yet he had received no intimation of kindness from Caesar himself, who was so embarrassed in Egypt, that he had no leisure to think of Italy, and did not so much as write a letter thither from December to June: for as he had rashly, and out of gaiety, as it were, involved

Provida Pompeio dederat Campana febres
Optandas. Sed multas urbes, & publica vota
Vicerunt. Igitur fortuna ipsius & Urbis
Servatum victo caput abstulit.

Juv. x. 283.
* Quodvis enim supplicium levius est hac permansione. Ad
Att. xi. 18.
Jam enim corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus cœli, qui mihi laborem affert, in dolore—Ib. 22.

himself there in a most desperate war, to the hazard of all his fortunes, he was rewarded, as Cicero says, "to write any thing about it, till he had extricated himself out of that dangerous day."

His enemies, in the mean time, had greatly strengthened themselves in Africa, where P. Varus, who had seized it on the rout of the Republic, was supported by all the force of King Juba, Pompey's East friend, and had reduced the whole province to his obedience: for (why, after he had driven Cato out of Sicily, being ambitious to drive Varus also out of Africa, and having transported thither the best part of four legions, which Cæsar had committed to him, was, after some little success upon his landing, entirely defeated and destroyed, with his whole army, in an engagement with Saurus, King Juba's general.

Curto was a young nobleman of shining parts, admirably formed, by nature, to adorn that character, in which his father and grandfather had distinguished before him, of one of the principal orators of Rome. Upon his entrance into the forum, he was committed to the care of Cicero: but a natural propension to pleasure, stimulated by the example and counsels of his perpetual companion Antony, hurried him into all the extravagance of expence and debauchery: for Antony, who always wanted money, with which Curto abounded, was ever obsequious to his will, and ministering to his lusts,

"Ille enim ita videtur Alexandrum tenere, ut eum scilicet etiam pudent de illis rebus. Ib. xl. 15.
Nec post idus Decemb. ab illis datis illas litteras. Ib. 17.

A. URB. 706. CIC. 60. Coss.—C. Jul. Cæsar Dictat. II. M. Antonius Mæg. Equit.

for the opportunity of gratifying his own : so that no boy, purchased for the use of lewdness, was more in a master's power, than Antony in Curio's. He was equally prodigal of his money, and his modesty ; and not only of his own, but of other people's : so that Cicero, alluding to the infamous effeminacy of his life, calls him, in one of his letters, Miss Curio. But when the father, by Cicero's advice, had obliged him, by his paternal authority, to quit the familiarity of Antony, he reformed his conduct, and, adhering to the instructions and maxims of Cicero, became the favorite of the city, the leader of the young nobility, and a warm assertor of the authority of the senate, against the power of the triumvirate. After his father's death, upon his first taste of public honors, and admission into the senate, his ambition and thirst of popularity engaged him in so immense a prodigality, that, to supply the magnificence of his shews and plays, with which he entertained the city, he was soon driven to the necessity of selling himself to Cæsar, having no revenue left, as Pliny says, but from the discord of his citizens. For this, he is considered commonly, by the old writers, as the chief instrument, and the trumpet, as it were, of the civil war, in which he justly fell the first victim : yet, after all his luxury and debauch, fought and died with a courage truly Roman, which would have merited a better fate, if it had been employed in a better cause : for, upon the loss of the battle, and his best troops, being admonished by his friends to save himself by flight, he answered, " that, at-

“ter losing an army, which had been committed
 “to him by Cæsar, he could never shew his face to
 “him again;” and so continued fighting till he was
 killed among the last of his soldiers*.

Curio's death happened before the battle of Pharsalia, while Cæsar was engaged in Spain†, by which means Afric fell entirely into the hands of the Pompeians, and became the general rendezvous of all that party: hitther Scipio, Cato, and Labienus conveyed the remains of their scattered troops from Greece, as Afranius and Petreius likewise did from Spain; till, on the whole, they had brought together again a more numerous army than Cæsar's, and were in such high spirits, as to talk of coming over with it into Italy, before Cæsar could return

* *Haud alium tanta civem tulit indole Roma.* Lucan. 4. 814.

† *Una familia Curionum, in qua tres continua serie oratores exierunt.* Plin. Hist. 7. 41.

Naturam habuit admirabilem ad dicendum. Brut. 406.

Nemo unquam puer, emptus libidinis causa, tam fuit in domini potestate, quam tu in Curionis. [Philipp. 2. 18.] duce filiola Curionis.

[*Ad Att. 1. 14.*]

Vir nobilis, eloquens, audax, suæ alienæque & fortunæ & pudicitæ prodigus—cujus animo, voluptatibus vel libidinibus, neque opes viliæ neque cupiditates sufficere possent. [Vell. Pat. 248.]

Nisi meis puer olim fidelissimis atque amanatissimis consiliis parvises.

[*Ep. Fam. 2. 1.*]

Bello autem civili—non alius majorem quam C. Curio subjecit faciem—Vell. Pat. 2. 48.

Quid nunc rostra tibi prosunt turbata, forinque Unde tribunizia plebeius signifer arce

Arma dadas populis, &c.

Lucan. 4. 800.

At Curio, nunquam amisso exercitu, quem a Cæsare fidei suæ commissum acceperat, se in ejus conspectum reversurum, confirmat; atque ita prelians interficitur. Cas. Comm. de Bell. Civ. 2.

† *Ante jaces, quam dira duces Pharsalia confert,*

spectandūque tibi bellum civile negatum est.

Lucan. ib.

from Alexandria*. This was confidently given out, and expected at Rome; and, in that case, Cicero was sure to be treated as a deserter; for, while Caesar looked upon all men as friends, who did not act against him, and pardoned even enemies, who submitted to his power; it was a declared law, on the other side, to consider all as enemies who were not actually in their camp†: so that Cicero had nothing now to wish, either for himself, or the Republic, but, in the first place, a peace, of which he had still some hopes‡; or else, that Caesar might conquer; whose victory was like to prove the more temperate of the two: which makes him often lament the unhappy situation to which he was reduced, where nothing could be of any service to him, but what he had always abhorred. Under this anxiety of mind, it was an additional vexation to him to hear that his reputation was attacked at Rome, for submitting so hastily to the conqueror, or putting himself rather at all into his power. Some condemned him for not following Pompey; some more severely for not going to Africa, as the greatest part had done; others, for not retreating with many of his party to Achæa; till they

* It autem ex Africa jam affuturi videntur. Ad Att. xi. 15.

† Te enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent: te omnes, qui contra te non essent, tuos. Pro

Ligar. xi. it. ad Att. xi. 6.

‡ Est autem, unum, quod mihi sit optandum, si quid agi de pace possit: quod nulla equidem habeo in spe: sed quia tu leviter interdum significas, cogis me sperare quod optandum vix est. —

Ad Att. xi. 19. it. 12. —

§ Mihi cum omnia sunt intolerabilia ad dolorem, tum maxime, quod in eam causam venissem me video, ut ea sola utilia mihi esse viderentur, quæ semper noli. Ad Att. xi. 13.

A. Urb. 705. Cicero. Coss.—C. Jul. Caesar Dictat. II. M. Antonius Mag. Equit.

could see the farther progress of the war. As he was always extremely sensible of what was said of him by honest men, so he begs of Atticus to be his advocate; and gives him some hints, which might be urged in his defence. As to the first charge, for not following Pompey, he says, that Pompey's fate would extenuate the omission of that step; of the second, that though he knew many brave men to be in Africa, yet it was his opinion, that the Republic neither could, nor ought to be defended by the help of so barbarous and treacherous a nation: as to the third, he wishes indeed that he had joined himself to those in Achaia, and owns them to be in a better condition than himself, because they were many of them together; and whenever they returned to Italy, would be restored to their own at once: whereas he was confined like a prisoner of war to Brundisium, without the liberty of stirring from it till Caesar arrived.*

While he continued in this uneasy state, some of his friends, at Rome, contrived to send him a letter in Caesar's name, dated the ninth of February, from Alexandria, encouraging him to lay aside all gloomy apprehensions, and expect every thing that was kind and friendly from him: but it was drawn in terms so slight and general, that, instead of giv-

* Dicebat debuisse cum Pompeio proficisci. Exitus illius minuit ejus officii praefermissi reprehensionem.—Sed ex omnibus nihil magis desideratur, quam quod in Africam non ierim. Iudicio hoc sum usus, non esse barbaris auxillis fallacissimæ gentis Rempub. defendendam—extremum est eorum, qui in Achaia sunt. Itamen ipsi se hoc melius habent, quam nos, quod & multi sunt uno in loco, & cum in Italiam venerint, domum statim venerint. Hæc in perge, ut facis, mittere & probare quam plurimis. Ad Afr. xi. 2.

ing him any satisfaction, it made him only suspect, what he perceived afterwards to be true, that it was forged by Balbus or Oppius, on purpose to raise his spirits, and administer some little comfort to him *. All his accounts, however, confirmed to him the report of Caesar's clemency and moderation, and his granting pardon, without exception, to all who asked it; and with regard to himself, Caesar sent Quintus's virulent letters to Balbus, with orders to shew them to him, as a proof of his kindness and dislike of Quintus's perfidy. But Cicero's present despondency, which interpreted every thing by his fears, made him suspect Caesar the more, for refusing grace to none; as if such a clemency must needs be affected, and his revenge deferred only to a season more convenient: and as to his brother's letters, he fancied that Caesar did not send them to Italy, because he condemned them, but to make his present misery and abject condition the more notorious and despicable to every body †.

But, after a long series of perpetual mortifications, he was refreshed at last by a very obliging letter from Caesar, who confirmed to him the full enjoyment of his former state and dignity, and bade him resume his fasces and style of emperor as

* Ut me ista epistola nihil consolatur; nam & exigue scripta est & magnas suspiciones habet, non esse ab illo.—Ad Att. xi. 16.

Ex quo intelligis, illud de litteris a. d. v. Id. Feb. datis (quod inane esset, etiam si verum esset) non verum esse. Ib. 17.

† Omnino dicitur nemini negare: quod ipsum est suspectum, notationem ejus differt. Ib. 20.

Diligenter mihi fasciculum reddidit Balbi tabellarius—quod ne Caesar quidem ad istos videtur misisse, quasi quo illius improbitate offenderetur, sed credo, uti notiora nostra mala essent.—Ib. 22.

A. Urb. 706. Cic. Co. Cons.—C. Jul. Caesar Dictat. II. M. Antonius Mag. Equit.

before*. Caesar's mind was too great to listen to the tales of the brother and nephew; and, instead of approving their treachery, seems to have granted them their pardon on Cicero's account, rather than their own; so that Quintus, upon the trial of Caesar's inclination, began presently to change his note, and to congratulate with his brother on Caesar's affection and esteem for him†.

Cicero was now preparing to send his son to wait upon Caesar, who was supposed to be upon his journey towards home; but the uncertain accounts of his coming; diverted him awhile from that thought; till Caesar himself prevented it, and reheved him, very agreeably, from his tedious residence at Brundisium, by his sudden and unexpected arrival in Italy; where he landed, at Tarentum, in the month of September; and, on the first notice of his coming forward towards Rome, Cicero set out on foot to meet him.

We may easily imagine, what we find, indeed, from his letters, that he was not a little disappointed at the thoughts of this interview, and the indignity of offering himself to a conqueror, against whom he had been in arms, in the midst of a licentious

* Redditiæ mihi tandem sunt a Casare litteræ satis liberales. Ep.

Fam. 14. 23.

Qui ad me ex Ægypto litteras misit, ut essem idem, qui fuisset: qui cum ipse Imperator in toto imperio populi Romani unus esset, esse me alterum passus est: a quo—concessos fasces laureatos tenui, quoad tendos putavi. Pro Ligar. 3.

† Sed mihi valde Quintus gratulatur. Ad Att. xi. 23.

‡ Ego cum Sallustio Ciceronem ad Casarem mittere cogitabam.

Ib. 17.

De illius Alexandriâ discessu nihil adhuc rumoris; contraque opinio—itaque nec mitto, ut constitueram, Ciceronem.—Ib. 18.

tious and insolent rabble: for though he had reason to expect a kind reception from Caesar, yet he hardly thought his life, he says, worth begging; since what was given by a master, might always be taken away again at pleasure*. But, at their meeting, he had no occasion to say or do any thing that was below his dignity: for Caesar no sooner saw him, than he alighted, and ran to embrace him; and walked with him alone, conversing very familiarly for several furlongs†.

From this interview, Cicero followed Caesar towards Rome: he proposed to be at Tusculum on the seventh or eighth of October; and wrote to his wife to provide for his reception there, with a large company of friends, who designed to make some stay with him‡. From Tusculum he came afterwards to the city, with a resolution to spend his time in study and retreat, till the Republic should be restored to some tolerable state; having made his peace again, as he writes to Varro, with his old friends, his books, who had been out of humor with him for not obeying their precepts; but, instead of living quietly with them, as Varro had done, committing himself to the turbulent counsels and hazards of war, with faithless companions§.

* Sed non adducor, quenquam bonum ullam salutem mihi tantum fuisse putare, ut eam petere ab illo—Ad Att. xi. 16.
Sed—ab hoc ipso quæ dantur, ut a Domino, rursus in ejusdem sunt potestate. Ib. 20.
† Plut. in Cic.
‡ Ep. Fam. 14. 20.
§ Scito enim me posteaquam in urbem venerim, redisse cum veteribus amicis, id est, cum libris nostris in gratiam—ignoscunt mihi, re-

On Caesar's return to Rome he appointed P. Vatinus and Q. Fufius Calenus, consuls for the three last months of the year: this was a very unpopular use of his new power, which he continued, however, to practise through the rest of his reign; creating these first magistrates of the state, without any regard to the ancient forms, or recourse to the people, and at any time of the year; which gave a sensible disgust to the city, and an early specimen of the arbitrary manner in which he designed to govern them.

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 69. Cons.—C. Jul. Cesar Dictat. II. M. Antonius Mag. Equit.

About the end of the year, Caesar embarked for Africa, to pursue the war against Scipio, and the other Pompeian generals, who, assisted by king Juba, held the possession of that province with a vast army. As he was sacrificing for the success of this voyage, the victim happened to break loose, and run away from the altar; which being looked upon as an unlucky omen, the aruspex admonished him not to sail before the winter solstice: but he took ship directly, in contempt of the admonition; and, by that means, as Cicero says, came upon his enemies unprepared; and before they had drawn together all their forces*. Upon his leaving the

vocant in consuetudinem pristinam, teque, quod in ea permanseris, capientiores, quam me dicunt fuisse, &c. Ep. Fam. 9. 1.
 * Quid? ipse Cesar, cum a summo haruspice moneretur, ne in Africam ante brumam transmitteret, nonne transmisit? quod nitecisset, uno in loco omnes adversariorum copie convenissent—De Divin. 2. 24.

city, he declared himself consul, together with M. Lepidus, for the year ensuing; and gave the government of the Hither Gaul to M. Brutus; of Greece, to Servius Sulpicius; the first of whom had been in arms against him at Pharsalia; and the second was a favorer, likewise, of the Pompeian cause, and a great friend of Cicero, yet seems to have taken no part in the war*.

The African war now held the whole empire in suspense; Scipio's name was thought ominous and invincible on that ground; but while the general attention was employed on the expectation of some decisive blow, Cicero, despairing of any good from either side, chose to live retired, and out of sight; and, whether in the city or the country, shut himself up with his books; which, as he often says, had hitherto been the diversion only, but were now become the support of his life†. In this hu-

Cum immananti aufugisset hostia protectionem adversus Scipionem & Iubam non distulit—Sueton. J. Cas. 59.
 Hirtius, in his account of this war, says, that Caesar embarked at Lilybæum for Afric on the 6th of the kalends of Jan. [De Bell. Afric. init.] That is, on the 27th of our December: whereas Cicero, in the passage just cited, declares him to have passed over before the solstice on the shortest day. But this seeming contradiction is entirely owing to a cause already intimated, the great confusion that was introduced, at this time, into the Roman calendar, by which the months were all transported from their stated seasons; so that the 27th of December, on which, according to their computation, Caesar embarked, and consequently above two months before the solstice, or shortest day. All which is clearly and accurately explained in a learned dissertation, published by a person of eminent merit in the university of Cambridge, who chuses to conceal his name. See Bibliothecæ Literar. N^o. VIII. Lond. 1724. 4to.
 * Brutum Gallie præfecit; Sulpicium Græciæ; Hirt. Fam. 6. 6. † A quibus antea delectationem modo petebamus, nunc vero etiam salutem. Hirt. Fam. 9. 2.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. Cl. Co 3 — C. Julius Cæsar III. M. Æmilius Lepidus.

mor of study, he entered into a close friendship and correspondence of letters with M. Terentius Varro; a friendship equally valued on both sides, and, at Varro's desire, immortalized by the mutual dedication of their learned works to each other; of Cicero's *Academic Questions* to Varro; of Varro's *Treatise on the Latin Tongue*, to Cicero. Varro was a senator of the first distinction, both for birth and merit; esteemed the most learned man of Rome; and though now above fourscore years old, yet continued still writing and publishing books to his eighty-eighth year. He was Pompey's lieutenant in Spain, in the beginning of the war; but, after the defeat of Afranius and Petreius, quitted his arms, and retired to his studies; so that his present circumstances were not very different from those of Cicero; who, in all his letters to him, bewails, with great freedom, the utter ruin of the state; and proposes that they should live together in a strict communication of studies, and avoid, at least, the sight, if not the tongues of men; yet so, that, if their new masters should call for their help towards settling the Republic, they should run with pleasure, and assist, not only as architects, but even as masons, to build it up again: or if nobody would employ them, should write and read the best forms of government, and as the learned ancients had done before them, serve their country, if not in the senate and fo-

* Nisi M. Varronem scirem octogesimo octavo anno prodissc, &c. Plin. Hist. 29. 4.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Goss.—C. Jul. Caesar III. M. Remilius Lepidus.

rum, yet by their books and studies, and by composing treatises of morals and laws*.

In this retreat, he wrote his book of *Oratorial Partitions*, or the art of ordering and distributing the parts of an oration, so as to adapt them in the best manner to their proper end, of moving and persuading an audience. It was written for the instruction of his son, now about eighteen years old, but seems to have been the rude draught only of what he intended, or not to have been finished, at least to his satisfaction; since we find no mention of it in any of his letters, as of all his other pieces which were prepared for the public.

Another fruit of this leisure was his dialogue on famous orators, called *Brutus*, in which he gives a short character of all who had ever flourished, either in Greece or Rome, with any reputation of eloquence, down to his own times: and as he generally touches the principal points of each man's life; so an attentive reader may find in it an epitome, as it were, of the Roman history. The conference is supposed to be held with Brutus and Atticus, in Cicero's garden at Rome, under the statue of Plato†, whom he always admired, and usually imitated in the manner of his dialogues; and in this seems to have copied from him the

* Non deesse si quis adhibere volet, non modo ut Architectos, verum etiam ut fabros, ad ædificandam Rempub. & potius libenter accurrere; si nemo utetur opera, tamen & scribere & legere *pro utilitate*; & si minus in curia atque in foro, at in litteris & libris, ut doctissimi veteres fecerunt, navare Rempub. & de moribus & legibus quaerere. *Mihi hæc videntur.* Ep. Fam. 9. 2.
† Cum idem placuisset illis, tum in prætulo, propter Platonis Statuam consedimus—Brut. 28.

very form of his double title; Brutus, or of *La-mous Orators*; taken from the speaker and the subject, as in Plato's piece, called *Phædon*, or of the *Soul*. This work was intended as a supplement, or a fourth book to the three which he had before published on the complete orator. But though it was prepared and finished at this time, while Cato was living, as it is intimated in some parts of it, yet, as it appears from the preface, it was not made public till the year following, after the death of his daughter Tullia.

As, at the opening of the war, we found Cicero in debt to Caesar, so we now meet with several hints, in his letters, of Caesar's being indebted to him. It arose, probably, from a mortgage that Cicero had upon the confiscated estate of some Pompeian, which Caesar had seized: but of what kind soever it was, Cicero was in pain for his money: he saw but three ways, he says, of getting it; by purchasing the estate at Caesar's auction, or taking an assignment on the purchaser, or compounding for half with the brokers or money-jobbers of those times, who would advance the money on those terms. The first he declares to be base, and that he would rather lose his debt, than touch any thing. confiscated: the second he thought hazardous, and that nobody would pay any thing in such uncertain times: the third he liked the best, but desires Atticus's advice upon it*.

He now at last parted with his wife Terentia,

* *Nomen illud, quod a Cesare, tres habet conditiones; aut em-tionem ab hasta; (perdere malo:—) aut delegationem a mancipio;*

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Jul. Caesar III. M. Emilius Lepidus.

whose humor and conduct had long been uneasy to him: this drew upon him some censure, for putting away a wife, who had lived with him above thirty years, the faithful partner of his bed and fortunes, and the mother of two children, extremely dear to him. But she was a woman of an imperious and turbulent spirit, expensive and negligent in her private affairs, busy and intriguing in the public, and, in the height of her husband's power, seems to have had the chief hand in the distribution of all his favors. He had easily borne her perverseness, in the vigor of health, and the flourishing state of his fortunes; but, in a declining life, soured by a continual succession of mortifications from abroad, the want of ease and quiet at home was no longer tolerable to him; the divorce, however, was not likely to cure the difficulties in which her management had involved him: for she had brought him a great fortune, which was all to be restored to her at parting: this made a second marriage necessary, in order to repair the ill state of his affairs; and his friends, of both sexes, were busy in providing a fit match for him. Several parties were proposed to him, and, among others, a daughter of Pompey the great, for whom he seems to have had an inclination: but a prudential regard to the times, and the envy and ruin under which that family then lay, induced him, probably, to drop it*. What gave his enemies the

annua die: (quis erit, cui credam?) aut Vecteni conditionem, semisse, expleat igitur. Ad Alt. 12. 3.

* De Pompeii magni filia libi rescripsi, nihil me hoc tempore cogi-

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Jul. Caesar III. M. Aemilius Lepidus.

greater handle to rally him was, his marrying a handsome young woman, named Publia, of an age disproportioned to his own, to whom he was guardian; but she was well allied, and rich: circumstances very convenient to him at this time, as he intimates in a letter to a friend, who congratulated with him on his marriage.

“As to your giving me joy,” says he, “for what I have done, I know you wish it: but I should not have taken any new step in such wretched times, if, at my return, I had not found my private affairs in no better condition than those of the Republic. For when, through the wickedness of those, who, for my infinite kindness to them, ought to have had the greatest concern for my welfare, I found no safety or ease from their intrigues and perfidy within my own walls, I thought it necessary to secure myself by the fidelity of new alliances against the treachery of the old.”

tare. Alteram vero illam, quam tu scribis, puto nosti. Nihil videtur. Ib. 12. 11.
* Ep. Fam. 4. 14.

In cases of divorce, where there were children, it was the custom for each party to make a settlement, by will, on their common offspring, proportionable to their several estates: which is the meaning of Cicero's pressing Atticus so often, in his letters, to put Terentia in mind of making her will, and depositing it in safe hands. Ad Att. xi. 21, 22, 24: xii. 18.

Terentia is said to have lived to the age of an hundred and three years; [Val. Max. 8. 13. Plin. Hist. 7. 48.] and took, as St. Jerome says, for her second husband, Cicero's enemy, Sallust; and Messala for her third. Dio Cassius gives her a fourth, Vibius Rufus; who was consul in the reign of Tiberius, and valued himself for the possession of two things, which had belonged to the two greatest men of the age before him, Cicero's wife, and Caesar's chair, in which he was killed. Dio, p. 612. Hieron. Op. To. 4. par. 2. p. 190.

Caesar returned victorious from Africa, about the end of July, by the way of Sardinia, where he spent some days; upon which Cicero says, pleasantly, in a letter to Varro, he had never seen that farm of his before, which, though one of the worst that he has, he does not yet despise*. The un-
certain event of the African war had kept the senate under some reserve; but they now began to push their flattery beyond all the bounds of decency, and decreed more extravagant honors to Caesar, than were ever given before to man, which Cicero oft rallies with great spirit; and being determined to bear no part in that servile adulation, was treating about the purchase of a house at Naples, for a pretence of retiring still farther and oftner from Rome. But his friends, who knew his impatience under their present subjection, and the free way of speaking which he was apt to indulge, were in some pain lest he should forfeit the good graces of Caesar, and his favorites, and provoke them too far by the keenness of his railery†. They pressed him to accommodate himself

* Illud enim adhuc prædium suum non inspicit: nec ullum habet detritus, sed tamen non contemnit. Ep. Fam. 9. 7.

† Some of his jests on Caesar's administration are still preserved; which shew, that his friends had reason enough to admonish him to be more upon his guard. Caesar had advanced Laberius, a celebrated mimic actor, to the order of knights; but when he slept from the stage into the theatre, to take his place on the equestrian benches, none of the knights would admit him to a seat among them. As he was marching off, therefore, with disgrace, happening to pass near Cicero, "I would make room for you, here," says Cicero, "on our bench, if we were not already too much crowded;" alluding to Caesar's filling up the senate also with the scum of his creatures, and even with strangers and barbarians. At another time, being desired by a friend, in a public company, to procure for his son the rank of a sena-

A. URB. 707. Cæcilius, C. Iul. Cæsar III. M. Rutilius Lepidus.

to the times, and to use more caution in his discourse, and to reside more at Rome, especially when Cæsar was there, who would interpret the distance and retreat which he affected, as a proof of his aversion to him.

But his answers, on this occasion, will shew the real state of his sentiments and conduct towards Cæsar, as well as of Cæsar's towards him. Writing on this subject to Papius Pætus, he says, "You are of opinion, I perceive, that it will not be allowed to me, as I thought it might be, to quit these affairs of the city: you tell me of Catulus, and those times; but what similitude have they to these? I myself was unwilling, at that time, to stir from the guard of the state; for I then sat at the helm, and held the rudder, but am now scarce thought worthy to work at the pump: would the senate, think you, pass fewer decrees, if I should live at Naples? While I am still at Rome, and attend the forum, their decrees are all drawn at our friend's house; and, whenever it comes into his head, my name is set down, as if present at drawing them; so that I hear from Armenia and Syria of decrees, said to be made at my motion, of which I had never heard a syllable at home. Do not take me to be in

tor, in one of the corporate towns of Italy, "he shall have it," says he, "if you please, at Rome; but it will be difficult at Pompeii." An acquaintance, likewise, from Laodicea, coming to pay his respects to him, and being asked what business had brought him to Rome, said, that he was sent upon an embassy to Cæsar, to intercede with him for the liberty of his country; upon which, Cicero replied, "if you succeed, you shall be an ambassador also for us." Macrobius Saturn. 2. 3. Sueton. c. 76.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cons.—C. Jul. Cæsar III. M. Rutilius Lepidus.

“jest; for I assure you that I have received letters
 “from kings, from the remotest parts of the earth;
 “to thank me for giving them the title of king;
 “when, so far from knowing that any such title
 “had been decreed to them, I knew not even
 “that there were any such men in being. What
 “is then to be done? why as long as our master
 “of manners continues here, I will follow your
 “advice; but as soon as he is gone, I will run
 “away to your mushrooms, &c.*”

In another letter, “since you express,” says he,
 “such a concern for me in your last, be assured
 “my dear Pætus, that whatever can be done by
 “art, (for it is not enough to act with prudence,
 “some artifice also must now be employed), yet
 “whatever, I say, can be done by art, towards
 “acquiring their good graces, I have already done
 “it with the greatest care; nor, as I believe, with-
 “out success: for I am so much courted by all,
 “who are in any degree of favor with Cæsar, that
 “I begin to fancy that they love me: and though
 “real love is not easily distinguished from false,
 “except in the case of danger, by which the sin-
 “cerity of it may be tried, as of gold by fire; for
 “all other marks are common to both; yet I
 “have one argument to persuade me that they
 “really love me; because both my condition and
 “theirs is such, as puts them under no temptation
 “to dissemble: and as for him, who has all power,

* Ep. Fam. 9. 15. *Præfectus morum*, or master of the public manners, was one of the new titles which the senate had decreed to Cæsar.

"I see no reason to fear any thing, unless that
 "all things become of course uncertain, when jus-
 "tice and right are once deserted; nor can we be
 "sure of any thing that depends on the will, not
 "to say the passion of another. Yet I have not,
 "in any instance, particularly offended him, but
 "behaved myself all along with the greatest mo-
 "deration: for, as once I took it to be my duty
 "to speak my mind freely in that city, which
 "owed its freedom to me; so now, since that is
 "lost, to speak nothing that may offend him, or
 "his principal friends: but if I would avoid all
 "offence, of things said facetiously, or by way of
 "raillery, I must give up all reputation of wit;
 "which I would not refuse to do, if I could. But
 "as to Caesar himself, he has a very piercing
 "judgment; and as your brother Servius, whom
 "I take to have been an excellent critic, would
 "readily say, 'this verse is not Plautus's, that
 "verse is; having formed his ears, by great use,
 "to distinguish the peculiar style and manner of
 "different poets, so Caesar, I hear, who has al-
 "ready collected some volumes of apophthegms,
 "if any thing be brought to him for mine,
 "which is not so, presently rejects it: which he
 "now does the more easily, because his friends
 "live almost continually with me; and in the varie-
 "ty of discourse, when any thing drops from me,
 "which they take to have some humor or spirit
 "in it, they carry it always to him, with the
 "other news of the town, for such are his orders:
 "so that if he hears any thing besides of mine,

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"from other persons, he does not regard it. I
 "have no occasion, therefore, for your example
 "of *Alonimus*, though aptly applied from *Accius*:
 "for what is the envy which you speak of? or
 "what is there in me to be envied now? but sup-
 "pose there was every thing: it has been the con-
 "stant opinion of philosophers, the only men, in
 "my judgment, who have a right notion of virtue,
 "that a wise man has nothing more to answer for,
 "than to keep himself free from guilt; of which I
 "take myself to be clear, on a double account;
 "because I both pursued those measures which
 "were the justest, and when I saw that I had not
 "strength enough to carry them, did not think
 "it my business to contend by force with those
 "who were too strong for me. It is certain, there-
 "fore, that I cannot be blamed, in what concerns
 "the part of a good citizen: all that is now left;
 "is not to say or do any thing foolishly and rashly
 "against the men in power; which I take also to
 "be the part of a wise man. As for the rest, what
 "people may report to be said by me, or how he
 "may take it, or with what sincerity those live
 "with me, who now so assiduously court me, it is
 "not in my power to answer. I comfort myself,
 "therefore, with the consciousness of my former
 "conduct, and the moderation of my present; and
 "shall apply your similitude from *Accius*, not only
 "to the case of envy, but of fortune, which I con-
 "sider as light and weak, and what ought to be
 "repelled by a firm and great mind, as waves by a
 "rock. For since the Greek history is full of ex-

“amples, how the wisest men have endured tyrannies at Athens or Syracuse; and when their citizens were enslaved, have lived themselves, in some measure free, why may not I think it possible to maintain my rank so, as neither to offend the mind of any, nor hurt my own dignity?—Yes!”

Pretus having heard, that Caesar was going to divide some lands in his neighbourhood to the soldiers, began to be afraid for his own estate, and writes to Cicero, to know how far that distribution would extend: to which Cicero answers; "Are not you a pleasant fellow, who, when Balbus has just been with you, ask me what will become of those towns and their lands? as if either I knew

“any thing, that Balbus does not; or if at any
“time I chance to know any thing. I do not
“know it from him: nay, it is your part rather, if
“you love me, to let me know what will become
“of me: for you had it in your power to have
“learned it from him, either sober, or at least when
“drunk. But as for me, my dear Petrus, I have

“done enquiring about those things : first, because
“we have already lived near four years by clear
“gain, as it were; if that can be called gain, or
“this life, to outlive the Republic : secondly, be-
“cause I myself seem to know what will happen;
“for it will be whatever pleases the strongest;
“which must always be decided by arms : it is our
“part, therefore, to be content with what is al-
“lowed to us : he who cannot submit to this, ought

* Ep. Fam. 9. 16.

A. F. B. 76, Loc. 81, Coahuila, Mexico - T. 1, 1900-1901.

A Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cos.—C. Julius Caesar III. M. Emilio Lepidus.

“to have chosen death. They are now measuring
“the fields of Veïe and Capenae: this is not far
“from Tusculum: yet I fear nothing: I enjoy it
“whilst I may: wish that I always may; but if it
“should happen otherwise, yet since, with all my
“courage and philosophy, I have thought it best
“to live, I cannot but have an affection for him
“by whose benefit I hold that life: who, if he has
“an inclination to restore the Republic, as he him-
“self, perhaps, may desire, and we all ought to
“wish, yet he has linked himself so with others,
“that he has not the power to do what he would.
“But I proceed too far; for I am writing to you:
“be assured, however, of this, that not only I,
“who have no part in their counsels, but even the
“chief himself, does not know what will happen.
“We are slaves to him, he to the times: so neither
“can he know what the times will require, nor we
“what he may intend,” &c.

“ what he may intend *, ” &c.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cass.—C. Julius Cæsar 111. M. Æmilius Lepidus.

"heard, I guess, how they declaim with me, I sup
 "with them." In another letter he tells him, that
 as king Dionysius, when driven out of Syracuse,
 turned school-master at Corinth, so he, having lost
 his kingdom of the forum, had now opened a
 school—to which he merrily invites Pætus, with
 the offer of a seat and cushion next to himself, as
 his usher*. But to Varro, more seriously, "I ac-
 quaint you," says he, "before, that I am inti-
 mate with them all, and assist at their councils:
 "I see no reason why I should not—for it is not
 "the same thing to bear what must be borne, and
 "to approve what ought not to be approved."
 And again: "I do not forbear to sup with those
 "who now rule: what can I do? we must com-
 ply with the times†."
 The only use which he made of all this favor
 was, to screen himself from any particular calamity
 in the general misery of the times, and to serve
 those unhappy men, who were driven from their
 country and their families, for their adherence to
 that cause, which he himself had espoused. Caesar
 was desirous, indeed, to engage him in his measures,

* *Hirtium ego & Dolabellam dicendi discipulos habeo, cenandi
 magistros: puto enim te audisse—illos apud me declamitare, me apud*

*Ut Dionysius Tyrannus, cum Syracusis pulsus esset, Corinthi dici-
 tur ludum aperuisse, sic ego—amisso regno forensi, ludum quasi ha-
 bere ceperim—sella tibi erit in ludo, tanquam bypodidasculo, prox-
 ima: eam pulvinus sequetur.* Ib. 18.

† *Ostentari tibi, me istis esse familiarem, & consiliis eorum inte-
 resse. Quod ego cur nolum nihil video. Non enim est idem, ferre
 si quid ferendum est, & probare, si quid probandum non est.*

*Non desino apud istos, qui nunc dominantur, cenitare. Quid
 faciam? tempori servandum est.* Ib. 7.

A. URB. 707. CIC. 61. COSS.—C. JULIUS CESAR III. M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS.

and attach him insensibly to his interests : but he

would bear no part in an administration, established on the ruins of his country ; nor ever cared to be acquainted with their affairs, or to enquire what

they were doing : so that, whenever he entered into their councils, as he signifies above to Vatro, it was only when the case of some exiled friend

required it, for whose service he scrupled no pains of soliciting, and attending even Caesar himself ;

though he was sometimes shocked, as he complains, by the difficulty of access, and the indignity of

waiting in an antichamber ; not, indeed, through Caesar's fault, who was always ready to give him

audience, but from the multiplicity of his affairs, by whose hands all the favors of the empire were

dispensed *. Thus, in a letter to Ampius, whose pardon he had procured,—“ I have solicited your

“ cause,” says he, “ more eagerly than my present situation would well justify : for my desire to see

“ you, and my constant love for you, most assiduously cultivated on your part, over-ruled all re-

“ gard to the present weak condition of my power and interest. Every thing that relates to your

“ return and safety is promised, confirmed, fixed, and ratified : I saw, knew, was present at every

“ step : for, by good luck, I have all Caesar's friends engaged to me by an old acquaintance and friend-

“ ship ; so that, next to him, they pay the first re-

“ gard to me. Pansa, Hirtius, Balbus, Oppius,

* Quod si tardius sit quam volumus, magnis occupationibus ejus, a quo omnia petuntur, additus ad eum difficiliores fuerunt.—Ep. Fam. 9. 13.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cass.—C. Julius Cæsar III. M. F. Milius Lepidus.

"Matius, Postumius, take all occasions to give me proof of their singular affection. If this had been sought and procured by me, I should have no reason, as things now stand, to repent of my pains : but I have done nothing with the view of serving the times ; I had an intimacy of long standing with them all ; and never gave over soliciting them on your behalf : I found Pansa, however, the readiest of them all to serve you, and oblige me ; who has not only an interest, but authority with Cæsar, &c.*"

But while he was thus caressed by Cæsar's friends, he was not less followed, we may imagine, by the friends of the Republic : these had always looked upon him as the chief patron of their liberty, whose counsels, if they had been followed, would have preserved it, and whose authority gave them the only hopes, that were left, of recovering it : so that his house was as much frequented, and his levee as much crowded, as ever ; since people now flocked, he says, to see a good citizen, as a sort of rarity †. In another letter, giving a short account of his way of life, he says :—"Early in the morning, I receive the compliments of many honest men, but melancholy ones, as well as of these gay conquerors ; who shew indeed a very officious and affectionate regard to me. When these visits are over, I shut myself up in my library, either to write or read : Here some, also, come to hear

* Ib. 6. 12.

† Cum salutationi nos dedimus amicorum ; quæ sit hoc etiam frequentius, quam solebat, quod quasi avem albam, videntur bene sentientem civem videre, abdo me in Bibliothecam. Ib. 7. 28.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cons.—C. Julius Caesar III. M. Emilius Lepidus.

“me, as a man of learning, because I am somewhat more learned than they: the rest of my time I give to the care of my body: for I have now bevailed my country longer, and more heavily, than any mother ever bevailed her only son*.”

It is certain, that there was not a man in the Republic so particularly engaged, both by principle and interest, to wish well to its liberty, or who had so much to lose by the subversion of it as he: for, as long as it was governed by evil methods, and stood upon the foundation of its laws, he was, undoubtedly, the first citizen in it; had the chief influence in the senate; the chief authority with the people: and, as all his hopes and fortunes were grounded on the peace of his country, so all his labors and studies were perpetually applied to the promotion of it: it is no wonder, therefore, in the present situation of the city, oppressed by arms, and a tyrannical power, to find him so particularly impatient under the common misery, and expressing so keen a sense of the diminution of his dignity, and the disgrace of serving, where he had been used to govern.

Cæsar, on the other hand, though he knew his temper and principles to be irreconcilable to his usurped dominion, yet, out of friendship to the

* Hæc igitur est nunc vita nostra. Mane saluamus domi & bonos viros multos, sed tristes, & hos factos victores; qui me quidem per-officiosæ & peramantem observant. Ubi saluatio deluxit, literis me involvo, aut scribo aut lego. Veniunt etiam qui me audiunt, quasi doctum hominem, quia paullo sum, quam ipsi, doctior. Inde certum omne tempus datur. Patriam eluxi jam gravius & diutius quam illa mater unicum filium. Ep. Fam. 9. 20.

man, and a reverence for his character, was determined to treat him with the greatest humanity; and, by all the marks of personal favor, to make his life not only tolerable, but easy to him: yet, all that he could do, had no other effect on Cicero, than to make him think and speak sometimes favorably of the natural clemency of their master; and to entertain some hopes from it, that he would one day be persuaded to restore the public liberty: but, exclusive of that hope, he never mentions his government, but as a real tyranny; or his person, in any other style, than as the oppressor of his country.

But he gave a remarkable proof, at this time, of his being no temporiser, by writing a book in praise of Cato, which he published within a few months after Cato's death. He seems to have been left a guardian to Cato's son; as he was also to young Lucullus, Cato's nephew: and this testimony of Cato's friendship and judgment of him, might induce him the more readily to pay this honor to his memory. It was a matter, however, of no small deliberation, in what manner he ought to treat the subject: His friends advised him not to be too explicit and particular, in the detail of Cato's praises; but to content himself with a general encomium, for fear of irritating Cæsar, by pushing the argument too far. In a letter to Atticus, he calls this "an Archimedean problem; but I cannot hit upon any thing," says he, "that those

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Julius Cæsar III. M. Rutilius Lepidus.

"friends of yours will read with pleasure, or even
 "with patience; besides, if I should drop the ac-
 "count of Cato's votes and speeches in the senate,
 "and of his political conduct in the state, and
 "give a slight commendation only of his constancy
 "and gravity, even this may be more than they
 "will care to hear: but the man cannot be praised,
 "as he deserves, unless it be particularly explained,
 "how he foretold all that has happened to us;
 "how he took arms to prevent its happening; and
 "parted with life rather than see it happen *." These were the topics, which he resolved to dis-
 play with all his force; and from the accounts
 given of the work by antiquity, it appears, that
 he had spared no pains to adorn it, but extolled
 Cato's virtue and character to the skies †.

The book was soon spread into all hands; and
 Cæsar, instead of expressing any resentment, af-
 fected to be much pleased with it; yet declared,
 that he would answer it: and Hirtius, in the mean
 while, drew up a little piece in the form of a letter
 to Cæsar, filled with objections to Cato's character,
 but with high compliments to Cæsar himself,
 which Cæsar took care to make public, and calls
 it a specimen of what Cæsar's work was like to

* Sed de Catone *αὐτοβιβλος* est. Non assequor ut
 scribam, quod tui convivæ non modo libenter, sed etiam æquo ani-
 mo legere possint. Quin etiam si a sententiis ejus dictis, si ab omni
 voluntate, consiliisque quæ de Repub. habuit, recedam; quæ
 velim gravitatem constantiamque ejus laudare, hoc ipsum *αὐτοβιβλος*
 sit. Sed vere laudari ille vir non potest, nisi hæc ornata sint, quod
 ille ea, quæ nunc sunt, & futura viderit, & ne fierent contemderit, &
 facta ne videret, vitam reliquerit. Ad Alt. 12. 4.
 † M. Ciceronis libro, quod Catonem cælo æquavit, &c. Tacit.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cons.—C. Julius Cæsar III. M. Rutilius Lepidus.

be*. Brutus also composed and published a piece on the same subject; as well as another friend of Cicero, Rabius Gallus†: but these were but little considered in comparison of Cicero's; and Brutus had made some mistakes in his account of the transactions, in which Cato had been concerned; especially in the debates on Catiline's plot; in which he had given him the first part and merit; in derogation even of Cicero himself. Cæsar's answer was not published till the next year, upon his return from Spain; after the defeat of Pompey's sons. It was a labored invective; answering Cicero's book, paragraph by paragraph; and accusing Cato with all the art and force of his rhetoric, as if in a public trial before judges: yet with expressions of great respect towards Cicero; whom, for his virtues and abilities, he compared to Pericles and Themistocles of Athens‡: and in a letter upon it to Balbus, which was shewn, by his

* Qualis futura sit Cæsaris vituperatio contra laudationem meam perspexi ex eo libro, quem Hirtius ad me misit, in quo colligitur Cato's, sed cum maximis laudibus meis. Itaque misi librum ad Muscam, ut tuis libratitis daret. Volo eum divulgari, &c. Ad Att. 12. 40. it. 41.
† Catonem tuum mihi mitte. Cupio enim legere. Ep. Fam. 7. 24.
‡ Catonem primum sententiam putat de animadversione dixisse, quam omnes ante dixerant præter Cæsarem, &c.—Ad Att. 12. 21.

From this and other particulars, which are mentioned in the same letter, we may observe, that Sallust had probably taken his account of the debates upon Catiline's Accomplishes, from Brutus's Life of Cato, and chosen to copy even his mistakes, rather than do justice to Cicero on that occasion.
§ Cicero's libro—quid aliud Dictator Cæsar, quam rescripta oratione, velut apud iudices respondit? Tacit. Ann. 4. 34. it. Quintil. 3. 7.
|| Plut. in Cic.

order, to Cicero, he said, that by the frequent reading of Cicero's Cato, he was grown more copious; but, after he had read Brutus's, thought himself even eloquent*.

These two rival pieces were much celebrated in Rome; and had their several admirers, as different parties and interests disposed men to favor the subject or the author of each: and it is certain, that they were the principal cause of establishing and propagating that veneration, which posterity has since paid to the memory of Cato. For his name being thrown into controversy, in that critical period of the fate of Rome, by the patron of liberty on the one side, and the oppressor of it on the other, became, of course, a kind of political test to all succeeding ages, and a perpetual argument of dispute between the friends of liberty, and the flatterers of power. But if we consider his character without prejudice, he was certainly a great and worthy man; a friend to truth, virtue, liberty; yet falsely measuring all duty by the absurd rigor of the stoical rule, he was generally disappointed of the end, which he sought by it, the happiness both of his private and public life. In his private conduct, he was severe, morose, inexorable; bating all the softer affections, as natural enemies to justice, and as suggesting false motives of acting, from favor, clemency, and compassion; in public affairs he was the same; had but one rule

* Legi epistolam: multa de meo Catone, quo sapissime legendo se dicit copiosiore factum; Bruti Catone lecto, se sibi visum disertum. Ad Att. 13. 46.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cons.—C. Julius Cæsar III. M. Æmilius Lepidus.

of policy, to adhere to what was right; without regard to times or circumstances, or even to a force that could control him: for instead of managing the power of the great, so as to mitigate the ill, or extract any good from it, he was urging it always to acts of violence by a perpetual defiance; so that, with the best intentions in the world, he often did great harm to the Republic. This was his general behavior; yet, from some particular facts explained above, it appears, that his strength of mind was not always impregnable, but had its weak places of pride, ambition, and party zeal; which, when managed and flattered to a certain point, would betray him sometimes into measures, contrary to his ordinary rule of right and truth. The last act of his life was agreeable to his nature and philosophy: when he could no longer be what he had been, or when the ill of life overbalanced the good, which, by the principles of his sect, was a just cause for dying*, he put an end to his life, with a spirit and resolution which would make one imagine that he was glad to have found an occasion of dying in his proper character. On the whole, his life was rather admirable than amiable; fit to be praised rather than imitated†.

As soon as Cicero had published his Cato, he

* In quo enim plura sunt, quæ secundum naturam sunt, hujus officium est in vita manere: in quo autem aut sunt plura contraria aut fore videntur, hujus officium est e vita excedere. De Fin. 3. 18.
 † Vetus est enim; ubi non sis, qui fueris, non esse cur velis vivere: Ep. Fam. 7. 3.

† Cato sic abiit e vita, ut causam moriundi nactum se esse gaudeat.—cum vero causam justam Deus ipse dederit, ut tunc Socrates nunc Catoni, &c. Tusc. Quest. 1. 30.

wrote his piece called the Orator, at the request of Brutus; containing the plan or delineation of what he himself esteemed the most perfect eloquence or manner of speaking. He calls it the fifth part or book, designed to complete the argument of his Brutus, and the other three, on the same subject. It was received with great approbation; and, in a letter to Lepa, who had complimented him upon it, he declares, that whatever judgment he had in speaking, he had thrown it all into that work, and was content to risk his reputation on the merit of it*.

He now likewise spoke that famous speech of thanks to Caesar, for the pardon of M. Marcellus; which was granted upon the intercession of the senate. Cicero had a particular friendship with all the family of the Marcelli, but especially with this Marcus; who, from the defeat of Pompey, at Pharsalia, retired to Mitylene in Lesbos, where he lived with so much ease and satisfaction to himself in a philosophical retreat, that Cicero, as it appears from his letters, was forced to use all his art and authority to persuade him to return, and take the benefit of that grace, which they had been labouring to attain for him†. But how the affair was

Cato—moriundum potius, quam Tyranni vultus aspiciendus
 suit. De Offic. 1. 31.

Non immaturus decessit: vixit enim, quantum debuit vivere.
 Senec. Consol. ad Marc. 20.

* Ita tres erunt de oratore: quartus Brutus; quintus, orator. De
 Div. 2. 1.

Oratorem meum tantopere a te probari, vehementer gaudeo: mihi
 quidem sic persuasero, me quicquid haberem iudicii in dicendo, in
 illum librum contulisse. Ep. Fam. 6. 18.

† Ep. Fam. 4. 7, 8, 9.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cont.—G. Julius Caesar III. M. F. Indiv. Legibus.

transacted, we may learn from Cicero's account of it to Serv. Sulpicius, who was then proconsul of Greece—"Your condition," says he, "is better than ours, in this particular, that you dare venture to write your grievances, we cannot even do that with safety: not through any fault of the conqueror, than whom nothing can be more moderate, but of victory itself, which, in civil wars, is always insolent: we have had the advantage of you, however, in one thing: in being acquainted, a little sooner than you, with the pardon of your colleague Marcellus: or rather, indeed, in seeing how the whole affair passed; for I would have you believe, that, from the beginning of these miseries, or ever since the public right has been decided by arms, there has nothing been done, besides this, with any dignity. For Caesar himself, after having complained of the moroseness of Marcellus, for so he called it, and praised, in the strongest terms, the equity and prudence of your conduct, presently declared, beyond all our hopes, that whatever offence he had received from the man, he could refuse nothing to the intercession of the senate. What the senate did was this: upon the mention of Marcellus, by Piso, his brother Caius having thrown himself at Caesar's feet, they all rose up, and went forward, in a supplicating manner, towards Caesar: in short, this day's work appeared to me so decent, that I could not help fancying that I saw the image of the old Republic reviving: when all, therefore, who were asked their

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Julius Cæsar III. M. Aemilius Lepidus.

“opinions before me, had returned thanks to Cæsar, excepting Volcatius, (for he declared, that he would not have done it, though he had been in Marcellus’s place,) I, as soon as I was called upon, changed my mind; for I had resolved with myself to observe an eternal silence, not through any laziness, but the loss of my former dignity; but Cæsar’s greatness of mind, and the laudable zeal of the senate, got the better of my resolution. I gave thanks, therefore, to Cæsar, in a long speech, and have deprived myself by it, I fear, on other occasions, of that honest quiet, which was my only comfort in these unhappy times: but since I have hitherto avoided giving him offence, and if I had always continued silent, he would have interpreted it, perhaps, as a proof of my taking the Republic to be ruined, I shall speak for the future not often, or rather, very seldom; so as to manage, at the same time, both his favor, and my own leisure for study.”

“Cæsar, though he saw the senate unanimous in their petition for Marcellus, yet took the pains to call for the particular opinion of every senator upon it: a method never practised, except in cases of debate, and where the house was divided: but he wanted the usual tribute of flattery upon this act of grace, and had a mind, probably, to make an experiment of Cæsar’s temper, and to draw from him especially some incense on the occasion: nor was he disappointed of his aim; for Cæsar, touched by his generosity, and greatly pleased with the act it-

Ep. Fam. 4.

A A 4

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. (Cass.—C. Julius Caesar III. M. Tullius Tullius.)

self, on the account of his friend, returned thanks to him in a speech, which, though made upon the spot, yet, for elegance of diction, vivacity of sentiment, and politeness of compliment, is superior to any thing extant of the kind in all antiquity. The many fine things which are said in it of Caesar have given some handle, indeed, for a charge of insincerity against Cicero: but it must be remembered, that he was delivering a speech of thanks, not only for himself, but in the name and at the desire of the senate, where his subject naturally required the embellishments of oratory; and that all his compliments are grounded on a supposition, that Caesar intended to restore the Republic: of which he entertained no small hopes at this time, as he signifies in a letter to one of Caesar's principal friends*. This, therefore, he recommends, enforces, and requires from him in his speech, with the spirit of an old Roman; and no reasonable man will think it strange, that so free an address to a conqueror, in the height of all his power, should want to be tempered with some few strokes of flattery. But the following passage from the oration itself will justify the truth of what I am saying.

"If this," says he, "Caesar, was to be the end of your immortal acts, that, after conquering all your enemies, you should leave the Republic in the condition in which it now is; consider, I beseech you, whether your divine virtue would not excite rather an admiration of you, than any

* *Sperate tamen videor, Caesar, collegæ nostro, fore curæ & esse, ut habeamus aliquam Rempublicam.* Ep. Fam. 13. 68.

"real glory: for glory is the illustrious fame of
 "many and great services, either to our friends,
 "our country, or to the whole race of mankind.
 "This part, therefore, still remains; there is one
 "act more to be performed by you; to establish
 "the Republic again, that you may reap the bene-
 "fit of it yourself in peace and prosperity. When
 "you have paid this debt to your country, and
 "fulfilled the ends of your nature by a satiety of
 "living, you may then tell us, if you please, that
 "you have lived long enough: yet what is it,
 "after all, that we can really call long, of which
 "there is an end? for, when that end is once come,
 "all past pleasure is to be reckoned as nothing,
 "since no more of it is to be expected. Though
 "your mind, I know, was never content with
 "these narrow bounds of life, which nature has
 "assigned to us, but inflamed always with an ar-
 "dent love of immortality: nor is this, indeed, to
 "be considered as your life, which is comprised in
 "this body and breath; but that—that, I say, is
 "your life, which is to flourish in the memory of
 "all ages: which posterity will cherish, and eter-
 "nity itself propagate. It is to this that you must
 "attend; to this that you must form yourself:
 "which has many things already to admire, yet
 "wants something still, that it may praise in you.
 "Posterity will be amazed to hear and read of your
 "commands, provinces; the Rhine, the ocean, the
 "Nile; your innumerable battles, incredible victo-
 "ries, infinite monuments, splendid triumphs; but,
 "unless this city be established again by your wis-

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar III. 31. *Familius Lepidus.*

A. Urb. 707. Circ. 61. Cove—C. Julius-Cæsar III. M. Ramlins-London.

“dom and counsels, your name indeed will wander
 “far and wide, yet will have no certain seat or place
 “at last where to fix itself. There will be also
 “amongst those, who are yet unborn, the same
 “controversy that has been amongst us; when
 “some will extol your actions to the skies, others,
 “perhaps, will find something defective in them;
 “and, that one thing above all, if you should not
 “extinguish this flame of civil war, by restoring
 “liberty to your country: for the one may be
 “looked upon as the effect of fate, but the other
 “is the certain act of wisdom. Pay a reverence,
 “therefore, to those judges, who will pass judg-
 “ment upon you in ages to come, and with less
 “partiality, perhaps, than we; since they will
 “neither be biassed by affection or party, nor
 “prejudiced by hatred or envy to you: and
 “though this, as some falsely imagine, should
 “then have no relation to you, yet it concerns
 “you, certainly, at the present, to act in such a
 “manner, that no oblivion may ever obscure the
 “lustre of your praises. Various were the inclina-
 “tions of the citizens, and their opinions wholly
 “divided; nor did we differ only in sentiments
 “and wishes, but in arms also and camps; the
 “merits of the cause were dubious, and the con-
 “tention between two celebrated leaders: many
 “doubted what was the best; many what was
 “convenient; many what was decent; some also
 “what was lawful, &c.”

But though Cæsar took no step towards restor-

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar III. M. Emilius Lepidus.

ing the Republic, he employed himself this summer in another work of general benefit to mankind, the reformation of the calendar; by accommodating the course of the year to the exact course of the sun; from which it had varied so widely, as to occasion a strange confusion in all their accounts of time. The Roman year, from the old institution of Numa, was lunar; borrowed from the Greeks; amongst whom it consisted of three hundred and fifty-four days: Numa added one more to them, to make the whole number odd, which was thought the more fortunate; and to fill up the deficiency of his year, to the measure of the solar course, inserted likewise, or intercalated, after the manner of the Greeks, an extraordinary month of twenty-two days, every second-year, and twenty-three every fourth, between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth day of February*: he committed the care of intercalating this month, and the superannary day, to the college of priests; who, in process of time, partly by a negligent, partly a superstitious, but chiefly by an arbitrary abuse of their trust, used either to drop or insert them, as it was found most convenient to themselves or their friends, to make the current year longer or shorter. Thus Cicero, which harassed by a per-

* This was usually called *intercalaris*, though Plutarch gives it the name of *Mercedonius*, which none of the Roman writers mention, except that Festus speaks of some days under the title of *Mercedonies*, because the merces or wages of workmen were commonly paid upon them.

† Quod institutum perire a Numa posteriorum Pontificum negli-

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar III. M. F. R. M. Lepidus.

and to supply the deficiency of the six hours, by which they fell short of the sun's complete course, he ordered a day to be intercalated after every four years, between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of February*.

But to make this new year begin, and proceed regularly, he was forced to insert into the current year, two extraordinary months, between November and December; the one of thirty-three, the other of thirty-four days; besides the ordinary intercalary month of twenty-three days, which fell into it of course; which were all necessary to fill up the number of days that were lost to the old year, by the omission of intercalations, and to replace the months in their proper seasons†. All this was effected by the care and skill of Sosigenes, a celebrated astronomer of Alexandria, whom Caesar had brought to Rome for that purpose‡; and a new calendar was formed upon it by Flavius, a scribe, digested according to the order of the Roman festivals, and the old manner of computing their days by Kalends, Ides, and Nones; which was published and authorized by the dictator's edict, not long after his return from Africa. This

* This day was called Bissextus, from its being a repetition or duplicate of the Sixth of the Kalends of March, which fell always on the 24th; and hence our Intercalary or Leap-year is still called Bissextile.

† Quo autem magis in posterum ex Kalendis Januariis nobis terminum ratio congrueret, inter Novembrem & Decembrem mensum adiecit duos alios: fuitque is annus—xv. mensium cum Intercalaris, qui ex consuetudine eum annum incidere. Sueton. I. Cæs. 40.

‡ Plin. Hist. N. 18. 25.

A. 1746, 707. Cic. 61. Cons.—C. Julius Cesar III. 35. *Annalis. Lepidus.*

year, therefore, was the longest that Rome had ever known, consisting of fifteen months, or four hundred and forty-five days, and is called the last of the confusion*, because it introduced the Julian, or solar year, with the commencement of the ensuing January, which continues in use to this day in all Christian countries, without any other variation than that of the old and new style—†. Soon after the affair of Marcellus, Cicero had another occasion of trying both his eloquence and interest with Cesar, in the cause of Ligarius, who was now in exile on the account of his having been in arms against Cesar, in the African war, in which he had borne a considerable command. His two brothers, however, had always been on Cesar's side; and being recommended by Pansa, and warmly supported by Cicero, had almost prevailed for his pardon, of which Cicero gives the following account in a letter to Ligarius himself.

* *Adhuc tibi M. Flavio scriba, qui scriptos dies singulos ita ad Dictatorem detulit, ut & ordo eorum inveniri facillime posset, & in-ventio certus status perseveraret—cague re factum est, ut annus confusiois ultimus in quadringentos quadraginta tres dies tenderetur.* Macrob. Saturn. l. 14. Dio, 227.

Macrob. makes this year to consist of 443 days, but he should have said 445, since, according to all accounts, ninety days were added to the old year of 355.

† This difference of the old and new style was occasioned by a regulation made by Pope Gregory, A. D. 1582; for it having been observed, that the computation of the Vernal Equinox was fallen back ten days from the time of the council of Nice, when it was found to be on the 21st of March; according to which all the festivals of the church were then solemnly settled: Pope Gregory, by the advice of astronomers, caused ten days to be entirely sunk and thrown out of the current year, between the 4th and 15th of October.

"I would have you to be assured that I employ
 "my whole pains, labor, care, study, in procur-
 "ing your restoration; for as I have ever had the
 "greatest affection for you, so the singular piety
 "and love of your brothers, for, whom, as well as
 "yourself, I have always professed the utmost
 "esteem; never suffer me to neglect any opportu-
 "nity of my duty and service to you. But what
 "I am now doing, or have done, I would have
 "you learn from their letters, rather than mine;
 "but as to what I hope, and take to be certain in
 "your affair, that I chuse to acquaint you with
 "myself; for if any man be timorous in great and
 "dangerous events, and fearing always the worst,
 "rather than hoping the best, I am he; and if
 "this be a fault, confess myself not to be free
 "from it; yet, on the twenty-seventh of Novem-
 "ber, when, at the desire of your brothers, I had
 "been early with Cesar, and gone through the
 "trouble and indignity of getting access and au-
 "dience, when your brothers and relations had
 "thrown themselves at his feet, and I had said
 "what your cause and circumstances required, I
 "came away, persuaded that your pardon was cer-
 "tain; which I collected, not only from Cesar's
 "discourse, which was mild and generous, but
 "from his eyes and looks, and many other signs,
 "which I could better observe than describe. It
 "is your part, therefore, to behave yourself with

CICERO TO LIGARIUS.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Julius Cesar III. M. Aemilius Lepidus.

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Cos.—C. Julius Caesar III. M. Emilius Lepidus.

“firmness and courage; and as you have borne the
 “more turbulent part prudently, to bear this calmer
 “state of things cheerfully: I shall continue still
 “to take the same pains in your affairs, as if there
 “was the greatest difficulty in them, and will hear-
 “tily supplicate in your behalf, as I have hitherto
 “done, not only Caesar himself, but all his friends,
 “whom I have ever found most affectionate to me.
 “Adieu.”

While Ligarius's affair was in this hopeful way,
 Q. Tubero, who had an old quarrel with him, being
 desirous to obstruct his pardon, and knowing Ce-
 sar to be particularly exasperated against all those
 who, through an obstinate aversion to him, had re-
 newed the war in Afric, accused him, in the usual
 forms, of an uncommon zeal and violence in prose-
 cuting that war. Caesar privately encouraged the
 prosecution, and ordered the cause to be tried in
 the forum, where he sat upon it in person, strongly
 prepossessed against the criminal, and determined
 to lay hold on any plausible pretence for condemn-
 ing him: but the force of Cicero's eloquence, ex-
 erted with all his skill, in a cause which he had
 much at heart, got the better of all his prejudices,
 and extorted a pardon from him against his will.

The merit of this speech is too well known, to want
 to be enlarged upon here: those who read it, will find
 no reason to charge Cicero with flattery: but the free
 spirit which it breathes, in the face of that power to
 which it was suing for mercy, must give a great idea,

of the art of the speaker, who could deliver such bold truths without offence, as well as of the generosity of the judge, who heard them, not only with patience, but approbation.

“Observe, Caesar,” says he, with what fidelity I plead Ligarius’s cause, when I betray even my own by it. ! O that admirable clemency, worthy to be celebrated by every kind of praise, letters, monuments! Al! Cicero defends a criminal, before you, by proving him not to have been in those sentiments, in which he owns himself to have been; nor does he yet fear your secret thoughts, or, while he is pleading for another, what may occur to you about himself. See, I say, how little he is afraid of you. See with what a courage and gaiety of speaking your generosity and wisdom inspire me. I will raise my voice to such a pitch, that the whole Roman people may hear me. After the war was not only begun, Caesar, but in great measure finished, when I was driven by no necessity, I went by choice and judgment to join myself with those who had taken arms against you. Before whom do I say this? why before him, who, though he knew it to be true, yet restored me to the Republic, before he had even seen me; who wrote to me from Egypt, that I should be the same man that I had always been; and when he was the only emperor within the dominion of Rome, suffered me to be the other; and to hold my laurelled fasces, as long as I thought them worth

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A. U. C. 707. Cic. 61. Cass. — C. Julius Caesar III. M. Aemilius Lepidus.

A. C. 117. Cicero. *Contestatio*. C. 117. M. T. C. 117. T. 117.

“holding? Do you then, Tubero, call Ligarius
 “conduct wicked? for what reason? since that
 “cause has never yet been called by that name:
 “some, indeed, call it mistake; others fear; those
 “who speak more severely, hope, ambition, hatred,
 “obstinacy; or, at the worst, rashness; but no
 “man, besides you, has ever called it wickedness.
 “For my part, were I to invent a proper and ge-
 “nuine name for our calamity, I should take it for
 “a kind of fatality, that had possessed the unwary
 “minds of men; so that none can think it strange,
 “that all human counsels were over-ruled by a
 “divine necessity. Call us then, if you please,
 “unhappy, though we can never be so, under this
 “conqueror; but I speak not of us, who survive,
 “but of those who fell; let them be ambitious;
 “let them be angry; let them be obstinate; but
 “let not the guilt of crime, of fury, of parricide,
 “ever be charged on Cn. Pompey, and on many of
 “those who died with him. When did we ever
 “hear any such thing from you, Cæsar; or what
 “other view had you in the war, than to defend
 “yourself from injury?—you considered it, from
 “the first, not as a war, but a secession; not as an
 “hostile, but civil dissension: where both sides
 “wished well to the Republic; yet through a dif-
 “ference, partly of counsels, partly of inclinations,
 “deviated from the common good; the dignity of
 “the leaders was almost equal; thought not, per-

A. Urb. 707. Cic. 61. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar III. M. R. M. L. Lepidus.

“happily, of those who followed them: the cause was then dubious, since there was something which one might approve on either side; but now, that must needs be thought the best, which the gods have favored; and, after the experience of your clemency, who can be displeased with that victory, in which no man fell, who was not actually in arms?”

The speech was soon made public, and greedily bought by all: Atticus was extremely pleased with it, and very industrious in recommending it; so that Cicero says, merrily, to him by letter, “you have sold my Ligarian speech finely: whatever I write for the future, I will make you the publisher:” and again, “your authority, I perceive, has made my little oration famous: for Balbus and Oppius write me word, that they are won-derfully taken with it, and have sent a copy to Cæsar.” The success which it met with, made Tullius ashamed of the figure that he made in it; so that he applied to Cicero, to have something inserted in his favor, with the mention of his wife, and some of his family, who were Cicero’s near relations: but Cicero excused himself, because the speech was got abroad: nor had he a mind, he says, to make any apology for Tullius’s conduct. Ligarius was a man of distinguished zeal for the

* Ib. 6.

† Ligarianam preclare vendidisti. Posthac quicquid scripsero, tibi præconium deferam. Ad Att. 13. 12.

Ligarianam, ut video, preclare auctoritas tua commendavit. Scripsit enim ad me Balbus & Oppius, mirifice se probare, ob eamque causam ad Cæsarem eam se orationem misisse. Ib. 19.

‡ Ad Ligarianam de uxore Tuberonis, & privigna, neque possunt

A. URB. 707. (C. 61.) C. JULIUS CÆSAR III. M. ANTONIUS LEPIDUS.

liberty of his country; which was the reason both of Cicero's pains to preserve, and of Caesar's averseness to restore him. After his return, he lived in great confidence with Brutus, who found him a fit person to bear a part in the conspiracy against Caesar; but, happening to be taken ill near the time of its execution, when Brutus, in a visit to him, began to lament that he was fallen sick in a very unlucky hour, Ligarius, raising himself presently upon his elbow, and taking Brutus by the hand, replied: "Yet still, Brutus, if you mean to do any thing worthy of yourself, I am 'well'; nor did he disappoint Brutus's opinion of him, for we find him afterwards in the list of the conspirators.

In the end of the year, Caesar was called away in great haste into Spain, to oppose the attempts of Pompey's sons, who, by the credit of their father's name, were become masters again of all that province; and with the remains of the troops, which Labienus, Varus, and the other chiefs, who escaped, had gathered up from Africa, were once more in condition to try the fortune of the field with him: where the great danger, to which he was exposed from this last effort of a broken party, shews how desperate his case must have been, if Pompey himself, with an entire and veteran army, had first made choice of this country for the scene of the war.

Jan. addere, est enim res perculgata, neque Tuberonem volo dedere. Mithice est enim perculgata. 1b. 20.
Plut. in Brut.

A. URB. 708. CIC. 66.—C. JUL. CESAR DICT. III. M. TULLIUS LEPIDUS, MAG. EQUIT.

Cicero all this while passed his time, with little satisfaction, at home, being disappointed of the marriage: his children, as we may imagine, while their own mother was living, would not easily bear with a young mother-in-law in the house with them. The son, especially, was pressing to get a particular appointment settled for his maintenance, and to have leave also to go to Spain, and make a campaign under Caesar, with his cousin Quintus was already gone: Cicero did not approve this project, and endeavored by all means to dissuade him from it; representing to him that it would naturally draw a just reproach upon them, for not thinking it enough to quit their former party, unless they fought against it too; and that he would not be pleased to see his cousin more regarded there than himself; and promising, withal, if he would consent to stay, to make him an ample and honorable allowance. This diverted him from the thoughts of Spain, though not from the desire of removing from his father, and taking a separate house in the city, with a distinct family of his own: but Cicero thought it best to send him to Athens, in order to spend a few years in the study of philosophy and polite letters; and, to make the proposal agreeable, offered him an appointment, that would enable him to live as splendidly as any

* De Hispania duo altius; primum idem, quod tibi, me vereri, vituperationem: non satis esse si hac arma reliquissimus; etiam con-
traria? deinde fore ut angereetur, cum a fratre familiaritate & omni
gratia vinceretur. Velim magis liberalitate uti mea quam sua liber-
tate.—Ad Att. 12. 7.

A. URB. 724. CIC. 62—C. JUL. CÆSAR DICT. III. M. KENNEDY'S LEGISL. MAG. ENGL.

of the Roman nobility, who then resided there, Bibulus, Acidinus, or Messala*.—This scheme was accepted, and soon after executed; and young Cicero was sent to Athens, with two of his father's freedmen, L. Tullius Montanus, and Tullius Marciatus, as the intendants and counsellors of his general conduct, while the particular direction of his studies was left to the principal philosophers of the place; and, above all, to Cratippus, the chief of the Peripatetic Sect.

In this uneasy state, both of his private and public life, he was oppressed by a new and most cruel affliction, the death of his beloved daughter Tullia; which happened soon after her divorce from Dolabella, whose manners and humor were entirely disagreeable to her. Cicero had long been deliberating with himself and his friends, whether Tullia should not first send the divorce; but a prudential regard to Dolabella's power, and interest with Cæsar, which was of use to him in these times, seems to have withheld him†. The case was the same with Dolabella; he was willing

* Præstabo nec Bibulum, nec Acidinum, nec Messalam, quos Athenis futuros audio, majores sumptus facturos, quam quod ex eis mercedibus accipietur. Ib. 32.

† L. Tullium Montanum nosti, qui cum Cicero ne profectus est. Ib. 52, 53.

Quantquam te, Marce illi, annum jam audientem Cratippum, &c. De Offic. I. 1. ic. 2.

‡ Te oro ut de hac misera cogites—melius quidem in pessimis nihil fuit discidio—nunc quidem ipse videtur denunciare—placet mihi igitur, & idem tibi nuncium remitti, &c. Ad Att. xi. 23. Vid. Ib. 3.

Quod scripsi de nuncio remittendo, quæ sit istius vis hoc tempore, & quæ concilio multitudinis, ignoro. Si metuendus iratus est, quies tamen ab illo fortasse nasceatur. Ep. Fam. 14. 13.

enough to part with Tullia, but did not care to break with Cicero, whose friendship was a credit to him, and whom gratitude obliged him to ob-serve and reverence; since Cicero had twice de-fended and preserved him in capital causes*: so that it seems most probable, that the divorce was of an amicable kind, and executed at last by the consent of both sides: for it gave no apparent in-terruption to the friendship between Cicero and Dolabella, which they carried on with the same shew of affection and professions of respect toward each other, as if the relation had still subsisted.

Tullia died in child-bed, at her husband's house†; which confirms the probability of their agreement in the divorce: it is certain, at least, that she died in Rome; where Cicero was detained, he says, by the expectation of the birth, and to receive the first payment of her fortune back again from Dolabella, who was then in Spain: she was delivered, as it was thought, very happily, and supposed to be out of danger; when an unexpected turn in her case put an end to her life, to the inexpressible grief of her father‡.

We have no account of the issue of this birth, which writers confound with that which happened three years before, when she was delivered, at the end of seven months, of a puny male child: but

* Cujus ego salutem duobus capitulis judiciis summa contentione defendi—Ep. Fam. 3. x.
† Plut. in Cic.
‡ Mæ Romæ tenuit omnino Tullia meæ partus: sed cum ea, quem-

admodum spero, satis firma sit, teneor tamen, dum a Dolabellæ procuratoribus exigam primam pensionem—Ep. Fam. 6. 18.

whether it was from the first, or the second time of her lying in, it is evident, that she left a son by Dolabella, who survived her, and whom Cicero mentions more than once, in his letters to Atticus, by the name of Lentulus; desiring him to visit the child, and see a due care taken of him, and to assign him what number of servants he thought proper. Tullia was about two and thirty years old at the time of her death; and, by the few hints which are left of her character, appears to have been an excellent and admirable woman: she was most affectionately and piously observant of her father; and, to the usual graces of her sex, having added the more solid accomplishments of knowledge and polite letters, was qualified to be the companion, as well as the delight of his age; and was justly esteemed not only as one of the best, but the most learned of the Roman ladies. It is not strange, therefore, that the loss of such a daughter, in the prime of her life, and the most comfortable season

* The father's names were Publius Cornelius Lentulus Dolabella; the two last being surnames acquired, perhaps, by adoption, and distinguishing the different branches of the Cornelian family.

† Velim aliquando, cum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, eique de mancipiis, quæ tibi videbitur, attribuas.—Ad Att. 12. 28. Quod Lentulum invisit, valde gratum. Ib. 30.—Vid. etiam 18.—N. B. Bayle declares himself surprised, to find Asconius Ped. so ill informed of the history of Tullia, as to tell us, that, after Piso's death, she was married to P. Lentulus, and died in child-bed at his house. In which short account, there are contained, he says, two or three lies. But Plutarch confirms the same account; and the mistake will rest, at last, not on Asconius, but on Mr. Bayle himself, who did not reflect, from the authority of those ancients, that Lentulus was one of Dolabella's names, by which she was called indifferently, as well as by any of the rest. See Bayle. Diction. Artic. Tullia. not. k.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. F. Milvius Lepidus, Mag. Equit.

of his own, should affect him with all that grief, which the greatest calamity could imprint on a temper naturally timid and desponding. Plutarch tells us, that the philosophers came from all parts to comfort him; but that can hardly be true, except of those who lived in Rome, or in his own family; for his first care was, to shun all company as much as he could, by removing to Atticus's house; where he lived chiefly in the library, endeavoring to relieve his mind, by turning over every book which he could meet with, on the subject of moderating grief: but finding his residence here too public, and a greater resort to him than he could bear, he retired to Astura, one of his seats, near Antium; a little island on the Latian shore, at the mouth of a river of the same name, covered with woods and groves, cut out into shady walks; a scene, of all others, the fittest to indulge melancholy; and where he could give a free course to his grief. "Here," says he, "I live without the speech of man: every morning early I hide myself in the thickest of the wood, and never come out till the evening: next to yourself, nothing is so dear to me as this solitude: my whole conversation is with my books; yet that is sometimes interrupted by my tears, which I resist, as well as I can, but am not yet able to do much."

* Me Mihi non defuisse tu testis es, nihil enim de morte minando ab illo scriptum est, quod ego non domui tuae legerim.—Ad Att. 12. 13. † In hac solitudine careo omnium colloquio, cumque mane in silvam me abstrusi densam & asperam, non exeo inde ante vespertinam. Secundum te, nihil mihi amicitia solitudine. In ea mihi omnis sermo est cum litteris; eum tamen interpellat illeus; cui repugno quoad possum, sed adhuc pares non sumus.—Ib. 15.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 66.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. Emilius Lepidus, Mag. Equit.

Atticus urged him to quit this retirement, and divert himself with business, and the company of his friends; and put him gently in mind, that, by afflicting himself so immoderately, he would hurt his character, and give people a handle to censure his weakness: to which he makes the following answer:

“As to what you write, that you are afraid, lest the excess of my grief should lessen my credit and authority, I do not know what men would have of me. Is it, that I should not grieve?—that is impossible: or that I should not be oppressed with grief?—who was ever less so? When I took refuge at your house, was any man ever denied access to me? or did any one ever come, who had reason to complain of me? I went from you to Astura; where those gay sparks, who find fault with me, are not able even to read so much as I have written: how well, is nothing to the purpose; yet it is of a kind which nobody could write with a disordered mind. I spent a month in my gardens about Rome, where I received all who came, with the same easiness as before. At this very moment, while I am employing my whole time in reading and writing, those who are with me are more fatigued with their leisure, than I with my pains. If any one asks, why I am not at Rome?—because it is vacation time: why not in some of my villas, more suitable to the season?—because I could not easily bear so much company. I am where he, who has the best house at Baia, chooses to be,

"in this part of the year. When I come to Rome, nobody shall find any thing amiss, either in my looks or discourse: as to that cheerfulness with which we used to season the misery of these times, I have lost it, indeed, for ever; but will never part with my constancy and firmness, either of mind or speech *." &c.

All his other friends were very officious, likewise, in making their compliments of condolence, and administering arguments of comfort to him: among the rest, Caesar himself, in the hurry of his affairs in Spain, wrote him a letter on the occasion, dated from Hispalia, the last of April †. Brutus wrote another, so friendly and affectionate, that it greatly moved him ‡: Luceius, also, one of the most esteemed writers of that age, sent him two; the first to condole, the second to expostulate with him for persevering to cherish an unmanly and useless grief: but the following letter of Ser. Sulpicius is thought to be a master-piece of the consolatory kind.

SER. SULPICIUS TO M. T. CICERO.

"I was exceedingly concerned, as indeed I ought to be, to hear of the death of your daughter Tullia; which I looked upon as an affliction common to us both. If I had been with you, I

* Ad Att. 12. 40.
 † A Cesare litteras accepi consolatorias, datas prid. Kal. Maii, Hispali. Ad Att. 13. 20.
 ‡ Brutī litterę scriptę & prudenter & amice, multas tamān mīhi lacrimas attulerunt. Ib. 12. 13.
 § Vid. Ep. Fam. 5. 13. 14.

“would have made it my business to convince you
 “what a real share I take in your grief. Though
 “that kind of consolation is but wretched and la-
 “mentable, as it is to be performed by friends and
 “relations, who are overwhelmed with grief, and
 “cannot enter upon their task without tears, and
 “seem to want comfort rather themselves, than to
 “be in condition to administer it to others. I re-
 “solved, therefore, to write to you, in short, what
 “occurred upon it to my own mind; not that I
 “imagined, that the same things would not occur
 “also to you, but that the force of your grief
 “might possibly hinder your attention to them.
 “What reason is there, then, to disturb yourself
 “so immoderately on this melancholy occasion?
 “Consider how fortune has already treated us;
 “how it has deprived us of what ought to be as
 “dear to us as children;—our country, credit,
 “dignity, honors. After so miserable a loss, as
 “this, what addition can it possibly make to our
 “grief, to suffer one misfortune more; or how can
 “a mind, after being exercised in such trials, not
 “grow callous, and think every thing else of in-
 “ferior value? But is it for your daughter’s sake
 “that you grieve? yet how often must you neces-
 “sarily reflect, as I myself frequently do, that
 “those cannot be said to be hardly dealt with,
 “whose lot it has been, in these times, without
 “suffering any affliction, to exchange life for death.
 “For what is there, in our present circumstances,
 “that could give her any great irritation to live;
 “what business? what hopes? what prospect of

“comfort before her? was it to pass her days in
 “the married state, with some young man of the
 “first quality? (for you, I know, on the account
 “of your dignity, might have chosen what son-in-
 “law you pleased out of all our youth, to whose
 “fidelity you might safely have trusted her,) was
 “it then for the sake of bearing children, whom
 “she might have had the pleasure to see flourish-
 “ing afterwards, in the enjoyment of their pater-
 “nal fortunes, and rising gradually to all the ho-
 “nors of the state, and using the liberty, to which
 “they were born, in the protection of their friends
 “and clients? but what is there of all this, which
 “was not taken away, before it was even given
 “to her? but it is an evil, you will say, to lose
 “our children: it is so: yet it is much greater to
 “suffer what we now endure: I cannot help men-
 “tioning one thing, which has given me no small
 “comfort, and may help also, perhaps, to mitigate
 “your grief. On my return from Asia, as I was
 “sailing from Aegina towards Megara, I began to
 “contemplate the prospect of the countries around
 “me: Aegina was behind, Megara before me: Pi-
 “reeus, on the right; Corinth on the left: all
 “which towns, once famous and flourishing, now
 “lie overturned, and buried in their ruins: upon
 “this sight, I could not but think presently within
 “myself, alas! how do we poor mortals fret and
 “ vex ourselves, if any of our friends happen to
 “die, or to be killed, whose life is yet so short,
 “when the carcasses of so many noble cities lie
 “here exposed before me in one view? Why will

A. Urb. 708. c. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar, Dict. III. M. Aemilius Lepidus, Mag. Equit.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. Amilius Lepidus. Mag. Equit.

“length of time will not alleviate: but it would
 “be shameful in you to wait for that time, and not
 “to prevent it by your wisdom: besides, if there
 “be any sense in the dead, such was her love and
 “piety to you, that she must be concerned to see
 “how much you afflict yourself. Give this there-
 “fore to the deceased; give it to your friends;
 “give it to your country; that it may have the
 “benefit of your assistance and advice, whenever
 “there shall be occasion. Lastly, since fortune
 “has now made it necessary to us to accommodate
 “ourselves to our present situation; do not give
 “any one a handle to think that you are not so much
 “bewailing your daughter, as the state of the times,
 “and the victory of certain persons. I am ashamed
 “to write any more, lest I should seem to distrust
 “your prudence; and will add, therefore, but one
 “thing farther, and conclude. We have some-
 “times seen you bear prosperity nobly, with great
 “honor and applause to yourself; let us now see
 “that you can bear adversity with the same mo-
 “deration, and without thinking it a greater bur-
 “then than you ought to do: lest, in the number
 “of all your other virtues, this one, at last, be
 “thought to be wanting. As to myself, when I
 “understand that your mind is grown more calm
 “and composed, I will send you word how all
 “things go on here, and what is the state of the
 “province. Adieu.”

His answer to Sulpicius was the same in effect
 with what he gave to all his friends; that his case

A. Urb. 708: Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar. Dict. III. M. Zmilus Lepidus. Mag. Equit.

was different from all the examples, which he had been collecting for his own imitation; of men who had borne the loss of children with firmness; since they lived in times when their dignity in the state was able, in great measure, to compensate their misfortune: “but for me,” says he, “after I had lost all those ornaments, which you enumerate, and which I had acquired with the utmost pains, I have now lost the only comfort that was left to me. In this ruin of the Republic, my thoughts were not diverted by serving either my friends or my country; I had no inclination to the forum: could not bear the sight of the senate; took myself, as the case in truth was, to have lost all the fruit of my industry and fortunes; yet when I reflected, that all this was common to you, and to many others, as well as to myself, and was forcing myself therefore to bear it tolerably; I had still, in Tullia, somewhat always to recur to, in which I could acquiesce; and in whose sweet conversation I could drop all my cares and troubles: but by this last cruel wound, all the rest, which seemed to be healed, are broken out again afresh: for as I then could relieve the uneasiness which the Republic gave me, by what I found at home; so I cannot now, in the affliction, which I feel at home, find any remedy abroad; but am driven, as well from my house, as the forum; since neither my house can ease my public grief, nor the public my domestic one.”

The remonstrances of his friends had but little effect upon him; all the relief that he found, was from reading and writing, in which he continually employed himself; and did what no man had ever done before him, draw up a treatise of consolation for himself; from which he professes to have received his greatest comfort; though he wrote it, he owns, at a time when, in the opinion of the philosophers, he was not so wise as he ought to have been: "but I did violence," says he, "to my nature; to make the greatness of my sorrow give place to the greatness of the medicine; though I acted against the advice of Chrysippus, who "dissuades the application of any remedy to the "first assaults of grief*." In this work he chiefly imitated Crantor; the academic, who had left a celebrated piece on the same subject; yet he inserted also whatever pleased him, from any other author who had written upon it†; illustrating his precepts all the way, by examples from their own

* Feci, quod ante me nemo, ut ipse me per litteras consolaretur—affirmo tibi nullam consolationem esse talem. Ad Att. 12. 14. it. ib. 28.

Quid ego de consolatione dicam? quæ mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur, ceteris item multum illam profuturam puto. De Divin. 2. 1.

In consolationis libro, quem in medio, (non enim sapientes eramus) incore & dolore conscripsimus: quodque vetat Chrysippus, ad recentem adhibere, id nos fecimus, naturæque vim adtulimus, ut magnitudinem medicinæ doloris magnitudo concederet. Tusc. Disp. 4. 29.

† Crantorem sequor. Pim. Præf. Hist. N.

Neque tamen progredior longius, quam mihi doctissimi homines concedunt, quorum scripta omnia, quæcunque sunt in eam sententiam non legi solum—sed in mea etiam scripta transuli. Ad Att. 12. 21. it. 22.

A. Urb. res. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Cesar Dict. III. M. Annilius Lepidus, Mag. Equit.

history, of the most eminent Romans of both sexes, who had borne the same misfortune with a remarkable constancy. This book was much read by the primitive fathers, especially Lactantius, to whom we are obliged for the few fragments which remain of it: for, as the critics have long since observed, that piece, which we now see in the collection of his writings, under the title of Consolation, is undoubtedly spurious.

But the design of this treatise was, not only to relieve his own mind, but to consecrate the virtues and memory of Tullia to all posterity: nor did his fondness for her stop here; but suggested the project of a more effectual consecration, by building a temple to her, and erecting her into a sort of deity. It was an opinion of the philosophers, which he himself constantly favored, and, in his present circumstances, particularly indulged, that the souls of men were of heavenly extraction, and that the pure and chaste, at their dissolution from the body, returned to the fountain from which they were derived, to subsist eternally in the fruition and participation of the divine nature; whilst the impure and corrupt were left to grovel below in the dirt and darkness of these inferior regions. He declares, therefore, that as the wisdom of the ancients had consecrated and deified many excellent persons of both sexes, whose temples were then remaining; the progeny of Cadmus; of Amphitryon; of Tyndarus; so he would perform the same honor to Tullia; who, if any creature had ever deserved it, was of all the most worthy of it.

“I will do it, therefore,” says he, “and consecrate thee, thou best and most learned of women, now admitted into the assembly of the gods, to the regard and veneration of all mortals*.”

In his letters to Atticus we find the strongest expressions of his resolution and impatience, to see this design executed: “I will have a temple,” says he; “it is not possible to divert me from it—he; if it be not finished this summer, I shall not think myself clear of guilt—I am more religiously bound to the execution of it, than any man ever was to the performance of his vow†.” He seems to have designed a fabric of great magnificence; for he had settled the plan with his architect, and contracted for pillars of Chian marble, with a sculptor of that isle; where both the work and the materials were the most esteem-

* Non enim omnibus illi sapientes arbitrati sunt eundem cursum in cœlum patere. Nam vitis & sceleribus contaminatos deprimi in te- nebras, atque in cœno jacere docuerunt; castos autem animos, puros, integros, incorruptos, bonis etiam studiis atque artibus expolitos leni quodam ac facili lapsu ad deos, id est, ad naturam sui similem perve- lare—Fragm. Consolat. ex Lactantio—

Cum vero & mares & facinas complures ex hominibus in deorum numero esse videamus, & eorum in urbibus atque agris augustissima templa veneremur, assentiamur eorum sapientiæ, quorum ingentis & inventis omnem vitam legibus & institutis excultam constitutamque habemus. Quod si ullum unquam animal consecrandum fuit, illud profecto fuit. Si Cadmi, aut Amphiphytionis progenies, aut Tyndari in cœlum tollenda fama fuit, huic idem honos certe dicandus est. Quod quidem faciam; teque omnium optimam doctrissimamque, approbantibus diis ipsis, in eorum cœtu locatam ad opinionem omnium mortali- um consecrabo. Ib.—Vid. Tusc. Disp. I. l. c. xi, 12, 30, 31.

† Fanum fieri volo, neque mihi erui potest. [Ad Att. 12. 36.] Redeo ad Fanum, nisi hac æstate absolutum erit—scelere me liberatum non putato. [Ib. 41.] Ego me majore religione, quam quisquam fuit ullius voti, obstrictum puto. Ib. 43.

ed of any in Greece.* One reason, that determin-
ed him to a temple, rather than a sepulchre, was,
that in the one he was not limited in the expence,
whereas, in the other, he was confined by law to a
certain sum, which he could not exceed, without
the forfeiture of the same sum also to the public:
pet this, as he tells us, was not the chief motive,
but a resolution, that he had taken, of making a
proper apothecosis†. The only difficulty was, to
find a place that suited his purpose: his first

* De Rano illo dico—neque de genere dubito, placet enim mihi Clavati. [Ib., 18.] Tu tamen cum Appella Chio confice de columinis. [Ib., 19.] Vid. Plin. Hist. N. 36, 5, 6.
† Nunquam mihi venit in mentem, quo plus insutium in monu-

† Nunquam mihi venit in mentem, quo plus insutum in monumentum esset, quam nescio quid, quod lege conceditur, tantundem populo dandum esse: quod non magnopere moveret, nisi nescio quomodo, *δαίμων* fortasse. Nolle illud uero nomine nisi Kari appellari. [Ait. 12. 35.] Sepulcri similitudinem elingere non tam propter penam legis studeo, quam ut maxime assueat *εὐδοκίαν*. Ib. 36.

[illegible]

“rites and mysteries to his servants and dependants.” [Wisd. xiv. 15.]

and decided that taxation in general, if, when the lands of the immortal gods were excepted out of their lease, by the law of the censors, they denied that any one could be deemed an immortal god, who had once been a man; and so made the lands of Amphiaras and Trophonius pay the same taxes with the rest, [de Nat. Deor. 3. 19.] yet, in a political view, he sometimes recommends the worship of those

sons of men, whom their eminent services to mankind had advanced to the rank of inferior gods, as it inculcated, in a manner the most sensible, the doctrine of the soul's immortality. [de Leg. 2. xi.] And since a temple was the most ancient way of doing honor to those dead who had deserved it, [Plin. Hist. 27.] he considered it as the

thought was to purchase certain gardens cross the Tiber, which, lying near the city, and in the public view, were the most likely to draw a resort of votaries to his new temple. He presses Atticus, therefore, to buy them for him, at any rate, without regard to his circumstances; since he would sell, or mortgage, or be content to live on little, rather than be disappointed. Groves and remote places, he says, were proper only for Deities of an established name and religion; but for the deification of mortals, public and open situations were necessary, to strike the eyes, and attract the notice of the people. But he found so many obstructions in all his attempts of purchasing, that, to save trouble and expence, Atticus advised him to build, at last, in one of his own villas; to which he seemed inclined, lest the summer should pass without doing any thing; yet he was irresolute still, which of his villas he should choose, and discouraged, by reflecting on the change of masters to which all private estates were exposed, in a succession of ages, which might defeat the end of his building, and destroy the honor of his temple, by converting it to other uses, or suffering it to fall into ruins*.

most effectual method of perpetuating the memory and praises of Tullia, and was willing to take the benefit of the popular superstition, and follow the example of those ancients, who had polished and civilized human life, by consecrating such patterns of virtue to the veneration of their fellow-citizens. Vid. Mongault. not. 1. Ad Alc. 12. 18. * Sed incunda nobis ratio est, quoniam in omni mutatione dominorum, qui innumerales fieri possunt in infinita posteritate—tandem quasi consecratum remanere possit. Equidem jam nihil ego vecigalibus, & parvo contentus esse possum. Cogito interdu-

A. Urb. Tac. Cic. (C.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. 31. Pontius Lepidus, Max. Equit.

But after all his eagerness and solicitude about this temple, it was never actually built by him; since we find no mention of it in any of the ancient writers; which could not have been omitted, if a fabric so memorable had ever been erected*. It is likely that, as his grief evaporated, and his mind grew more calm, he began to consider his project more philosophically, and to perceive the vanity of expecting any lasting glory from such monuments, which time itself, in the course of a few ages, must necessarily destroy: it is certain, at least, that, as he made no step towards building it this summer, so Caesar's death, which happened before the next, gave fresh obstruction to it, by the hurry of affairs, in which it engaged him; and though he had not still wholly dropped the thoughts of it, but continued to make a preparation, and to set apart a fund for it, yet, in the short and busy scene of

trans Tibertum hortas aliquos parare, & quidem ob hanc causam maxime; nihil enim vides quod tam celebre esse possit. [Ad Att. 12. 19.] de hortis, etiam atque etiam te rogo. [ib. 22.] ut scipe locui sumus, commutationes dominorum reformido. [ib. 36.] celebrariem requiro. ib. 37.

* Cælius Rhodiginus tells us, that in the time of Sixtus the 4th, there was found, near Rome, on the Appian way, over against the tomb of Cicero, the body of a woman, whose hair was dressed up in network of gold, and which, from the inscription, was thought to be the body of Tullia. It was entire, and so well preserved by spices, as to have suffered no injury from time; yet when it was removed into the city, it mouldered away in three days. But this was only the hasty conjecture of some learned of that time, which, for want of authority to support it, soon vanished of itself; for no inscription was ever produced to confirm it, nor has it been mentioned, that I know of, by any other author, that there was any sepulchre of Cicero on the Appian way—vid. Cæli. Rhod. Lection. antiq. l. 3. c. 24. † Quod ex istis fructuosus rebus receptum est, id ego ad illud sanum repositum putabam. Ad Att. 15. 15.

life, which remained to him, he never had leisure enough to carry it into execution.

He was now grown so fond of solitude, that all company was become uneasy to him; and when his friend Philippus, the father-in-law of Octavius, happened to come to his villa, in that neighbourhood, he was not a little disturbed at it, from the apprehension of being teased with his visits; and he tells Atticus, with some pleasure, that he had called upon him only to pay a short compliment, and went back again to Rome, without giving him any trouble*. His wife Publilia also wrote him word, that her mother and brother intended to wait upon him, and that she would come along with them, if he would give her leave, which she begged in the most earnest and submissive terms:—but his answer was, that he was more indisposed than ever to receive company, and would not have them come; and, lest they should come without leave, he desires Atticus to watch their motions, and give him notice, that he might contrive to avoid them†. A denial so peremptory confirms what Plutarch says, that his wife was now in disgrace with him, on account of her carriage towards his daughter, and for

* Mihi adhuc nihil prius fuit hac solitudine, quam vereor, ne Philippus tollat: heri enim vespert venerat. lb. 12. 16.
 † Quod eram veritus, non obturbavit Philippus: nam ut heri me salutavit, statim Romanam profectus est. lb. 18.

† Publilia ad me scripsit, matrem suam cum Publilio ad me venturam, & se una, si ego paterer: orat multis & supplicibus verbis ut liceat, & ut sibi rescribam—rescripsi, me etiam gravius esse affectum, quam tuum, cum illi dixissem, me solum esse velle, quare nolle me hoc tempore eam ad me venire—te hoc nunc rogo ut explores. lb. 32.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. Minilius Lepidus Mag. Equit.

There happened another accident this summer, which raised a great alarm in the city; the surprising death of Marcellus, whom Cæsar had lately pardoned. He had left Mitylene, and was come as far as Piræus, on his way towards Rome; where he spent a day with his old friend and colleague, Serv. Sulpicius, intending to pursue his voyage the day following by sea; but in the night, after Sulpicius had taken leave of him, on the twenty-third of May, he was killed by his friend and client, Magius, who stabbed himself instantly with the same poignard: of which Sulpicius sent the following account to Cicero.

SERV. SULPICIVS TO M. T. CICERO.

"Though I know that the news, which I am going to tell you, will not be agreeable, yet since chance and nature govern the lives of us all, I thought it my duty to acquaint you with the fact, in what manner soever it happened. On the twenty-second of May I came by sea from Epidaurus to Piræus, to meet my colleague Marcellus, and for the sake of his company, spent that day with him there. The next day, when I took my leave of him, with design to go from Athens into Boeotia, to finish the remaining part of my jurisdiction, he, as he told me, intended to set sail, at the same time, towards Italy. The day following, about four in the morning, when I was preparing to set out from Athens, his friend P. Postumius, came to let me know, that Marcellus was stabbed by his companion P. Magius

“Clio, after supper, and had received two wounds,
 “the one in his stomach, the other in his head
 “near the ear, but he was in hopes still that he
 “might live; that Magius presently killed him-
 “self; and that Marcellus sent him to inform me
 “of the case, and to desire that I would bring
 “some physicians to him. I got some together
 “immediately, and went away with them before
 “break of day: but when I was come near Piræus,
 “Acidinus’s boy met me with a note from his
 “master, in which it was signified, that Marcellus
 “died a little before day. Thus a great man
 “was murdered by a base villain; and he, whom
 “his very enemies had spared on the account of
 “his dignity, received his death from the hands
 “of a friend. I went forward, however, to his
 “tent, where I found two of his freedmen, and
 “a few of his slaves; all the rest, they said,
 “were fled, being in a terrible fright, on the ac-
 “count of their master’s murder. I was forced to
 “carry his body with me into the city, in the same
 “litter in which I came, and by my own servants,
 “where I provided a funeral for him, as splendid
 “as the condition of Athens would allow. I could
 “not prevail with the Athenians to grant a place
 “of burial for him within the city: they said,
 “that it was forbidden by their religion, and had
 “never been indulged to any man: but they rea-
 “dily granted what was the most desirable in the
 “next place, to bury him in any of their public
 “schools that I pleased. I chose a place, there-
 “fore, the noblest in the universe, the School of

“the Academy, where I burnt him; and have
“since given orders that the Athenians should
“provide a marble monument for him in the same
“place. Thus I have faithfully performed to him
“both when living and dead, every duty which
“our partnership in office, and my particular re-
“lation to him, required. Adieu. The thirtieth
“of May, from Athens*.”

M. Marcellus was the head of a family, which, for a succession of many ages, had made the first figure in Rome, and was himself adorned with all the virtues that could qualify him to sustain that dignity which he derived from his noble ancestors. He had formed himself in a particular manner for the bar, where he soon acquired great fame; and of all the orators of his time, seems to have approached the nearest to Cicero himself, in the character of a complete speaker. His manner of speaking was elegant, strong, and copious; with a sweetness of voice, and propriety of action, that added a grace and lustre to every thing that he said. He was a constant admirer and imitator of Cicero; of the same principles in peace, and on the same side in war; so that Cicero laments his absence, as the loss of a companion and partner in their common studies and labors of life. Of all the magistrates, he was the fiercest opposer of Caesar's power, and the most active to reduce it; his high spirit, and the ancient glory of his house, made him impatient under the thought of receiving a master;

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Cesar Dict. III. M. Emilius Lepidus. Mag. Equit.

and when the battle of Pharsalia seemed at last to have imposed one upon them, he retired to Mitylene, the usual resort of men of learning; there to spend the rest of his days in a studious retreat; remote from arms, and the hurry of war; and determined neither to seek nor to accept any grace from the conqueror. Here Brutus paid him a visit, and found him, as he gave an account to Cicerò, as perfectly easy and happy, under all the misery of the times, from the consciousness of his integrity, as the condition of human life could bear; surrounded with the principal scholars and philosophers of Greece, and eager in the pursuit of knowledge; so that, in departing from him towards Italy, he seemed, he said, to be going himself into exile, rather than leaving Marcellus in it*.

* Mithi, inquit, Marcellus satis est notus. Quid igitur de illo judicetis?—quod habiturus es similem tui—ita est, & vehementer placeat. Nam & didicit, & omnis ceteris studiis id egit unum, seseque quotidianis commendationibus acerrime exercuit. Itaque & lectis utitur verbis & frequentibus; & splendore vocis, dignitate motus fit speciosum & illustre, quod dicitur; omniaque sic suppetunt, ut ei nullam deesse virtutem oratoris putem. Brut. 367.

Dolebam, Patres conscripti,—illo æmulo atque imitatore studiorum meorum, quasi quodam socio a me & comite distracto—quis enim est illo aut nobilitate, aut probitate, aut optimarum artium studio, aut innocenti, aut ullo genere laudis prestantior?—pro Marcel. 1.

Nostri enim sensus, ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant. Ib. 6.

Qui hoc tempore ipso—in hoc communi nostro & quasi fatali malo, consoletur se cum conscientia optime mentis, tum etiam usurpatione ac renovatione doctrine. Vidi enim Mitylenis nuper virum, atque ut dixi, vidi plane virum. Itaque cum eum antea tui similem in dicendo viderim; tum vero nunc doctissimo viro, tibique ut intellexi, amicissimo Cratippo, instructum omni copia, multo videbam similliozem. Brut. ib. vid. Senec. Consolat. ad Helv. p. 79.

Magius, who killed him, was of a family which had borne some of the public offices, and had himself been quaestor*; and, having attached himself to the fortunes of Marcellus, and followed him through the wars and his exile, was now returning with him to Italy. Sulpicius gives no hint of any cause that induced him to commit this horrid fact: which, by the immediate death of Magius, could never be clearly known. Cicero's conjecture was, that Magius, oppressed with debts, and apprehending some trouble on that score at his return, had been urging Marcellus, who was his sponsor for some part of them, to furnish him with money to pay the whole; and, by receiving a denial, was provoked to the madness of killing his patron†. Others assign a different reason, as the rage of jealousy, and the impatience of seeing others more favored by Marcellus than himself‡.

As soon as the news reached Rome, it raised a general consternation; and from the suspicious nature of the times, all people's thoughts were presently turned on Caesar, as if he were privately the contriver of it; and from the wretched fate of so illustrious a citizen, every man began to think himself in danger: Cicero was greatly

* Vid. Pigh. *Annal. A. U. 691.*

† Quamquam nihil habeo quod dubitem, nisi ipsi Magio quæ fuerit causa amentis. Pro quo quidem etiam sponsor Summi factus est Nimitum id fuit. Solvendo enim non erat. Credo eum a Marcellio petisse aliquid, et illum, ut erat, constantius respondisse. Ad Alt. 13. 10.

‡ Indignatus aliquem amicorum ab eo sibi præferri. Val. Max. 9. 11.

A. Urb. 704. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. F. M. Lepidus, Mag. Equit.

shocked at it, and seemed to consider it as the prelude of some greater evil to ensue: and Atticus, signifying his concern upon it, advises him to take a more particular care of himself, as being the only consular senator left, who stood exposed to any envy*. But Caesar's friends soon cleared him of all suspicion; as, indeed, the fact itself did, when the circumstances came to be known, and fixed the whole guilt of it on the fury of

Magnus.

There appeared, at this time, a bold impostor, who began to make a great noise and figure in Italy, by assuming the name, and pretending to be the grandson of Caius Marius; but apprehending that Caesar would soon put an end to his pretensions, and treat him as he deserved, he sent a pathetic letter to Cicero, by some young fellows of his company, to justify his claim and descent, and to implore his protection against the enemies of his family; conjuring him, by their relation, by the poem which he had formerly written in praise of Marius, by the eloquence of L. Crassus, his mother's father, whom he had likewise celebrated, that he would undertake the defence of his cause: Cicero answered him very gravely, that he could not want a patron, when his kinsman, Caesar, so excellent and generous a man, was now the master of all; yet that he also should be ready to favor

* *Minime miror te & graviter ferre de Marcello, & plura vereri periculi genera. Quis enim hoc timeret, quod neque acciderat antea, nec videbatur natura ferre, ut accidere posset. Omnia igitur metuenda, &c. Ad Att. 13. 10.*

him*. But Caesar, at his return, knowing him to be a cheat, banished him out of Italy; since, instead of being what he pretended to be, he was found to be only a farrier, whose true name was Herophilus †.

Ariarathes, the brother and presumptive heir of Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, came to Rome this year, and as Cicero had a particular friendship with his family, and, when consul, had, by a decree of the senate, conferred upon his father the honor of the regal title, he thought proper to send a servant to meet him on the road, and invite him to his house; but he was already engaged by Sestius, whose office it then was to receive foreign princes and ambassadors at the public expence, which Cicero was not displeased with in the present state of his domestic affairs: “he comes,” says he, “I guess, to purchase some kingdom of “Caesar, for he has not at present a foot of land” “of his own ‡.”

* Heri—quidam Urbanj, ut videbantur, ad me mandata & litteras attulerunt, a C. Mario, C. F. C. N. multis verbis agere inecum per cognitionem, quæ mihi secum esset, per eum Marium, quem scripsissem, per eloquentiam L. Crassi avi sui, ut se defenderem—rescripsi nihil ei Patrono opus esse, quoniam Cæsaris, propinqui ejus, omnis potestas esset, viri optimi & hominis liberalissimi: me tamen ei lauterum.—Ad Ait. 12. 49.

† Herophilus equarius medicus, C. Marium septies Consulem avum sibi vendicando, ita se extulit, ut colonizæ veteranorum complices & municipia splendida, collegiaque fere omnia patronum adoptarent—ceterum decreto Cæsaris, extra Italiam relegatus, &c. Val. Max. 9. 15.

‡ Ariarathes Ariobarzani filius Romam venit. Vult, opinor, regnum aliquod emere a Cæsare: nam, quo modo nunc est, pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet. Omnino eum Sestius noster parochus publicus occupavit: quod quidem facile patior. Verumtamen quod mihi.

A. Urb. Rom. Cic. 62 — C. Jul. Caesar. Dic. III. M. Antonius Lepidus, Mar. Equit.

Cicero's whole time, during his solitude, was employed in reading and writing: this was the business both of his days and nights: it is incredible, he says, how much he wrote, and how little he slept; and if he had not fallen into that way of spending his time, he should not have known what to do with himself. His studies were chiefly philosophical, which he had been fond of from his youth, and, after a long intermission, now resumed with great ardor; having taken a resolution, to explain to his countrymen, in their own language, whatever the Greeks had taught on every part of philosophy, whether speculative or practical: for being driven, as he tells us, from the public administration, he knew no way so effectual of doing good, as by instructing the minds, and re-forming the morals of the youth; which, in the licence of those times, wanted every help to restrain and correct them. "The calamity of the city," says he, "made this task necessary to me: since, in the confusion of civil arms, I could neither defend it after my old way; nor, when it was impossible for me to be idle, could I find any thing better, on which to employ myself. My citizens, therefore, will pardon, or rather thank me, that when the government was fallen into the power of a single person, I neither wholly

summo beneficio meo, magna cum fratribus illius necessitudo est, invito eum per litteras, ut apud me diverteretur. Ad Att. 13. 2.
 * Credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus. Nihil enim somni. Ib. 26.
 Nisi mihi hoc venisset in mentem, scribere ista nescio quæ, quo veretere me non haberem. Ib. 10.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. Emilius Lepidus, Mag. Equit.

“hid, nor afflicted myself unnecessarily, nor acted
 “in such a manner as to seem angry at the man,
 “or the times; nor yet flattered or admired the
 “fortune of another, so as to be displeased with
 “my own. For I had learnt from Plato and phi-
 “losophy, that these turns and revolutions of states
 “are natural: sometimes into the hands of a few,
 “sometimes of the many, sometimes of one: as
 “this was the case of our own Republic, so, when
 “I was deprived of my former post in it, I betook
 “myself to these studies, in order to relieve my
 “mind from the sense of our common miseries,
 “and to serve my country, at the same time, in
 “the best manner that I was able: for my books
 “supplied the place of my votes in the senate;
 “and of my speeches to the people; and I took
 “up philosophy, as a substitute for my manage-
 “ment of the state*.”

He now published, therefore, in the way of dia-
 logue, a book, which he called Hortensius, in honor
 of his deceased friend; where, in a debate of learn-
 ing, he did, what he had often done in contests of the
 bar, undertake the defence of philosophy against
 Hortensius, to whom he assigned the part of ar-
 raiguing it†. It was the reading of this book,
 long since unfortunately lost, which first inflamed
 St. Austin, as he himself somewhere declares, to
 the study of the Christian philosophy; and if it

* Divin. 2. 2.—de Fin. 1. 3.

† Cohortati sumus, ut maxime potuimus, ad philosophiæ studium eo
 libro, qui est inscriptus, Hortensius—de Divin. 2. 1.
 Nos autem universæ philosophiæ vituperatoribus respondimus in
 Hortensio. Tusc. Disp. 2. 2.

had yielded no other fruit, yet happy it was to the world that it once subsisted, to be the instrument of raising up so illustrious a convert and champion to the Church of Christ.

He drew up also, about this time, in four books, a particular account and defence of the philosophy of the academy, the sect which he himself followed; being, as he says, of all others, the most consistent with itself, and the least arrogant, as well as most elegant†. He had before published a work, on the same subject, in two books: the one called *Catulus*, the other *Lucullus*; but considering that the argument was not suited to the characters of the speakers; who were not particularly remarkable for any study of that sort, he was thinking to change them to Cato and Brutus; when Atticus, happening to signify to him that Varro had expressed a desire to be inserted in some of his writings, he presently reformed his scheme, and enlarged it into four books, which he addressed to Varro; taking upon himself the part of Philo, of defending the principles of the academy, and assigning to Varro that of Antiochus, of opposing and confuting

* It is certain, that all the Latin Fathers made great use of Cicero's writings: and especially Jerome, who was not so grateful as Austin, in acknowledging the benefit; for, having conceived some scruples, on that score, in his declining age, he endeavored to discourage his disciples from reading them at all; and declared, that he had not taken either Cicero, or Varro, or any heathen writer into his hands for above fifteen years; for which his adversary Ruffinus rallies him very severely. Vid. Hieron. Op. Tom. 4. par. 2. p. 414. it. par. 1. p. 255. Edit. Benedict.—

† Quod genus philosophandi minime arrogans, maximeque & constans, & elegans arbitramur, quatuor Academicis libris ostendimus. De Divin. 2. 1.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. F. M. L. Lepidus, Mag. Equit.

them, and introducing Atticus as the moderator of the dispute. He finished the whole with great accuracy; so as to make it a present worthy of Varro; and if he was not deceived, he says, by a partiality and self-love, too common in such cases, there was nothing on the subject equal to it, even among the Greeks*. All these four books, excepting part of the first, are now lost; whilst the second book of the first edition, which he took some pains to suppress, remains still entire, under its original title of Lucullus.

He published, likewise, this year, one of the noblest of his works, and on the noblest subject in philosophy, his treatise, called de Finibus, or of the chief good and ill of man; written in Aristotle's manner†; in which he explained, with great elegance and perspicuity, the several opinions of all the ancient sects on that most important question. It is there inquired, he tells us, what is the chief end to which all the views of life ought to be referred, in order to make it happy; or what it is, which nature pursues as the supreme good, and shuns as the worst of illst. The work consists of

* Ergo illam *Ἀκαδημαίαν*, in qua homines, nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, nimis acute loquuntur, ad Varronem transferamus—Catulo & Lucullo alibi reponemus.—Ad Alt. 13. 12.
 Quod ad me de Varrone scripseras, totam Academiam ab hominibus nobilissimis abstuli; transuli ad nostrum sodalem, & ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor—libri quidem ita exierunt, (nisi me forte communis *φωβία* decipit) ut in tali genere ne apud Græcos quidem quicquam simile. Ib. 13. vide it. Ib. 16. 19.
 † Quæ autem his temporibus scripti *Ἀριστοτέλειος* morem habent—itaque coniecti quinque libros *εἰς τὴν ἑξῆς*—Ib. 19.
 ‡ Tum id, quod his libris quæritur, quid sit finis, quid. extremum,

A. Urb. 703. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dic. III. M. Emilius Lepidus. Mag. Equit.

five books : in the two first, the Epicurean doctrine is largely opened and discussed, being defended by Torquatus, and confuted by Cicero, in a conference, supposed to be held in his Cumana Villa, in the presence of Triarius, a young gentleman, who came with Torquatus to visit him. The two next explain the doctrine of the Stoics, asserted by Cato, and opposed by Cicero, in a friendly debate, upon their meeting accidentally in Lucullus's library. The fifth contains the opinions of the old academy, or the Peripatetics, explained by Piso, in a third dialogue, supposed to be held at Athens, in the presence of Cicero, his Brother Quintus, Cousin Lucius, and Atticus. The critics have observed some impropriety in this last book, in making Piso refer to the other two dialogues, of which he had no share, and could not be presumed to have any knowledge*. But if any inaccuracy of that kind be really found in this, or any other of his works, it may reasonably be excused by that multiplicity of affairs, which scarce allowed him time to write, much less to revise what he wrote; and, in dialogues of length, composed by piece-meal, and in the short intervals of leisure, it cannot seem strange, that he should sometimes forget his artifice, to resume his proper character; and enter inadvertently into a part, which he had assigned to another. He addressed this work to Brutus, in re-

quid ultimum, quo sint omnia bene vivendi, recteque faciendi consilia referenda. Quid sequatur natura, ut summum ex rebus expetendis; quid fugiat ut extremum malicium. De Fin. I. 4.

* Vid. Prefat. Davis in Lib. de Fin.

turn for a present of the same kind, which Brutus had sent to him a little before, *a treatise upon virtue*.*

Not long after he had finished this work, he published another of equal gravity, called his *Tusculan Disputations*, in five books also, upon as many different questions in Philosophy, the most important and useful to the happiness of human life. The first teaches us how to contemn the terrors of death, and to look upon it as a blessing, rather than an evil: the second, to support pain and affliction with a manly fortitude: the third, to appease all our complaints and uneasinesses under the accidents of life: the fourth, to moderate all our other passions: the fifth, to evince the sufficiency of virtue to make man happy. It was his custom, in the opportunities of his leisure, to take some friends with him into the country; where, instead of amusing themselves with idle sports of feasts, their diversions were wholly speculative; tending to improve the mind, and enlarge the understanding. In this manner he now spent five days at his *Tusculan Villa*, in discussing with his friends the several questions just mentioned: for, after employing the mornings in declaiming and rhetorical exercises, they used to retire, in the afternoon, into a gallery, called the *academy*, which he had built for the purpose of philosophical conferences: where, after the manner of the Greeks, he held a school, as they called it, and invited the company to call for any subject, that they desired to hear explained; which being

proposed, accordingly, by some of the audience, became immediately the argument of that day's debate. These five conferences, or dialogues, he collected afterwards into writing, in the very words and manner in which they really passed, and published them under the title of his *Tusculan Disputations*, from the name of the Villa, in which they were held*.

He wrote also a little piece, in the way of a Funeral *Eucœmium*, in praise of *Porcia*; the sister of *Cato*, and wife of *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, *Cæsar's* mortal enemy: which shews how little he was still disposed to court the times. *Varro* and *Lollius* attempted the same subject; and *Cicero* desires *Atticus* to send him their compositions: but all the three are now lost: though *Cicero* took the pains to revise and correct his, and sent copies of it afterwards to *Domitius* the Son, and *Brutus* the nephew of that *Porcia*†.

Cæsar continued all this while in Spain, pursuing the sons of *Pompey*, and providing for the future peace and settlement of the province; whence he paid *Cicero* the compliment of sending him an *Itaque cum ante meridiem dictioni operam dedissemus*—post meridiem in academiam descendimus: in qua disputationem habitam non quasi narrantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis ut actum disputatumque est. *Ib.* 2. 3. 3. 3.

† *Laudationem Porciæ tibi misi correctam: ac eo properavi; ut si forte aut Domitio filio aut Bruto mitteretur, hæc mitteretur. Id si tibi erit commodum, magis cures velim; & velim M. Varrois, Lolliique mitas laudationem. Ad Alt.* 13. 48. *It.* *Ib.* 37.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 66.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. Aemilius Lepidus, Mag. Equit.

account of his success with his own hand. Hirtius also gave him early intelligence of the defeat and flight of the two brothers; which was not disagreeable to him; for though he was not much concerned about the event of the war, and expected no good from it on either side, yet the opinion which he had conceived of the fierceness and violence of the young Pompeys, especially of the elder of them, Cneus, engaged his wishes rather for Caesar. In a letter to Atticus, "Hirtius," says he, "wrote me word, that Sextus Pompey had withdrawn himself from Corduba into the hither Spain; and that Cneus too was fled, I know not "whither, nor in truth do I care*:" and this indeed seems to have been the common sentiment of all the Republicans; as Cassius himself, writing to Cicero on the same subject, declares still more explicitly; "May I perish," says he, "if I be not solicitous about the event of things in Spain; and would rather keep our old and clement master, than try a new and cruel one. You know what a fool Cneus is; how he takes cruelty for a virtue: how he has always thought that we laughed at him: I am afraid, lest he should take into his head to repay our jokes, in his rustic manner, with the sword†."

* Hirtius ad me scripsit, Sex. Pompeium Corduba exisse, & fugisse in Hispaniam clementem; Cneum fugisse necio quo, neque enim curo. Ad Att. 12. 37.
† Peram, nisi sollicitus sum; ac malo veterem ac clementem dominum habere, quam novum & crudelē experiri. Scis, Cneus quam sit satius; scis quomodo crudelitatem virtutem putet; scis quam se semper a nobis derisum putet.

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. F. Milius Lepidus. Mag. Equit.

Young Quintus Cicero, who made the campaign along with Caesar, thinking to please his company, and to make his fortunes the better amongst them, began to play over his old game, and to abuse his uncle again in all places. Cicero, in his account of it to Atticus, says, "there is nothing new, but that Hirtius has been quarrelling, in my defence, "with our nephew Quintus, who takes all occasions "of saying every thing bad of me, and especially "at public feasts; and when he has done with me, "falls next upon his father: he is thought to say "nothing so credible, as that we are both irreconcilable to Caesar; that Caesar should trust neither "of us; and even beware of me: this would be "terrible; did I not see that our king is persuaded "that I have no spirit left*."

Atticus was always endeavoring to moderate Cicero's impatience under the present government, and persuading him to comply more cheerfully with the times, nor to reject the friendship of Caesar, which was so forwardly offered to him: and upon his frequent complaints of the slavery and indignity of his present condition, he took occasion to observe, what Cicero could not but own to be true; that if to pay a particular court and observance to a man, was the mark of slavery,

Vereor, ne nos rustice gladio velit *inimicari*. Ep. Fam. 15. 19.

* Novi sane nihil, nisi Hirtium cum Quinto acerrime pro me litigasse; omnibus eum locis facere, maximeque in conviviis; cum multa de me, tum redire ad patrem: nihil autem ab eo tam *adversum* dici, quam alienissimos nos esse a Cesare; si dem nobis habendam non esse; me vero cavendum. *Quid* 72, nisi viderem scire Regem, me animi nihil habere—Ad Att. 13. 37.

those in power seemed to be slaves rather to him, than he to them*. With the same view he was now pressing him, among his other works, to think of something to be addressed to Cæsar; but Cicero had no appetite to this task; he saw how difficult it would be to perform it, without lessening his character, and descending to flattery; yet being urged to it also by other friends, he drew up a letter, which was communicated to Hirius and Balbus, for their judgment upon it, whether it was proper to be sent to Cæsar? The subject seems to have been some advice, about restoring the peace and liberty of the Republic, and to dissuade him from the Parthian war, which he intended for his next expedition, till he had finished the more necessary work of settling the state of things at home. There was nothing in it, he says, but what might come from the best of citizens. It was drawn, however, with so much freedom, that though Atticus seemed pleased with it, yet the other two durst not advise the sending it, unless some passages were altered and softened, which disgusted Cæsar so much, that he resolved not to write at all; and when Atticus was still urging him to be more complaisant, he answered with great spirit in two or three letters †.

* Et si mæhercule, ut tu intelligis, magis mihi isti servant, si ob-
servare scribere est. Ad Att. 13. 49.

† Epistolam ad Cæsarem mihi, video tibi placere—mihi quidem
hoc idem maxime placuit, & eo magis, quod nihil est in ea nisi optimi
civis; sed ita optimi, ut tempora, quibus parere omnes *coarctari*
precipiunt. Sed scis ita nobis esse visum, ut isti ante legerent. Tu
igitur id curabis. Sed nisi plane intelligas his placere, mittenda non
est. Ad Att. 12. 51.

A. URB. TOI CIC. ET.—C. JUL. CAESAR DICT. III. M. EMILIUS LEPIDUS MAG. EQUIT.

"As for the letter to Caesar," says he, "I was always very willing that they should first read it; for otherwise, I had both been wanting in civility to them, and, if I had happened to give offence, exposed myself also to danger. They have dealt ingenuously and kindly with me, in not concealing what they thought; but what pleases me the most is, that, by requiring so many alterations, they give me an excuse for not writing at all. As to the Parthian war, what had I to consider about it, but that which I thought would please him; for what subject was there else for a letter, but flattery; or if I had a mind to advise, what I really took to be the best, could I have been at a loss for words? there is no occasion, therefore, for any letter: for where there is no great matter to be gained, and a slip, though not great, may make us uneasy, what reason is there to run any risk; especially when it is natural for him to think, that as I wrote nothing to him before, so I should have written nothing now, had not the war been wholly ended: besides, I am afraid lest he should imagine that I sent this as a sweetener for my Cato: in short, I was heartily ashamed of what I had written, and nothing could fall out more luckily than that it did not please."

Again, "As for writing to Caesar, I swear to

De epistola ad Caesarem, *scilicet*. Atque id ipsum, quod est sinit illum scribere, se, nisi consultus rebus, non inturum in Partes, idem ego respondebam in illa epistola.—lb. 13. 31.

* Ad Att. 13. 27.

"you, I cannot do it; nor is it yet the shame of
 "it that deters me, which ought to do it the most:
 "for how mean would it be to flatter, when even to
 "live is base in me? but it is not, as I was saying,
 "this shame which hinders me, though I wish it
 "did, for I should then be, what I ought to be;
 "but I can think of nothing to write upon. As
 "to those exhortations, addressed to Alexander,
 "by the eloquent and the learned of that time,
 "you see on what points they turn: they are ad-
 "dressed to a youth, inflamed with the thirst of
 "true glory, and desiring to be advised how to
 "acquire it. On an occasion of such dignity,
 "words can never be wanting; but what can I
 "do on my subject? Yet I had scratched, as it
 "were, out of the block, some faint resemblance
 "of an image; but because there were some things
 "hinted in it, a little better than what we see
 "done every day, it was disliked: I am not at all
 "sorry for it; for had the letter gone, take my
 "word for it, I should have had cause to repent.
 "For do you not see that very scholar of Aristo-
 "tle, a youth of the greatest parts, and the great-
 "est modesty, after he came to be called a king,
 "grew proud, cruel, extravagant? Do you ima-
 "gine that this man, ranked in the processions of
 "the gods, and enshrined in the same temple with
 "Romulus, will be pleased with the moderate
 "style of my letters? It is better that he be dis-
 "gusted at my not writing, than at what I write:
 "in a word, let him do what he pleases; for that
 "problem, which I once proposed to you, and

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Caesar Dict. III. M. Aemilius Lepidus. Mag. Equit.

"thought so difficult, in what way I should manage him, is over with me; and in truth, I now wish more to feel the effect of his resentment, than I was before afraid of it." "I beg of you, therefore," says he, in another letter, "let us have no more of this, but shew ourselves at least half free, by our silence and re-
"treat."

From this little fact, one cannot help reflecting on the fatal effects of arbitrary power, upon the studies and compositions of men of genius, and on the restraint that it necessarily lays on the free course of good sense and truth among men. It had yet scarce shewn itself in Rome, when we see one of the greatest men, as well as the greatest wits, which that Republic ever bred, embarrassed in the choice of a subject to write upon; and, for fear of offending, chusing not to write at all; and it was the same power, which, from this beginning, gradually debased the purity both of the Roman wit and language, from the perfection of elegance, to which Cicero had advanced them, to that state of rudeness and barbarism, which we find in the productions of the lower empire.

This was the present state of things between Caesar and Cicero; all the marks of kindness on Caesar's part; of coldness and reserve on Cicero's. Caesar was determined never to part with his power, and took the more pains, for that reason, to

* Ad Att. 13. 28.

† Obscuro, abjectum ista; & semiliberi saltem simus; quod assequimur & faciendo, & latendo.—Ib. 31.

make Cicero easy under it: he seems, indeed, to have been somewhat afraid of him; not of his engaging in any attempt against his life; but lest, by his insinuations, his raileries, and his authority, he should excite others to some act of violence: but what he more especially desired and wanted, was to draw from him some public testimony of his approbation; and to be recommended by his writings to the favor of posterity.

Cicero, on the other hand, perceiving no step taken towards the establishment of the Republic; but more and more reason every day to despair of it, grew still more indifferent to every thing else; the restoration of public liberty was the only condition on which he could entertain any friendship with Caesar, or think and speak of him with any respect: without that, no favors could oblige him; since, to receive them from a master, was an affront to his former dignity, and but a splendid badge of servitude: books, therefore, were his only comfort; for while he conversed with them, he found himself easy, and fancied himself free—thus, in a letter to Cassius, touching upon the misery of the times, he adds, “What is become of you, then, you will say, of philosophy? why, yours “is in the kitchen; but mine is troublesome to me: “for I am ashamed to live a slave; and feign myself “therefore to be doing something else, that I may “not hear the reproach of Plato*.”

* Ubi igitur, inquit, Philosophia? tua quidem in culina; mea molesta est. Pudet enim servire. Itaque facio me alias res agere; ne convivium Platonis audiam. Ep. Fam. 15. 13.

A. Urb. Ros. Cic. Or. Cor. — C. Jul. Caesar III. M. F. Milius Lepidus. Mag. Equit.

During Caesar's stay in Spain, Antony set forward from Italy, to pay his compliments to him there, or to meet him at least on the road in his return towards home: but when he had made about half of the journey, he met with some dispatches, which obliged him to turn back, in all haste, to Rome. This raised a new alarm in the city; and especially among the Pompeians, who were afraid that Caesar, having now subdued all opposition, was resolved, after the example of former conquerors, to take his revenge in cool blood on all his adversaries; and had sent Antony back, as the properest instrument to execute some orders of that sort. Cicero himself had the same suspicion, and was much surprised at Antony's sudden return; till Balbus and Oppius cased him of his apprehensions, by sending him an account of the true reason of it*: which, contrary to expectation, gave no uneasiness at last to any body, but to Antony himself. Antony had bought Pompey's houses in Rome, and the neighbourhood, with all their rich furniture, at Caesar's auction, soon after his return from Egypt; but, trusting to his interest with Caesar, and to the part which he had borne in advancing him to his power, never dreamt of being obliged to pay for them; but Caesar, being disgusted by the account of his debauches and extravagancies in Italy, and resolved to shew himself the sole master, nor suffer

* *Heri cum ex aliorum litteris cognovissem de Antoni adventu, admiratus sum nihil esse in tuis. Ad Alc. 12. 18.*

De Antonio Balbus quoque ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, idque tibi placuisse, ne perturbare. Illis ego gratias. — Ib. 19.

A. URB. 708. CIC. 62.—C. JUL. CESAR DICT. III. M. EMILIUS LEPIDUS. MAG. EQUIT.

any contradiction to his will, sent peremptory orders to L. Plancus, the prætor, to require the immediate payment of Antony, or else to levy the money upon his sureties, according to the tenor of their bond. This was the cause of his quick return, to prevent that disgrace from falling upon him, and find some means of complying with Caesar's commands: it provoked him, however, to such a degree, that, in the height of his resentment, he is said to have entered into a design of taking away Caesar's life; of which Caesar himself complained openly in the senate*.

The war being ended in Spain, by the death of Cneus Pompey, and the flight of Sextus, Caesar, finished his answer to Cicero's Cato, in two books, which he sent immediately to Rome, in order to be published. This gave Cicero, at last, the argument of a letter to him, to return thanks for the great civility with which he had treated him in that piece, and to pay his compliments likewise, in his turn, upon the elegance of the composition. This letter was communicated again to Balbus and Oppius, who declared themselves extremely pleased with it, and forwarded it directly to Caesar. In Cicero's account of it to Atticus, "I forgot," says he, "to send you a copy of what I wrote to Caesar:

* Appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro secione debebas.—& ad te & ad prædes tuos milites misit. [Phil. 2. 29.] idcirco urbem terrore nocturno, Italiam multorum dictum metu perturbasti—ne L. Plancus prædes tuos venderet—[Ib. 31.] quin his ipsi temporibus domi Caesaris percussor ab isto missus, deprehensus dicebatur esse cum sica. De quo Cesar in Senatu, aperte in te invehens, questus est.—Ib. 29.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62.—C. Jul. Cesar Dict. III. M. Anniius Lepidus, M. C. Equit.

“not for the reason, which you suspect, that I was
 “ashamed to let you see how well I could flatter :
 “for, in truth, I wrote to him no otherwise than
 “as if I was writing to an equal ; for I really have
 “a good opinion of his two books, as I told you,
 “when we were together ; and wrote, therefore,
 “both without flattering him, and yet so, that
 “he will read nothing, I believe, with more plea-
 “sure.”

A. Urb. 702. Cic. 62. Cons.—Q. Fabius Maximus, C. Trebonius.

Cæsar returned to Rome about the end of Sep-
 tember ; when, divesting himself of the consul-
 ship, he conferred it on Q. Fabius Maximus, and
 C. Trebonius, for the three remaining months of
 the year†. His first care, after his arrival, was to
 entertain the city with the most splendid triumph
 which Rome had ever seen : but the people, instead
 of admiring and applauding it, as he expected,
 were sullen and silent ; considering it, as it really
 was, a triumph over themselves ; purchased by the

* Conscripsi de his libris epistolam Cæsari, quæ deferretur ad Do-
 labellam : sed ejus exemplum misi ad Balbum & Oppium, scripsique
 ad eos, ut tum deferri ad Dolabellam juberent meas litteras, si ipsi
 exemplum probassent, ita mihi rescripserunt, nihil unquam se legisse
 melius. Ad Att. 13. 50.

Ad Cæsarem qui misi epistolam, ejus exemplum fugit me tum tibi
 mittere ; nec id fuit quod suspicaris, ut me pueret tu—nec mehercule
 scripsi aliter, ac si *scis* *quis* *quis* que scriberem. Bene enim existimo
 de illis libris, ut tibi coram. Itaque scripsi & *ἀνακρίτως*, et tamen
 sic, ut nihil eum existimem lecturum libentius. Ib. 51.
 † Utroque anno binos consules substituit sibi in ternos novissimos
 menses. Suet. J. Cas. 76.

A. Urb. 708. Clc. 62. Cos.—Q. Fabius Maximus. C. Trebonius.

loss of their liberty, and the destruction of the best and noblest families of the Republic. They had before given the same proof of their discontent at the Circensian games, where Caesar's statue, by a decree of the senate, was carried in the procession, along with those of the gods: for they gave none of their usual acclamations to the favorite deities, as they passed, lest they should be thought to give them to Caesar. Atticus sent an account of it to Cicero, who says, in answer to him, "Your letter was agreeable, though the shew was so sad:—the people, however, behaved bravely, who would not clap even the goddess "Victory, for the sake of so bad a neighbour*." Caesar, however, to make amends for the unpopularity of his triumph, and to put the people into good humor, entertained the whole city, soon after, with something more substantial than shews; two public dinners, with plenty of the most esteemed and costly wines of Chios and Falernum†.

Soon after Caesar's triumph, the consul Fabius, one of his lieutenants in Spain, was allowed to triumph too, for the reduction of some parts of that province, which had revolted: but the magnificence of Caesar made Fabius's triumph appear

* Suaves tuas litteras! elsi acerba pompa—populum vero præclarum, quod propter tam malum vicinum, ne victoriæ quidem ploditur. Ad Att. 13. 44.
† Quid non & Caesar dictator triumphi sui cena vini Falerni amphoras, Chii cados in convivia distribuit? idem in Hispaniensi triumpho Chium & Falernum dedit. Plin. Hist. 14. 15.
Adject post Hispaniensem victoriam duo prandia. Sueton. 39.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62. Cæsar—Q. Fabius Maximus. C. Trebonius.

contemptible; for his models of the conquered towns, which were always a part of the shew, being made only of wood, when Cæsar's were of silver, or ivory; Chrysippus merrily called them the cases only of Cæsar's towns*.

Cicero resided generally in the country, and withdrew himself wholly from the senate†: but, on Cæsar's approach towards Rome, Lepidus began to press him, by repeated letters, to come and give them his assistance; assuring him, that both he and Cæsar would take it very kindly of him. He could not guess for what particular service they wanted him, except the dedication of some temple, to which the presence of three augurs was necessary‡. But whatever it was, as his friends had long been urging the same advice, and persuading him to return to public affairs, he consented, at last, to quit his retirement and come to the city; where, soon after Cæsar's arrival, he had an opportunity of employing his authority and eloquence, where he exerted them always with the greatest pleasure; in the service and defence of an old friend, king Deiotarus. This prince had already been deprived, by Cæsar, of part of his dominions, for his adherence

* Ut Chrysippus, cum in triumpho Cæsaris eborea oppida essent translata, & post dies paucos Fabii Maximi lignea, thecas esse oppidorum Cæsaris dixit. Quintil. 6. 3. Dio, 234.
† Cum his temporibus non sane in Senatum ventitarem—Ep. Fam. 13. 77.

‡ Ecce tibi, orat Lepidus, ut veniam. Opinor augures nū habere ad Templum effundum. Ad Alt. 13. 42.
Lepidus ad me veni—litteras misit. Rogat magnopere ut sim Kalend. in Senatu, me & sibi & Cæsari vehementer gratum esse facturum—Ib. 47.

to Pompey, and was now in danger of losing the rest, from an accusation preferred against him by his grandson, of a design pretended to have been formed by him against Caesar's life, when Caesar was entertained at his house, four years before, on his return from Egypt. The charge was groundless and ridiculous; but, under his present disgrace, any charge was sufficient to ruin him; and Caesar's countenancing it, so far as to receive and hear it, shewed a strong prejudice against the king, and that he wanted only a pretence for stripping him of all that remained to him. Brutus likewise interested himself very warmly in the same cause; and when he went to meet Caesar on his road from Spain, made an oration to him, at Nicaea, in favor of Deiotarus, with a freedom which startled Caesar, and gave him occasion to reflect on what he had not perceived so clearly before, the invincible fierceness and vehemence of Brutus's temper*. The present trial was held in Caesar's house, where Cicero so manifestly exposed the malice of the accuser, and the innocence of the accused, that Caesar, being determined not to acquit, yet ashamed to condemn him, chose the expedient of reserving his sentence to farther deliberation, till he should go in person into the east, and inform himself of the whole affair upon the

* Ad Att. 14. 1. The Jesuits, Catrou and Rouille, take Nicaea, where Brutus made this speech, to be the capital of Bithynia, Deiotarus's kingdom: but it was a city on the Ligurian coast, still called Nice, where Brutus met Caesar on his last return from Spain, and when he was not able to prevail for Deiotarus, Cicero was forced to undertake the cause as soon as Caesar came to Rome. Vid. Hist. Tom. 17. p. 91. not.

A. U. C. 704. Cicero, 42. Titus M. Annius, 15. Titus M.

spot. Cicero says, that Decimus, neither present nor absent, could ever obtain any favor or equity from Caesar: and that as oft as he pleaded for him, which he was always ready to do, he could never persuade Caesar to think any thing reasonable that he asked for him. He sent a copy of his oration to the king; and, at Dolabella's request, gave another likewise to him: excusing it as a trifling performance, and hardly worth transcribing; "but I had a mind," says he, "to make a slight present to my old friend and host, of coarse stuff." Indeed, yet such as his presents usually are to "me."

Some little time after this trial, Caesar, to shew his confidence in Cicero, invited himself to spend a day with him at his house in the country, and chose the third day of the Saturnalia for his visit; a season always dedicated to mirth and feasting amongst friends and relations. Cicero gives Atticus the following account of the entertainment, and how the day passed between them. "O this guest," says he, "whom I so much dread! yet I had no reason to repent of him: for he was well pleased with his reception. When

* Quis enim cuiquam inimicior, quam Decio?—a quo nec precens, nec absens Rex Decio? quidquam aequi boni impetravit—ille nunquam, semper enim absenti aui Decio, quicquam sibi, quod nos pro illo postularimus, equum dixit videri. Philipp. 2. 37. † Cranium pro Decio, quam requirebas—tibi misi. Quam velim sic legas, ut causam lenem & inopem, nec scriptone magno opere dignam. Sed ego hospitii veteri & amico munusculum mittere volui levissime, crasso illo, ejusmodi ipsius solent esse munera. Ep. Fam. 9. 12. ‡ This festival, after Caesar's reformation of the calendar, began on the 17th December, and lasted three days. Macrobi. Saturn. 1. x.

“he came the evening before, on the eighteenth, to my neighbour Philip’s, the house was so crowded with soldiers, that there was scarce a room left empty for Cæsar to sup in: there were about two thousand of them, which gave me no small pain for the next day: but Barba Cassius relieved me; for he assigned me a guard, and made the rest encamp in the field; so that my house was clear. On the nineteenth, he staid at Philip’s till one in the afternoon, but saw nobody; “was settling accounts, I guess, with Balbus; then took a walk on the shore; bathed after two; “heard the verses on Mamurra*, at which he never changed countenance; was rubbed, anointed, sat down to table. Having taken a vomit just before, he eat and drank freely, and “was very cheerful†: the supper was good and “well served:

* Mamurra was a Roman knight, and general of the artillery to Cæsar in Gaul; where he raised an immense fortune, and is said to have been the first man in Rome, who incusted his house with marble, and made all his pillars of solid marble. [Plin. Hist. 36. 6.] He was severely lashed, together with Cæsar himself, for his excessive luxury, and more infamous vices, by Catullus; whose verses are still extant, and the same, probably, that Cicero here refers to, as being first read to Cæsar at his house. Vid. Catull. 27, 55.

The reader, perhaps, will not readily understand the time and manner of Cæsar’s passing from Philip’s house to Cicero’s in this short account of it: but it must be remembered, that their villas were adjoining to each other on the Formian coast, near Cajeta; so that when Cæsar came out of Philip’s at one, he took a walk on the shore for about an hour, and then entered into Cicero’s; where the bath was prepared for him, and, in bathing, he heard Catullus’s verses; not produced by Cicero, for that would not have been agreeable to good manners, but by some of his own friends, who attended him, and who knew his desire to see every thing that was published against him, as well as his easiness in slighting or forgiving it.

† The custom of taking a vomit, both immediately before and

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62. Cass.—Q. Fabius Maximus. C. Trebonius.

“But our discourse at table, as we eat,

“For taste and seasoning still excell’d our meat.”

“Besides Caesar’s table, his friends were plentifully
 “provided for in three other rooms; nor was there
 “any thing wanting to his freedmen of lower rank,
 “and his slaves; but the better sort were elegantly
 “treated. In a word, I acquitted myself like a
 “man: yet, he is not a guest to whom one would
 “say, at parting, pray call upon me again, as you
 “return: once is enough: we had not a word on
 “business, but many on points of literature: in
 “short, he was delighted with his entertainment,
 “and passed the day agreeably. He talked of
 “spending one day at Puteoli; another at Baiae:
 “thus you see the manner of my receiving him;
 “somewhat troublesome indeed, but not uneasy to

after meals, which Cicero mentions Caesar to have done on different occasions, [pro Deiot. 7.] was very common with the Romans, and used by them as an instrument both of their luxury, and of their health: they vomit, says Seneca, that they may eat, and eat that they may vomit. [Consol. ad Helio. 9.] By this evacuation before eating, they were prepared to eat more plentifully; and, by emptying themselves presently after it, prevented any hurt from repletion. Thus Vitellius, who was a famous glutton, is said to have preserved his life by constant vomits, while he destroyed all his companions, who did not use the same caution: [Sueton. 12. Dio, 65. 734.] And the practice was thought so effectual for strengthening the constitution, that it was the constant regimen of all the athletes, or the professed Wrestlers, trained for the public shews, in order to make them more robust. So that Caesar’s vomiting before dinner was a sort of compliment to Cicero, as it intimated a resolution to pass the day cheerfully, and to eat and drink freely with him.

* This is a citation from Lucilius, of an Hexameter verse, with part of a second, which is not distinguished from the text, in the editions of Cicero’s Letters.

Sed bene cocto et condito sermone bono, et si quæris libenter.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62. Coss.—Q. Fabius Maximus. C. Trebonius.

"me. I shall stay here a little longer, and then to
 "Tusculum. As he passed by Dolabella's villa,
 "his troops marched close by his horse's side, on
 "the right and left; which was done no where
 "else. I had this from Nicias*."

On the last of December, when the consul Tre-
 bonius was abroad, his colleague, Q. Fabius died
 suddenly; and his death being declared in the
 morning, C. Caninius Rebilus was named by Ce-
 sar to the vacancy at one in the afternoon, whose
 office was to continue only through the remaining
 part of that day. This wanton profanation of the
 sovereign dignity of the empire, raised a general
 indignation in the city; and a consulate so ridicu-
 lous gave birth to much railleury, and many jokes,
 which are transmitted to us by the ancients†; of
 which Cicero, who was the chief author of them
 gives us the following specimen, in his own ac-
 count of the fact.

CICERO TO CURIUS.

"I no longer either advise or desire you to
 "come home to us, but want to fly some whither
 "myself, where I may hear neither the name nor
 "the acts of these sons of Pelops. It is incredi-
 "ble how meanly I think of myself, for being
 "present at these transactions. You had surely
 "an early foresight of what was coming on, when
 "you ran away from this place: for though it be

* Ad Att. 13. 52.

† Macrobi. Saturn. 2. 3. Dio, p. 230.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62. Coss.—Q. Fabius Maximus, C. Trebonius.

“vexatious to hear of such things, yet that is
 “more tolerable than to see them. It is well that
 “you were not in the field, when, at seven in
 “the morning, as they were proceeding to an
 “election of quaestors, the chair of Q. Maximus,
 “whom they called consul*, was set in its place:
 “but his death being immediately proclaimed,
 “it was removed; and Caesar, though he had
 “taken the auspices for an assembly of the tribes,
 “changed it to an assembly of the centuries,
 “and, at one in the afternoon, declared a new
 “consul, who was to govern till one the next
 “morning. I would have you to know, there-
 “fore, that whilst Caninius was consul, nobody
 “dined: and that there was no crime committed
 “in his consularship, for he was so wonderfully vi-
 “gilant, that through his whole administration he
 “never so much as slept. These things seem ridi-
 “culous to you, who are absent; but, were you
 “to see them, you would hardly refrain from
 “tears.—What if I should tell you the rest? For
 “there are numberless facts of the same kind,
 “which I could never have borne, if I had not
 “taken refuge in the port of philosophy, with our
 “friend Atticus, the companion and partner of my
 “studies, &c.”

Caesar had so many creatures and dependents,

* Cicero would not allow a consul of three months, so irregularly
 chosen, to be properly called a consul: nor did the people themselves
 acknowledge him: for, as Suetonius tells us, [in J. Cas. 80.] when,
 upon Fabius's entrance into the theatre, his officers, according to cus-
 tom, proclaimed his presence, and ordered the people to make way
 for the consul, the whole assembly, cried out, *he is no consul*.
 † Ep. Fam. 7. 30.

A. Urb. 708. Cic. 62. Coss.—Q. Fabius Maximus. C. Trebonius.

who expected the honor of the consulship from him, as the reward of their services, that it was impossible to oblige them all in the regular way, so that he was forced to contrive the expedient of splitting it, as it were, into parcels, and conferring it for a few months, or weeks, or even days, as it happened to suit his convenience: and, as the thing itself was now but a name, without any real power, it was of little moment for what term it was granted; since the shortest gave the same privilege with the longest, and a man once declared consul, enjoyed ever after the rank and character of a consular senator*.

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

On the opening of the new year, Caesar entered into his fifth consulship, in partnership with M. Antony: he had promised it all along to Dolabella, but, contrary to expectation, took it at last to himself. This was contrived by Antony, who, jealous of Dolabella, as a rival in Caesar's favor, had been suggesting somewhat to his disadvantage, and laboring to create a diffidence of him in Caesar; which seems to have been the ground of what is mentioned above,—Caesar's guarding himself so particularly, when he passed by his villa. Dolabella was sensibly touched with this affront, and

A. T. M. Co., Inc.—C. J. M. Co., Inc.

came full of indignation to the senate; where, not daring to vent his spleen on Caesar, he entered the assembly with a severe speech against Antony, which drew on many warm and angry words between them: till Caesar, to end the dispute, promised to resign the consulship to Dolabella, before he went to the Parthian war: but Antony protested, that, by his authority, as augur, he would disturb that election, whenever it should be attempted*; and declared, without any scruple, that the ground of his quarrel with Dolabella, was for having caught him in an attempt to debauch his wife Antonia, the daughter of his uncle: though that was thought to be a calumny, contrived to color his divorce with her, and his late marriage with Fulvia, the widow of Clodius†.

Cæsar was now in the height of all his glory, and dressed, as Florus says, in all his trappings, like a victim destined to sacrifice†. He had received from the senate the most extravagant honors, both human and divine, which flattery could invent; a temple, altar, priest; his image carried in procession with the gods; his statue among the kings; one of the months called after his name, and a perpetual dictatorship‡. Cicero endeavored

* Cum Caesar ostendisset, se, priusquam proficisceretur, Dolabellam Consulatum esse iuratum—hic bonus Augur eo se sacerdotio praeditum esse dixit, ut comitis auspicio vel impedire vel vitare posset, idque se facturum asseveravit. Philipp. 9. 32.

¹ Freqventissimo tenau—hanc tibi esse cum Dolabella causam
illi dicere ausus es, quod ab eo sorori & uxori tuae suppetum obla-

* Que omnia, velut singula, in destinata non contineantur. 1. 7. 98.

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Among the other compliments that were paid to him, there was a new fraternity of Luperi instituted to his honor, and called by his name, of which Antony was the head. Young Quintus Cicero was one of this society, with the consent of his father, though to the dissatisfaction of his uncle, who considered it not only as a low piece of flattery, but an indecency for a young man of family to be engaged in ceremonies so immodest, of

he already enjoyed. diminution rather of that superior dignity which far from being an honor to him, seemed to be a Caesar, to lay so much stress on a title, which, so but it was unpardonable, in so great a man as constant art of parties to keep up that prejudice; governed by names, rather than things, and the was in Caesar: it is natural to the multitude to be the folly was not so strange in the people, as it yet declare such an abhorrence to the name. But patience, all the real effects of kingly government, instance of folly in the people, to endure, with to be called a king. Plutarch thinks it a strange nothing but envy, and popular odium, and wanted not content still without a title, which could add thing which carried with it any real power, was reach: when he was actually possessed of every it were, to what length their adulation would and, out of the gaiety of his pride, and to try, as was more forward to receive, than they to give; the bounds of reason*, but in vain; since Caesar to restrain the excess of this complaisance, within

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

declaring, that Caesar himself refused and abhorred that title. This provoked Caesar beyond his usual temper and command of himself, so that he accused them to the senate, of a design to raise a sedition against him, by persuading the city, that he really affected to be a king: but when the assembly was going to pass the severest sentence upon them, he was content with deposing them from their magistracy, and expelling them from the senate*, which convinced people still the more of his real fondness for a name that he pretended to despise.

He had now prepared all things for his expedition against the Parthians; had sent his legions before him into Macedonia; settled the succession of all the magistrates for two years to come; appointed Dolabella to take his own place, as consul of the current year; named A. Hirtius, and C. Pansa, for consuls of the next; and D. Brutus, and Cn. Plancus, for the following year: but before his departure, he resolved to have the regal title conferred upon him by the senate, who were too sensible of his power, and obsequious to his will, to deny him any thing: and to make it the more palatable, at the same time, to the people, he caused a report to be industriously propagated through the city, of ancient prophecies found in the Sibylline books, that the Parthians could not

* Sueton. J. Cæs. 79. Dio, p. 245. App. l. 2. p. 496. Vell. Pat. 2. 68.
† Etienne Consules & Tribunos plebis in biennium, quos ille voluit? Ad Alt. 14. 6.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

be conquered but by a king: on the strength of which, Cotta, one of the guardians of those books, was to move the senate, at their next meeting, to decree the title of king to him. Cicero, speaking afterwards of this design, says, it was expected, that some forged testimonies would be produced, to shew that he, whom we had felt in reality to be a king, should be called also by that name, if we would be safe: but let us make a bargain with the keepers of those oracles, that they bring any thing out of them, rather than a king, which neither the gods nor men will ever endure again at Rome.

(One would naturally have expected, after all the fatigues and dangers through which Cæsar had made his way to empire, that he would have chosen to spend the remainder of a declining life in the quiet enjoyment of all the honors and pleasures which absolute power, and a command of the world, could bestow : but, in the midst of all this glory, he was a stranger still to ease : he saw the people generally disaffected to him, and impatient under his government ; and though amused awhile with the splendor of his shows and triumphs, yet

* Proximo autem secutus, L. Caelium quinquagesimum, ita sententiam dicens: ut quantum libris factibus continetur, Partus non nisi a Rege poseat vinum, Caelus Rex appellaretur. Secutus e. 79. Dis, p. 547.

† Quorum interpretes nuper dicta quaedam communia facta dixerunt in Senatu publicabant, eum, quem re vera Regem habebamus, appellabant quoque esse Regem, si talis esse vellemus—cum talibusque agamus, ut quidam potius ex illis libris, quam Regem proferant, quem Romanus postulat sed De nos homines esse paterentur. De
Dial. 2. 51.

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Cass.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

of the senatorian rank; but M. Brutus and C. Cassius were the chief in credit and authority, the first contrivers and movers of the whole design.

M. Junius Brutus was about one and forty years old, of the most illustrious family of the Republic, deriving his name and descent in a direct line from that first consul, L. Brutus, who expelled Tarquin, and gave freedom to the Roman people. Having lost his father when very young, he was trained with great care, by his uncle Cato, in all the studies of polite letters, especially of eloquence and philosophy, and, under the discipline of such a tutor, imbibed a warm love for liberty and virtue. He had excellent parts, and equal industry, and acquired an early fame at the bar; where he pleaded several causes of great importance, and

* Some of the ancient writers call in question this account of Brutus's descent; particularly Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the most judicious and critical of them, who alleges several arguments against it, which seem to be very plausible: yet, while Brutus lived, it was universally allowed to him. Cicero mentions it, in his public speeches, and other writings, as a fact that nobody doubted; and often speaks of the image of old Brutus, which Marcus kept in his house, among those of his ancestors: and Aldus, who was peculiarly curious in the antiquities of the Roman families, drew up Brutus's genealogy for him, and deduced his succession from that old hero, in a direct line, through all the intermediate ages, from father to son. Corn. Nep. vit. Att. 18.—Tusc. Disp. 4. 1.

He was born in the consulship of L. Cornelius Cinna III. and Cn. Papirius Carbo A. U. 668. which fully confirms the vulgar story of his being commonly believed to be Caesar's son; since he was but fifteen years younger than Caesar himself; whose familiarity with his mother, Servilia, cannot be supposed to have commenced till many years after Brutus was born, or not till Caesar had lost his first wife—Cornelia, whom he married when he was very young, and always tenderly loved; and whose funeral-oration he made when he was quaestor, and consequently thirty years old. Vid. Sueton. J. Cas. c. 1. 6, 50. It. Brut. p. 343. 447. & Corradi notes.

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

was esteemed the most eloquent and learned of all the young nobles of his age. His manner of speaking was correct, elegant, judicious, yet wanting that force and copiousness which is required in a consummate orator. But philosophy was his favorite study; in which, though he professed himself of the more moderate sect of the old academy, yet, from a certain pride and gravity of temper, he affected the severity of the stoic, and to imitate his uncle Cato, to which he was wholly unequal: for he was of a mild, merciful, and compassionate disposition; averse to every thing cruel, and was often forced, by the tenderness of his nature, to confute the rigor of his principles. While his mother lived in the greatest familiarity with Cæsar, he was constantly attached to the opposite party, and firm to the interests of liberty: for the sake of which he followed Pompey, whom he hated, and acted on that side with a distinguished zeal. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar gave particular orders to find out and preserve Brutus; being desirous to draw him from the pursuit of a cause that was likely to prove fatal to him: so that when Cato, with the rest of the chiefs, went to renew the war in Afric, he was induced, by Cæsar's generosity, and his mother's prayers, to lay down his arms, and return to Italy. Cæsar endeavoured to oblige him by all the honors which his power could bestow: but the indignity of receiving from a master, what he ought to have received from a free people, shocked him much more

A. TERTIUS, (CICERO), C. JULIUS CAESAR V. M. ANTONIUS.

than any honors could oblige; and the ruin, in which he saw his friends involved, by Caesar's usurped dominion, gave him a disgust, which no favors could compensate. He observed, therefore, a distance and reserve through Caesar's reign; aspired to no share of his confidence, or part in his councils; and, by the uncourtly vehemence with which he defended the rights of King Decimus, convinced Caesar that he could never be obliged, where he did not find himself free. He cultivated, all the while, the strictest friendship with Cicero, whose principles, he knew, were utterly averse to the measures of the times, and in whose conversation he used to mingle his own complaints, on the unhappy state of the Republic, and the wretched hands into which it was fallen: till, animated by these conferences, and continued by the general discontent of all the honest, he formed the bold design of freeing his country by the destruction of Caesar. He had publicly defended Milo's act of killing Clodius, by a maxim which he maintained to be universally true, that those who live in defiance of the laws, and cannot be brought to a trial, ought to be taken off without a trial. The case was applicable to Caesar in a much higher degree than to Clodius, whose power had placed him above the reach of the law, and left no way of punishing him, but by an assassination. This, therefore, was Brutus's motive; and Antony did him the justice to say, that he was the only one of the conspiracy who entered into it out of princi-

ple; that the rest, from private malice, rose up against the man, he alone against the tyrant*.

C. Cassius was descended likewise from a family not less honorable or ancient, nor less zealous for the public liberty, than Brutus: whose ancestor, Sp. Cassius, after a triumph and three consulships, is said to have been condemned, and put to death by his own father, for aiming at a dominion. He shewed a remarkable instance, when a boy, of his high spirit and love of liberty; for he gave Sylla's son, Faustus, a box on the ear, for bragging, among his school-fellows, of his father's greatness, and absolute power; and when Pompey called the boys before him, to give an account of their quarrel, he declared, in his presence, that if Faustus should dare to repeat the words, he would repeat the blow. He was quæstor to Crassus, in the Parthian war, where he greatly signalized both his courage and skill; and if Crassus had followed his advice, would have preserved the whole army; but, after their miserable defeat, he made good his

* Natura admirabilis, & exquisita doctrina, & singularis industria. Cum enim in maximis causis versatus esses—[Brut. 26.] quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum, id est, ex vetere academiis, philosophorum sectam secutus es, quorum in doctrina & præceptis disserrat ratio conjungitur cum suavitate dicendi & copia. [Brut. 219.] Nam cum inambulem in Xysto—M. ad me Brutus, ut consueverat, cum T. Pomponio venerat—[Brut. 15.] tuum Brutus—itaque doleo & illius consilio & tua voce populum Rom. carere tamdiu. Quod cum per se dolendum est, tum multo magis consideravi, ad quos ista non translata sunt, sed nescio quo pacto deveniunt. [Brut. 269.]

Αλλ' Ἀλιευίη γε καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἀνέστα Ἀλγύρων, ἐν ᾧ δὲ οὗτο οὐκ ὀλίγοι Βεργίη ἐπιθόβηται καὶ ἰσχυροί, ἀποκαθέρων τὴν ναυπηγίαν καὶ τὴν ὀπισθοκατασκευάσαντες. Vid. Plut. in Brut. p. 997. it. App. p. 492.

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

retreat into Syria, with the remains of the broken legions; and when the Parthians, flushed with success, pursued him thither, soon after, and blocked him up in Antioch, he preserved that city and province from falling into their hands; and watching his opportunity, gained a considerable victory over them, with the destruction of their general. In the civil war, after the battle of Pharsalia, he sailed with seventy ships to the coast of Asia, to raise fresh forces in that country, and renew the war against Caesar; but, as the historians tell us, happening to meet with Caesar crossing the Hellespont, in a common passage-boat, instead of destroying him, as he might have done, he was so terrified by the sight of the conqueror, that he begged his life, in an abject manner, and delivered up his fleet to him. But Cicero gives us a hint of a quite different story, which is much more probable, and worthy of Cassius; that, having got intelligence where Caesar designed to land, he lay in wait for him, in a bay of Cilicia, at the mouth of the river Cydnus, with a resolution to destroy him; but Caesar happened to land on the opposite shore before he was aware, so that, seeing his project blasted, and Caesar secured in a country, where all people were declaring for him, he thought it best to make his own peace too, by going over to him with his fleet. He married Ter tia, the sister of Brutus, and though differing in temper and philosophy, was strictly united with him in friendship and politics, and the constant partner of all his

counsels. He was brave, witty, learned; yet passionate, fierce, and cruel: so that Brutus was the more amiable friend—he the more dangerous enemy. In his later years he deserted the stoics, and became a convert to Epicurus, whose doctrine he thought more natural and reasonable; constantly maintaining, that the pleasure which their master recommended, was to be found only in the habitual practice of justice and virtue. While he professed himself, therefore, an epicurean, he lived like a stoic; was moderate in pleasures, temperate in diet, and a water-drinker through life. He attached himself very early to the observance of Cicero, as all the young nobles did, who had any thing great or laudable in view: this friendship was confirmed by a conformity of their sentiments in the civil war, and in Caesar's reign; during which, several letters passed between them, written with a freedom and familiarity, which is to be found only in the most intimate correspondence. In these letters, though Cicero rallies his epicurism, and change of principles, yet he allows him to have acted always with the greatest honor and integrity; and pleasantly says, that he should begin to think that sect to have more nerves than he imagined, since Cassius had embraced it. The old writers assign several frivolous reasons of disgust, as the motives of his killing Caesar: that Caesar took a number of lions from him, which he had provided for a public shew; that he would not give him the consulship; that he gave Brutus the more honorable praetorship, in preference to

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Cons.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

him. But we need not look farther for the true motive, than to his temper and principles: for his nature was singularly impetuous and violent, impatient of contradiction, and much more of subjection, and passionately fond of glory, virtue, liberty: it was from these qualities that Caesar apprehended his danger; and, when admonished to beware of Antony and Dolabella, used to say, that it was not the gay, the curled, and the jovial, whom he had cause to fear, but the thoughtful, the pale, and the lean; meaning Brutus and Cæsius.*

* C. Cassius, in ea familia natus, quæ non modo dominatum, sed ne potentiam quidem cujusquam terre potuit. Philipp. 2. 11.] Quem ubi primum magistratu abijt, damnatumque constat. Sunt qui patrem actorem ejus supplicij ferant. Eum cognita domi causa, verberasse ac necasse, peculiumque filii Cæteri consecrassse. [Liv. 2. 41.] Cuius filium, Faustum, C. Cassius condiscipulum suum in schola, proscriptionem patrem laudantem—colapho percussit. [Val. Max. 3. 1. vid. Plut. in Brut.] Reliquias legionum C. Cassius—Quæstor conservavit, Syriamque adeo in populi Romani potestate retinuit, ut transgressos, in eum Parthos, felici rerum eventu fugaret ac funderet. [Vell. Pat. 2. 46. it. Philipp. xi. 14.] quod eorum etiam nymphae tynchis in ærore nuptiæ habebant, n. ἡ δὲ ἔργον ἔτερον ἡνυμφαι τυχῆς ἐν ἀέροι γυναικῶν, καὶ ἀσπίον τὸν πολεμικῶν ἐπὶ πηγῶν ἐδοκίμησεν. ἀπαγαγεύει Κασσάρ, οὐρανύοντα, ἡνδ' ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν ὑποτρύνει, οὐ δ' ὅπως ἐαυτοῖς ἀίχμης πρόφθαι ἵσχετο παρὰ πᾶσι παρὰ πᾶσι, ὡς ἐν Πάριον δουρατοῦντα ἡδὲ καὶ λαρεῖν. [Ap. 2. 453. it. Dio, l. 42. 188. Sueton. J. Cas. 63.] C. Cassius—sine his clarissimis viris hanc rem in Cilicia ad ostium fluminis Cydni confecisset, si ille ad eam ripam, quam constituerat, non ad centuriam naves appulisset. [Philipp. 2. 11.] e quibus Brutum amicum habere mallet, inimicum magis timeres Cassium. [Vell. Pat. 2. 72.] ἡδὲνν vero & ἀρεταῖαν virtute, ἡν καλῶν παρὰ, & verum & probabile est. Ipse enim Epicurus—dicit ἐν ἐστὶν ἡδὲνν ἀρεν τῶ καλῶς καὶ δικαίως, ἡν. [Ep. Fam. 13. 19.] Cassius tota vita aquam bibit. [Senec. 547.] Quamquam quicum loquor? cum uno fortissimo viro; qui postea quam forum attigisti, nihil fecisti nisi plenissimum ampliissime dignitatis. In ista ipsa ἀίχμη, metuo ne plus nervorum sit, quam ego putarim, si modo eam tu probas. [Ep. Fam. 15. 16.] Differendo Consulatum Cassium offenderat. [Vell. Pat. 2. 56. it. Plut. in Brut. App. 408.]

The next in authority to Brutus and Cassius, though very different from them in character, were Decimus Brutus, and C. Trebonius : they had both been constantly devoted to Caesar, and were singularly favored, advanced, and entrusted by him in all his wars ; so that, when Caesar marched first into Spain, he left them to command the siege of Marseilles, Brutus by sea, Trebonius by land ; in which they acquitted themselves with the greatest courage and ability, and reduced that strong place to the necessity of surrendering at discretion. Decimus was of the same family with his namesake, Marcus ; and Caesar, as if jealous of a name that inspired an aversion to kings, was particularly solicitous to gain them both to his interest, and seemed to have succeeded to his wish in Decimus ; who forwardly embraced his friendship, and accepted all his favors ; being named by him to the command of Cisalpine Gaul, and to the consulship of the following year, and the second heir even of his estate, in failure of the first. He seems to have had no peculiar character of virtue, or patriotism, nor any correspondence with Cicero, before the act of killing Caesar ; so that people, instead of expecting it from him, were surprised at his doing it ; yet he was brave, generous, magnificent, and lived with great splendor, in the enjoyment of an immense fortune ; for he kept a numerous band of gladiators, at his own expense, for the diversion of the city ; and, after Caesar's death, spent about four hundred thousand pounds of his

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A. Urb. 709. Cic. 1. 1. (Cicero)—C. Julius Cesar V. M. Antonius.

own money, in maintaining an army against Antony.

Trebonius had no family to boast of, but was wholly a new man, and the creature of Cesar's power, who produced him, through all the honors of the state, to his late consulship of three months. Antony calls him the son of a buffoon; but Cicero, of a splendid knight. He was a man of parts, prudence, integrity, humanity; was conversant also in the polite arts, and had a peculiar turn to wit and humor: for, after Cesar's death, he published a volume of Cicero's sayings, which he had taken the pains to collect; upon which Cicero compliments him, for having explained them with great elegance, and given them a fresh force and beauty, by his humorous manner of introducing them. As the historians have not suggested any reason that should move either him or Decimus to the resolution of killing a man, to whom they were infinitely obliged, so we may reasonably impute it, as Cicero does, to a greatness of soul, and superior love of their country, which made them prefer the liberty of Rome to the friendship of any man; and choose rather to be the destroyers, than the partners of a tyranny.

* Adjectis etiam consiliariis cedis, familiarissimis omnium, & fortuna partium ejus in summum evectis fastidium, D. Bruto & C. Trebonio, alisque clari nominis viris. [Vell. Pat. 2. 56.] Pluresque percursorum in tutoribus illi nominavit: Decimum Brutum etiam in secundis heredibus. [Sueton. 1. Cas. 83.] Vid. Ces. Comm. de Bell. civil. 1. 2. Plut. in Brut. App. p. 497, 518. Dio, l. 44. 242, &c. D. Brutus—cum Cesaris prius omnium amicorum fuisset, interfector fuit. Vell. Pat. 2. 64.
† Securæ filium appellat Antonius. Quasi vero ignotus nobis fuerit.

The rest of the conspirators were partly young men, of noble blood, eager to revenge the ruin of their fortunes and families: partly men obscure, and unknown to the public*; yet, whose fidelity and courage had been approved by Brutus and Cassius. It was agreed by them all, in council, to execute their design in the senate, which was summoned to meet on the Ides, or fifteenth of March: they knew, that the senate would applaud it when done, and even assist, if there was occasion, in the doing it†; and there was a circumstance which peculiarly encouraged them, and seemed to be even ominous; that it happened to be Pompey's senate-house, in which their attempt was to be made, and where Cæsar would, consequently, fall at the foot of Pompey's statue, as a just sacrifice to the manes of that great man‡. They took it also for granted, that the city would be generally on their side, yet, for their greater security, D. Brutus gave orders to arm his gladiators that morning, as if for some

rit splendidus Eques Romanus Trebonii pater. [Philipp. 13. 10.] Trebonii—consilium, ingenium, humanitatem, innocentiam, magnitudinem animi in patria liberanda quis ignorat? [Philipp. xi. 4.] liber iste, quem mihi misisti, quantam habet declarationem amoris tui? primum, quod tibi facetum videtur quicquid ego dixi, quod aliis fortasse non item: deinde, quod illa, sive faceta sunt, sive sic fiunt narrative te venustissima. Quin etiam antequam ad me veniat, risus omnis pæne consumitur, &c. [Ep. Fam. 15. 21. it. 12. 16.] Qui libtinatus, quam pariceps esse maluit. [Philipp. 2. 11.]
 * In tot hominibus, partim obscuris, partim adolescentibus, &c. Philipp. 2. 11.
 † ως τῶν ὁπλιτῶν, ἐκ καὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας, ἀγρόθυτος, οὐ θέμις τὸ ἔχειν, *reviviscere*. App. 499.
 ‡ Postquam Senatus idibus Martiis in Pompeii curiam edictus est, facile tempus & locum prætulernunt. [Sueton. 50.]

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 61. Cassiod. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

public shew, that they might be ready, on the first notice, to secure the avenues of the senate, and defend them from any sudden violence; and Pompey's theatre, which adjoined to his senate-house, being the properest place for the exercise of the gladiators, would cover all suspicion, that might otherwise arise from them. The only deliberation that perplexed them, and on which they were much divided, was, whether they should not kill Antony also, and Lepidus, together with Caesar; especially Antony; the more ambitious of the two, and the more likely to create fresh danger to the commonwealth. Cassius, with a majority of the company, was warmly for killing him: but the two Brutuses as warmly opposed, and finally over-ruled it: they alleged, that to shed more blood than was necessary, would disgrace their cause, and draw upon them an imputation of cruelty; and of acting not as patriots, but as the partisans of Pompey; not so much to free the city, as to revenge themselves on their enemies, and get the dominion of it into their hands. But what weighed with them the most, was a vain persuasion, that Antony would be tractable, and easily reconciled, as soon as the affair was over: but this lenity proved their ruin; and, by leaving their work imperfect, defeated all the benefit of it; as we find Cicero afterwards often reproaching them in his letters*.

* Plut. in Cas. App. 2. 499, 502. Dio, 247, 248. Quam vellem ad illas pulcherrimas epulas me Idibus Martiis invitas. Reliquiarum nihil haberemus. App. Fam. x. 28. 12. 4. ad Brut. 2. 7.

Many prodigies are mentioned by the historians to have given warning of Caesar's death*: which, having been forged by some, and credulously received by others, were copied, as usual, by all, to strike the imagination of their readers, and raise an awful attention to an event, in which the gods were supposed to be interested. Cicero has related one of the most remarkable of them; that as Caesar was sacrificing, a little before his death, with great pomp and splendour, in his triumphal robes, and golden chair, the victim, which was a fat ox, was found to be without a heart: and when Caesar seemed to be shocked at it, Spurius, the Haruspex, admonished him to beware, lest, through a failure of counsel, his life should be cut off, since the heart was the seat and source of them both. The next day he sacrificed again, in hopes to find the entrails more propitious: but the liver of the bullock appeared to want its head, which was reckoned also among the direful omens†. These facts, though ridiculed by Cicero,

* Sed Cesari futura cades evidētibz prodigiis denunciata est, &c. Sueton. 81. Plut. in vit.

† De Divin. l. 52. 2. 16. These cases of victims found sometimes without a heart or liver, gave rise to a curious question among those who believed the reality of this kind of divination, as the Stoics generally did, how to account for the cause of so strange a phenomenon. The common solution was, that the gods made such changes instantaneously, in the moment of sacrificing, by annihilating or altering the condition of the entrails so, as to make them correspond with the circumstances of the sacrificer, and the admonition which they intended to give. [De Divin. lib.] But this was laughed at by the Naturalists, as wholly unphilosophical, who thought it absurd to imagine, that the Deity could either annihilate or create; either reduce any thing to nothing, or form any thing out of nothing. What seems the most probable, is, that if the facts really happened, they were contrived

A. URB. 709. CIC. 63. C. JULIUS CAESAR V. M. ANTONIUS.

were publicly affirmed and believed at the time, and seem to have raised a general rumor through the city, of some secret danger that threatened Caesar's life; so that his friends, being alarmed at it, were endeavoring to instil the same apprehension into Caesar himself; and had succeeded so far, as to shake his resolution of going that day to the senate, when it was actually assembled, by Brutus, by rallying those fears, as unmanly and unworthy of him, and alleging, that his absence would be interpreted as an affront to the assembly, drew him out, against his will, to meet his destined fate*.

In the morning of the fatal day, M. Brutus and C. Cassius appeared, according to custom, in the forum, sitting in their praetorian tribunals, to hear and determine causes; where, though they had daggers under their gowns, they sat with the same calmness, as if they had nothing out to the senate; till the news of Caesar's coming out to their part, called them away to the performance of their part, in the tragical act, which they executed, at last, with such resolution, that, through the eagerness of stabbing Caesar, they wounded even one another†.

by Caesar's friends, and the heart conveyed away by some artifice, to give them a better pretence of enforcing their admonitions, and putting Caesar upon his guard against dangers, which they really apprehended, from quite different reasons, than the pretended denunciations of the gods.

* Plut. in J. Cas.

† Id. in Brut. App. 2. 505.

Thus fell Caesar, on the celebrated Ides of March; after he had advanced himself to a height of power, which no conqueror had ever attained before him; though, to raise the mighty fabric, he had made more desolation in the world, than any man, perhaps, who ever lived in it. He used to say, that his conquests in Gaul had cost about a million and two hundred thousand lives*; and if we add the civil wars to the account, they could not cost the Republic much less, in the more variable blood of its best citizens: yet when, through a perpetual course of faction, violence, rapine, slaughter, he had made his way at last to empire, he did not enjoy the quiet possession of it above five months†.

He was endowed with every great and noble quality that could exalt human nature, and give a man the ascendant in society: formed to excel in peace, as well as war; provident in counsel; fearless in action; and executing what he had resolved with an amazing celerity: generous beyond measure to his friends; placable to his enemies; and for parts, learning, eloquence, scarce inferior to any man. His orations were admired for two qualities, which are seldom found together, strength and elegance: Cicero ranks him among the greatest orators that Rome ever bred: and Quintilian says, that he spoke with the same force with which he thought; and if

* Undecies centena & nonaginta duo hominum millia occisa pre-
his ab eo—quod ita esse confessus est ipse, bellorum civilium stragem
non prodendo. Plin. Hist. 7. 25.
† Neque illi tanto viro—plusquam quinque mensium principalis
quies contigit.—Vell. Pat. 2. 56.

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Coss.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

youth; so that, as Cato truly declared of him, he came with sobriety and meditation to the subversion of the Republic. He used to say, that there were two things necessary to acquire and to support power, soldiers, and money, which yet depended mutually on each other: with money, therefore, he provided soldiers, and with soldiers extorted money; and was of all men the most rapacious in plundering both friends and foes; sparing neither prince nor state, nor temple, nor even private persons, who were known to possess any share of treasure. His great abilities would necessarily have made him one of the first citizens of Rome; but disdaining the condition of a subject, he could never rest till he had made himself a monarch. In acting this last part, his usual prudence seemed to fail him, as if the height, to which he was mounted, had turned his head, and made him giddy; for, by a vain ostentation of his power, he destroyed the stability of it; and as men shorten life by living too fast, so, by an intemperance of reigning, he brought his reign to a violent end*.

* De Cesare & ipse ita judico—illum omnium fere Oratorum latine loqui elegantissime—& id—multis literis, & illi quidem reconditis & exquisitis, summoque studio ac diligentia est consecutus.—[Brut. 370.] C. vero Cesar si foro tantum vacasset, non alius ex nostris contra Ciceronem nominaretur, tanta in eo vis est, id acumen, ea concitatio, ut illum eodem animo dixisse, quo bellavisse, appareat. [Quintil. x. 1.] C. Cesar, in libris, quos ad M. Ciceronem de analogia conscripsit.—[A. Gell. 19. 8.] Quin etiam in maximo occupatioribus cum ad te ipsum, inquit, de ratione latine loquenti accuratissime conscripsit. [Brut. 370. vid. H. Sueton. 56.] In Cesare hæc sunt, mitis, clementisque natura—accedit, quod mitissime ingentis excellentibus, quale tuum est, delectatur—cedem fonte se haurientem. [Brut. 370. vid. H. Sueton. 56.] In Cesare hæc sunt,

A. Urb. 769. Cic. 61. Cass.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

It was a common question, after his death, and proposed as a problem by Livy, whether it was of service to the Republic that he had ever been born *. The question did not turn on the simple merit of his acts, for that would bear no dispute, but on the accidental effects of them; their producing the settlement under Augustus, and the benefits of that government, which was the consequence of his tyranny. Suetonius, who treats the characters of the Cæsars with that freedom, which the happy reigns in which he lived indulged, upon balancing the exact sum of his virtues and vices, declares him, on the whole, to have been justly killed †; which appears to have been the general sense of the best, the wisest, and the most disinterested in Rome, at the time when the fact was committed.

The only question which seemed to admit any dispute was, whether it ought to have been committed

laudes suas, e quo sit leviter aspersus. [Ep. Fam. 6. 6.] ἡ δὲ βέλ-
 γειστην δὲ τὴν ὑγίαν. [Ad. Att. 7. 11.] Ipse autem in ore
 semper graecos versus de Phœnissis habebat—

*Nam si violandum est ius, regnandi gratia
 violandum est: altis rebus pietatem colas.*

[Offic. 3. 21.]

Cato dixit, C. Cæsarem ad evertendam Rempublicam, sobrium
 accessisse. [Quintil. l. 8. 2.] Abstinentiam neque in imperiis neque in
 magistratibus præstitit—in Gallia fana, templaque Deum donis referta
 expilavit: urbes diruit, sacris ob prædam quam bellorum civilium—sustinuit.
 [Sueton. c. 54. vid. it. Dio, p. 208.]
 * Vid. Senec. Natur. Quæst. l. 5. 18. p. 766.
 † Prægravant tamen cetera facta, dictaque ejus, ut & abusus domi-
 natione & jure census existimetur. Sueton. c. 76.

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Cos.—C. Julius Caesar V. M. Antonius.

by those who were the leaders in it*, some of whom owed their lives to Caesar, and others had been loaded by him with honors, to a degree that helped to increase the popular odium; particularly D. Brutus, who was the most cherished by him of them all, and left, by his will, the second heir of his estate†: for, of the two Brutuses, it was not Marcus, as it is commonly imagined, but Decimus, who was the favorite, and whose part in the conspiracy surprised people the most. But this circumstance served only for a different handle to the different parties, for aggravating either their crime or their merit. Caesar's friends charged them with base ingratitude, for killing their benefactor, and abusing the power which he had given, to the destruction of the giver. The other side gave a contrary turn to it, extolled the greater virtue of the men, for not being diverted, by private considerations, from doing an act of public benefit: Cicero takes it always in this view, and says, that the Republic was the more indebted to them, for preferring the common good to the friendship of any man whatsoever; that, as to the kindness of giving them their lives, it was the kindness only of a robber, who had first done them the greater wrong,

* Disputari de M. Bruto solet, an debuerit accipere a D. Julio vitam, cum occidendum eum judicaret. Senec. de Benef. l. 2. 20.

† Appian. 2. 518.

‡ Esi est enim Brutorum commune factum & laudis societas æquus, Decimo tamen iratiores erant ii, qui id factum dolebant, quo minus ab eo rem illam dicebant fieri debuisset. Philip. x. 7.

A. URB. 709, Cl. 61. Cons.—C. Julius Cæsar V. M. Antonius.

by usurping the power to take it: that, if there had been any stain of ingratitude in the act, they could never have acquired so much glory by it; and though he wondered, indeed, at some of them, for doing it, rather than ever imagined that they would have done it; yet he admired them so much the more, for being regardless of favors, that they might shew their regard to their country.

Some of Cæsar's friends, particularly Pansa and Hirtius, advised him always to keep a standing guard of prætorian troops, for the defence of his person; alleging, that a power acquired by arms must necessarily be maintained by arms: but his common answer was, that he had rather die once by treachery, than live always in fear of it. He used to laugh at Sylla, for restoring the liberty of the Republic, and to say, in contempt of him, that he did not know his letters‡. But,

* Quod est aliud beneficium—latronum, nisi ut commemorare possim, his se dedisse vitam, quibus non ademerint? quod si esset beneficium, nunquam ii qui illum interfecerunt, a quo erant servati, tantam essent gloriam consecuti. Philip. 2. 3.

Quo etiam majorem ei Respub. gratiam debet, qui libertatem populi Romani unius amicitie præposuit, depulsorque dominatus quam paticeps esse maluit—admiratus sum ob eam causam, quod inimicor beneficiorum, memor patrie fuisset.—Ib. 11.

‡ Laudandum experientia consilium est Pansæ atque Hirtii: qui semper prædixerant Cæsari, ut principatum armis questitum armis teneret. Ille dictitans, morti se quam timere malle. Vell. Pat. 2. 57.

Insidias undique imminentes subire semel confessum satius esse, quam cavere semper. Sueton. c. 86.
‡ Nec minoris impotentia voces propalam edebat—Syllam nescisse litteras, qui Dictatorem deposuerit. Sueton. 77.

as a judicious writer has observed, Sylla had learnt a better grammar than he, which taught him to resign his guards and his government together: whereas Cæsar, by dismissing the one, yet retaining the other, committed a dangerous solecism in politics*: for he strengthened the popular odium, and consequently his own danger, while he weakened his defence.

He made several good laws during his administration, all tending to enforce the public discipline, and extend the penalties of former laws.—The most considerable, as well as the most useful, of them was, that no prætor should hold any province more than one year, nor a consul more than two†. This was a regulation that had been often wished for, as Cicero says, in the best of times, and what one of the ablest dictators of the old Republic had declared to be its chief security, not to suffer great and arbitrary commands to be of long duration, but to limit them at least in time, if it was not convenient to limit them in power: Cæsar knew, by experience, that the prolongation of these extraordinary commands, and the habit of ruling kingdoms, was the readiest way, not only to inspire a contempt of the laws,

* Vid. Sir H. Savile's *Dissertat. de Militia Rom.* at the end of his translation of Tacitus.

† Philipp. l. 8. Sueton. J. Cæs. 42. 43.

‡ Quæ lex melior, utilior, optima etiam Repub. sæpius flagitata, quam ne Prætoris provinciæ plus quam annum, neve plus quam biennium consules obtineverent?—Philipp. l. 8.
Mamecius Æmilinus—maximam autem, ait, ejus custodiam esse, si magna imperia diuturna non essent, & temporis modus imponeretur, quibus juris imponi non posset. Liv. l. 4. 24.

A. Urb. 709. Cic. 63. Coss.—C. Julius Cæsar V. M. Antonius.

but to give a man the power to subvert them ; and he hoped, therefore, by this law, to prevent any other man from doing what he himself had done, and to secure his own possession from the attempts of all future invaders.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

